The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamships Hammonia and Ville de Paris.

Public Meetings in Paris---Violent and Impolitic Orators.

The Empire and the Emperor Vehemently Denounced.

The Beginning and End of the Jarez Insurrection in Spain.

Story of the Duel Between Young Olozaga and Jara.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg, March 24, and Havre, March 27, and the *Ville de Paris*, from Havre, March 26, and Brest, March 28, reached this port yesterday. Captains MEIER and SURMONT both have our thanks for copious supplies of Continental newspapers, which, with our correspondence, places us in receipt of news later by two days than that at hand by the *City of London*.

The French Academy, presided over by M. EMILE AUGIER, has just renewed its bureau for the April quarter. M. PREVOST-PARADOL has been elected Director, and M. VICTOR DE LAPRADE, Chancellor. The choice of three Academicians, to replace MM. VIENNET, BERRYER, and EMPIS, will take place on Thursday, April 29.

A communication from Brussels, in the *Patrie*, says:

> "For the last ten days the health of the Emperor CHARLOTTE has inspired the most serious disquietude. She is confined to her bed; and, besides the mental affection, which has increased in intensity, a slow fever saps her strength. Her eye is fixed and lustreless, and her conversation unconnected. She often speaks of Mexico. At times she refuses to touch the lightest aliments presented to her, and seems to fear being poisoned by some one of those about her. The Queen of the Belgians is the only person that has sufficient influence over her, and inspires her with confidence enough to make her take her medicative potion or food. She has now manifested a desire to see Mgr. DESCHAMPS, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, who, in consequence, is about to come and pay a visit to his former pupil."

A Brussels letter announces that an International Universal Exhibition will be held in that city in 1870. The site selected is the Plain of Manœuvres, about a mile above the Leopold quarter, the ground being even more extensive than the Champ de Mars of Paris.

General JOMINI, the well-known writer of military tactics, is dead. He was aged 90 years.

German centralization has gained another victory on the question of the language to be adopted in giving the word of command to the troops. Henceforth the German is to be used for the whole Cis-Leithan portion of the Monarchy. On this occasion, Count POTOCKI uttered in the Chamber certain truths which could not fail to exasperate the Teutonic party. The accusations he brought against the Government in the name of the Poles expressed in fact the griefs of all the other Sclave populations. "The question here," he said, "is not one of Austrian patriotism, of unity of direction, and all the other pretexts for centralizing power; the point simply regards German ascendancy in the army, in the schools and in the administration; and when the Germans pretend to combat the exaggerated nationalism of the other populations, the only real purpose is to hand the latter over to Teutonic propagandism."

This diatribe of the Count, however, did not change the vote of the majority.

The German Federal Budget for 1870 estimates the expenses at 75,958,495 thalers, of which 4,206,389 are under the head of Extraordinary. The outlay for 1870 will be less than that of 1869, by 1,742,640 thalers. The explanation of this enigma is simple. The supplements furnished to the Department of the Marine out of the funds of the loan of 1867 are only set down, for 1870, at the sum of 1,251,076 thalers, the reserve being exhausted, while in 1869 the Extraordinary supplement was 5,148,924. Setting aside the loan, the expenses are augmented by 2,155,208 thalers, while the receipts have increased but little. The sum total of the Federal receipts is calculated at 50,206,052 thalers, so that a sum of 25,752,443 remains to be covered by the land tax. The total of this last, in 1869, was 23,344,906 thalers only.

The electoral operations in Hungary continue to greatly excite the public opinion in that country. Thus far 187 Conservative members have been returned against 108 belonging to other parties; the former also appear to be sure of a large majority in Transylvania and in the north of the kingdom.

Numerous details of the Emperor of Austria's journey, and of the enthusiasm with which he was received in Croatia, have been published. The City of Agram has decided that a medal shall be struck to perpetuate the memory of the Imperial visit. On the other hand, the town of Fiume proposes to offer to the Emperor an armour-plated ship for the Austrian navy, to be built in the dockyards of the place, and to be called the *Francis Joseph*. A Vienna letter has the following:

> "The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, who is highly gratified at the reception with which he has met everywhere on his journey, was in particular agreeably surprised at the sincere enthusiasm manifested by the population of Trieste. Since the disorders which occurred at that town in July last a certain agitation, excited and sustained by the Italian Party of Action, still continued, and consequently there were fears that it might be manifested during the stay of His Majesty by open demonstrations, or at least by a cool attitude of the public. Those misgivings have not been realized, and the joy of the people of Trieste could not have been shown in a more striking manner."

A curious incident lately occurred at St. Petersburg. A clerk in the bank had to convey 2,200,000 roubles (4f. each) to the Post Office. He sent for a cab and placed the money in it, but then recollecting that he had forgotten his overcoat inside, he shut the door and returned into the building to get it. When he came back to the street he found the vehicle had left! The whole establishment was immediately in intense excitement, the Police were communicated with, and a search was commenced in every direction. In a short time after the coachman was discovered traveling quietly toward his destination, having started with the full conviction, from hearing the door shut, that his fare was inside.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A Feast of Liberty—Enjoyment of the Right of Reunion—A Public Assembly in the French Capital—M. Cochin's Eulogy on Abraham Lincoln.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

The other day I witnessed one of those feasts of liberty which move the souls of men to their deepest depths, and give one new hopes of humanity. The feast was sweeter because held under the nose of a hostile authority, and it was particularly sweet to an American because the pretext of the meeting was the life and death of the glorious martyr, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By a little ingenuity the Liberals of Paris manage to get together in a public meeting, and then, by a good deal of ingenuity, they manage to talk of liberty without being sent before the *Police Correctionelle*, the rock that French liberty-loving people are sure at last to wreck upon.

Under the new law allowing public meetings the workmen stumble, fall, and finish in prison, while the men accomplished in the tricks of the tongue talk all day on the borders of the gulf without tumbling in. The one says brutally what he thinks and wants, and gets snapped up for it, while the other steers clear with an ingenious allusion, which stings the deeper, because it requires more study to penetrate its meaning.

The workmen hold their meetings under various pretexts: questions of salaries, trades' unions, education, women's rights.

The President of the meeting is held by law to keep the speakers to the text; if he fails in his duty the Commissary of Police is there to call him and the meeting to order, and if they do not then obey, he declares the meeting adjourned and calls in his aids to evacuate the place.

If then, as has happened frequently lately, the audience make an attempt at the *Marseillaise*, or at a hurrah for the Republic, or a cry of "Down with the Emperor!" the few zealots ones are carried off to prison and punished.

It was some time after the law of last year was passed before any meetings were held. When people have had a policeman's hand on their collar for a long time they hardly know what to do when they get loose. They feel their way tenderly at first, and only take large strides after many timid experiments of the ground they walk on.

So that the meetings which commenced timidly, but in good faith, as consultations for social and industrial reforms, grew bold after a while and transformed themselves into something very like political clubs. Here and there snatches of socialism began to peep out; the end of the red flag was seen pushing its way above the heads of the crowd, fierce popular orators sprung up here and there—unknown men of yesterday—who did not hesitate to denounce the men in power, and even the rich, in the most approved terms of the revolutionary epochs. This was too much for the Government, and last week more than half the assemblages called meetings of the *banlieue* were broken up by the authorities.

The physiognomy of these *banlieue* meetings, it must be confessed, was not very assuring even to the friends of the largest liberty. Is barbarism a natural instinct of French nature, or are these crude and dangerous ideas the result of the despotic institutions of the country? One speaker, for example, exclaimed that he wished to overthrow the Emperor, the Deputies, and every thing opposed to revolution. He desired to exterminate the middle classes, the capitalists gorged with money while the poor were starving. He wished the people to appear at once in the streets with arms in their hands—not to-morrow, but to-day! He mortally hated all those who possessed property and lived by the sweat of the poor, no matter who they were. Blood, he cried, is necessary to revenge the sufferings and miseries of the people!

Another orator, of the same current of ideas, exclaimed: "Audacity! action! and you will arrive at revolution, the overthrow of the Empire, and the establishment of radical socialism!"

There may be democracy in these doctrines, but there is no republicanism. With such leaders as these there can be no hope of a Republic in France. Their language frightens the moderate people of all parties, and retards the great event that all ought to desire—the establishment of a rational and durable Republic.

Fortunately there are other leaders much more likely to carry the majority with them, when the critical moment comes, than these. They, too, have organized public meetings on various pretexts of charity and education, but in reality with a view to an interchange of ideas with the public on the political situation. It was at one of these, called in aid of the new "ragged schools," organized by charity, that the eulogy on LINCOLN was pronounced.

Professor LABOULAYE presided and was the first speaker, and M. AUGUSTE COCHIN, the distinguished writer and orator on emancipation the Wilberforce of France, was the orator of the occasion. The first spoke for half an hour, the second for two hours, and not a man or woman of the seven thousand persons who crowded the vast circus moved from their seats.

We never had more emotions crowded into two short hours and a half. LINCOLN, liberty, the Republic, were the texts of the orators, and at every mention of one of these magic words the house was shaken to its very foundations by the cheers of the vast crowd.

Professor LABOULAYE, with that wonderful command of language for which he is celebrated, drew a comparison between the American system and the present *régime* in France, which avoided the law so adroitly as to excite the hilarity as well as the enthusiasm of the audience. Every mention of the Republic, of WASHINGTON, of LINCOLN, of Mrs. BEECHER STOWE, threw the audience into an excitement we have never before seen in France.

Mr. COCHIN was warm and eloquent in his eulogy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He traced his life from his boyhood up to his death, and held him up as a model of a patriot, statesman and Christian man. He quoted from his speeches and writings to show that he was a great political thinker, and that his ideas were of that class of elementary ideas on which great Governments may be built and great deeds accomplished.

If you have not yet awakened to the fact in America, you will soon do so, that LINCOLN is hereafter to take a stand as one of the great landmarks in history. If you do not yet comprehend the immensity of the *rôle* he played in the political progress of mankind, these people do. While you are still embarrassed with certain crudities in his character, these people see nothing but his grandeur, and desire to see nothing more. They have elevated for him in their hearts and memories a pedestal as high as WASHINGTON'S. He and WASHINGTON and Mrs. STOWE are to be the levers on which all liberal propagandism is hereafter to turn.

The few ambitious men who started the slavery rebellion have had many humiliations to swallow, but none will be so bitter as to be condemned to see placed in the highest row of niches in the world's pantheon the statue of the man their limited intellects could find no better name for than baboon!

MALAKOFF.

SPAIN.

A Week of Anxiety—Proceedings in the Cortes—The Jarez Insurrection—The Olozaga and Jara Duel—Defeat of the Ministry in the Chambers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, March 21, 1869.

This week has been one of mourning and anxiety with us. The simultaneous announcement on Wednesday of the insurrection at Jarez and of the death of young CELESTINO OLOZAGA, killed that morning in a duel, gave a shock to the public mind from which it has not as yet recovered. Although events of very different importance, it would be difficult to say which produced the most painful impression. Connected with most of the leading families of the capital by the ties of either relationship or friendship, and become suddenly prominent in political life from his position as First Secretary of the Cortes, it is not to be wondered at that the tragical end of this promising young Deputy should for the moment have occasioned almost as much concern as the larger tragedy which was being enacted in Andalusia.

Before I refer more in detail to the circumstances of this duel, let me give in their precedence of date and importance the particulars of the Jarez outbreak, in which so many lives have been lost. The telegrams communicating to the Chamber, the only information we have had on the subject, are very meagre, and it will therefore be necessary for me to take first in order the statement made by the Minister of the Interior as giving a general picture of the condition of Andalusia and defining the true character of these troubles. In announcing the fact of barricades having been erected in that city, and of fighting going on between the troops and the insurgents, he stated that the outbreak had been occasioned by the preliminary operations for the *Quintas*, (conscription.) At Alcala del Valle there had also been some trouble on the occasion of the elections, and several assassinations had been committed. In Cadiz there had been no fresh disturbances, but he could not conceal from the Chamber the fact that the same state of perturbation existed in several other Provinces; and if up to the present time they had not assumed as serious a character as in Andalusia, they presented at least the same disquieting symptoms. It was painful and melancholy to reflect that while the revolution was moving on majestically to its end, and while the nation was enjoying a liberty practically greater than had been known during any former revolutionary period, there should be found cities in Spain in opposition to the peaceable and orderly example set by Madrid, in which attempts were made to dominate by violence and force, and thus to compromise the fruits of the glorious conquests which the country had effected in September. The Government had restored to the citizen his rights, to the municipalities their privileges, and to the Provinces their franchises; it had established in Spain a political system which was scarcely known and not sufficiently appreciated in the most civilized countries; their efforts had for result the reunion of a Constituent Assembly in which all political camps were represented, from the White Mountain to the Red; in which there was no shade of political opinion without its echo, from that of Federal Republicanism to pure Absolutism, and in which all classes of society had their representative types, from the modest jacket of the artisan to the purple of the Cardinal, and yet all this had not succeeded in shaming into silence and passiveness the habitual disturbers of public order. They sought to dishonor the revolution and annihilate their dearly-won liberties by the revival of anarchy. He called upon the Chamber to save the nation by the promptness and energy of its measures from the perils to which the misconduct of those evil disposed and unpatriotic persons exposed it.

A resolution conceived in the following terms, and signed by MM. RIOS ROSAS, AIGUERRE, MARTOS, and others, was then sent up to the President and put from the Chair:

> "The Cortes, in view of the grave events which have just been communicated to it by the Executive power, and the state of profound agitation which these events reveal in the country, declare that the Executive power is entitled to its full support in the reëstablishment and maintenance of public order, and in causing to be observed and accomplished all the measures that it may adopt in the exercise of its sovereignty, in order to save the liberties and rights proclaimed by the glorious revolution of September."

M. MORET Y PRENDERGAST, one of the signers of the resolution, and M. FIGUEROS, the leader of the Republican Party, supported it by a few eloquent observations, and it was carried by an unanimous vote of the Chamber, the number of votes recorded being 252, being the exact number of Deputies present.

The result of this appeal to the patriotism of the various political factions of which the Chamber is composed has given general satisfaction, and, coupled with the fact that the Ministry have abandoned all idea of supporting the pretensions of the DUC DE MONTPENSIER, will no doubt go far to revive confidence in the future—a consummation devoutly wished for by the commercial classes.

With regard to the affair which provoked this vote—the Jarez insurrection—it no longer occasions any disquietude, and the vote is a great gain for the Government. The facts concerning it, as we glean them from the Government dispatches, are these: On the evening of the 17th, under pretext of discontent with the preliminary operations of the conscription, (*Las Quintas,*) barricades were raised throughout the city. The authorities used every effort to persuade the insurgents to desist from their purpose of revolt, but finding their arguments useless, they were reluctantly compelled to call in the aid of the military. The force in the city being insufficient to cope with the populace or to carry the barricades, reinforcements were sent for to Seville, and soon after Brigadier POZOS arrived with 1,000 men and several guns. At break of day on the 18th the troops attacked all the principal positions held by the insurgents. By 7:30 A.M., twenty-three barricades had been taken, and the Barrio de la Albarizueta and the Place de Quemada fell into the possession of the military, with a large number of prisoners. The battalions of ALBUERA, which had been waited for, not having arrived, the Barrio Santiago and the remainder of the barricades were attacked and carried without their assistance, and at 12:15 there remained only the Barrio de San Miguel in the hands of the insurgents. By noon all the portions occupied by them in the latter quarter were taken after desperate fighting, in which a great many lives were lost. There then remained the positions subsequently occupied by the insurgents in the Arrayo and other points. These were captured without difficulty, and with them the Insurrectional Committee fell into the hands of the military. To rescue its members the firing was recommenced at several points, but it was soon discontinued, and the insurgents endeavored to effect their escape into the country. They were pursued by the cavalry, and upward of six hundred prisoners were captured, very few of whom belonged to the town. The military obtained possession, in addition, of large supplies of arms and provisions, all of which facts would go to prove that the outbreak was reactionary in its aims. This assumption is still further confirmed by the statement that among the fugitives who succeeded in effecting their escape were two or three Carlist chiefs who had taken an active part in fomenting and organizing the outbreak. The number of lives sacrificed in this unfortunate affair is considerable. Of the military, 150 were killed, and of the insurgents upward of 250. More than 600 prisoners were captured. They are all to be deported to Ceuta and tried there before military tribunals.

THE OLOZAGA AND JARA DUEL.

So many different versions have been given of the origin of the fatal *rencontre* in which young OLOZAGA lost his life, that it is difficult to arrive at the exact facts. The following, however, is, I believe, as near to the truth as can be gleaned from accounts so conflicting: It appears that between the deceased and Count JARA, (a Peruvian by birth,) there existed an old grudge, arising out of their joint attentions to a lady of rank, the sister of a well-known Cuban *Marquise*. The animosity existing between them on the subject required but a slight pretext to fan it into a quarrel, and unfortunately this presented itself at the Theatre del Principe the other night. Young OLOZAGA had taken a seat in the parquet, and placed a cane upon it to secure possession while he turned to talk to a friend. Presently Count JARA came in, and not perceiving that the seat was occupied flung his coat upon it, thereby dislodging OLOZAGA's cane. The latter turned angrily upon him, and told him in an imperious tone to pick up his cane. M. JARA did so, but in handing it to him also presented him his card. OLOZAGA took it without making any further observation, and thus the affair rested until the parties met in one of the passages during the *entré-acte*. Count JARA went up to M. OLOZAGA and reminded him that he had not given him a card in return for the one which he had handed him. M. OLOZAGA replied that he had not thought it necessary for so trifling an affair, but that as the Count wished to impart to it a more serious character, he would give him the opportunity, and he closed the remark by slapping him in the face. Count JARA struck him in return, but friends interfered and a meeting was arranged for Wednesday morning at the Casa del Campo, near the race-course. Every effort was made to effect a reconciliation, but whether owing to the exasperated feelings of the parties, or to the inexperience of the seconds, who were very young men, it failed. It was hoped that the duel would be fought with foils, but M. OLOZAGA, who had the choice of weapons, insisted upon using swords, stating that "it should be a combat to the death," and such, unhappily, it proved.

The parties met at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning just behind the stand on the race course. After the preliminaries had been settled, and fresh efforts made to arrange the affair, swords were crossed and for several minutes neither party seemed to gain the advantage. It was observed, however, that M. OLOZAGA was fast losing his self-possession, while his adversary, on the contrary, remained perfectly cool. At last, in making a feint, M. OLOZAGA left his breast uncovered, and a straight thrust from his opponent pierced him in a vital part. He dropped instantly, and Count JARA's seconds immediately hurried off their principal to a carriage which was in waiting. M. OLOZAGA only survived a few minutes, and it is said that when his death was communicated to his adversary, a couple of hours later, the latter was so much affected that he fainted away. This, however, seems rather improbable, for the Count is an experienced duelist, and had previously killed, it is reported, one or two opponents.

You can conceive the effect which the news of this unhappy affair had upon the family of young OLOZAGA. The deceased was not more than twenty-six, and was a young man of charming disposition and manners, and gifted with great intelligence. Called at this early age into the Legislature of the country, he justified, by the ability with which he discharged the functions of Secretary, and the speech which he recently made in defence of his uncle, DON SALUSTIANO OLOZAGA, then absent in Paris, all the anticipations that had been formed of him. There was every reason to believe that his own personal talents, joined to the influence of that eminent statesman would have opened to him a brilliant career. What grief and what disappointment for the family which had founded all their hopes upon him! His father, DON JOSÉ OLOZAGA, was struck senseless by the blow and his life is despaired of. His uncle, to whom he was almost equally dear, and who is engaged in preparing the project of the Constitution with the Committee, of which he is President, has been rendered almost unfitted for the task. One hears nothing but regrets for the fate of this unfortunate young man, and maledictions on the barbarous practice which has sacrificed so valuable a life. The seconds come in for a large share of the blame, for it is believed that if they had had more experience or more firmness, this catastrophe would not have occurred.

The funeral took place on Friday, and if the general sorrow is to be measured by the extent of the demonstration, this almost beardless boy may be said to be almost as much mourned as many a veteran statesman who had rendered life-long services to his country. The Church of St. Thomas, in which the body lay in state, was thronged to suffocation, and I was glad to effect my escape from it without even getting a sight of the coffin. A guard of honor of soldiers and volunteers was stationed inside, and four ushers of the Cortes stood by the coffin until it was conveyed to the hearse. Three Secretaries and an Ex-Secretary of the Cortes and three engineers connected with the Department of Public Works acted as pall-bearers. The order in which the *cortége* left the church was settled by a Committee of the Cortes, and was as follows: A body of soldiers and volunteers, followed by a number of *Peones Camineros*, (laborers and guards on the roads.) The persons to whom invitations had been issued. A Committee of fifteen members of the Cortes. The hearse, surrounded by the ushers of the Cortes. The mace-bearers of the Assembly. The President of the Cortes, the Vice-Presidents, the Minister of Fomento, the Inspector-General of the Engineers of Roads and Bridges, and the representatives of the family of the deceased. The state carriage of the President of the Cortes and those of the Secretaries and committee. There were upward of one hundred and fifty private carriages in the procession, which was closed by piquets of infantry and cavalry. The body was interred in the Cemetery of San Isidro. No orations were pronounced upon it.

It was currently reported that after the result of the duel had become known, Count JARA had taken refuge in the American Legation, but such was not the fact. It is said to-day that he has succeeded in effecting his escape, and is already in France. The laws against dueling in Spain are not very severe, unless where unfairness is proved. Usually a short absence from the country is sufficient to secure the offender immunity.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

The Government sustained an unexpected defeat yesterday, on the bill declaring the functions of Deputy incompatible with those of every other paid public post. M. ORENSE sustained the bill with some very forcible remarks, and pointed out the absurdity and inconvenience of having in a Chamber 350 Deputies, 90 of whom held public positions and who dared not give a vote against the Government. He was replied to by the Minister of the Interior, who contended that the bill was inopportune, for the proposition which it involved, if at all necessary, which he maintained it was not, should form part either of the Constitution, the Electoral law or the law on employes. The number of paid functionaries who had seats in the Chamber were nearly 37, and not 90, as Mr. ORENSE had asserted. After a brief reply from the latter the bill was ordered to be taken into consideration by a majority of 91 votes to 87, a great many members of the majority abstaining from voting.

CUBA.

A Sunday Row—Humors of the War—Draughts on Ornithology—Particulars of the Capture of the Comanditario.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 31, 1869.

Sunday appears to be the chosen day to get up rows, especially as the church attractions are insufficient to attract any respectable audiences, and dog-fights are not yet the fashion, or recognized as regular Sunday amusements. The Cubans, both white and black, appear constantly to seek trouble with their stupid and blood-seeking neighbors, the volunteers, and are evidently laboring under the impression that the mere shouting of *Muera España* or *Viva* ÇESPEDES will change the actual state of affairs and be of some advantage toward achieving the independence of Cuba. On Sunday last another street row occurred, and culminated in the death of two men, both colored, and in the imprisonment of six others. The papers, as a matter of course, call this another instance of the extreme depravity of the Cubans.

HUMORS OF THE WAR.

The contending factions in Cuba have now definitely settled on their principal nick-names, the feathered tribe having been called into requisition to supply the title. The Spaniards are called *Gorriones* (sparrows) by their Cuban antagonists, to illustrate their voraciousness and industry in filling their own bellies (pockets) without ever getting enough. The Spaniards call the Cubans *Mambises*, a bird inhabiting the darkest woods and never leaving them, not even to eat, for they are the most timid birds known. Not being sufficiently versed in ornithology, I have to abstain from making any comparisons, and not being able to tell whether the Spanish appellation of the Cubans is correct when they intimate that the Cubans never come into the open field to fight. The volunteers have for some days had a regular holiday, having a dead sparrow laid out in their barracks, to whom they are paying funeral honors. The people have gone in large numbers to witness the ceremonies, and have a good laugh.

CAPTURE OF THE COMANDATARIO.

There have been received at Havana several accounts of the capture of the *Comandatario*. This steamer left the city on Tuesday evening last for Cardenas, where she should have arrived on the following morning, the 24th inst. At about 11 o'clock P.M., while the passengers, (about 50 in number,) the Captain and a portion of the crew were asleep, twenty-six unknown men, who came along, as it would appear, for the sole purpose of taking the vessel, entered the rooms of the sleepers, and secured each one of them by tying his hands, and, in some instances, fastening the doors of the rooms. One OSSORIO, the supercargo of the vessel, was the principal actor in this affair. Before leaving Havana he caused various empty hogsheads to be put on board, and two launch-loads of vegetable coal. He also put aboard the vessel ten swords, which he said were for the Governor of Cardenas. The hogsheads and vegetable coal were, without doubt, to be used in making steam. The engineer and two firemen, too, took a prominent part in securing the persons of the captives.

This part of the operation finished, OSSORIO had the passengers, crew and Captain brought to the saloon, when a proclamation of DON CARLOS MANUEL CESPEDES was read to them in Spanish, English and French. Then came *vivas* for CESPEDES. Thereupon OSSORIO laid a piece of paper and pencil on the table, and demanded that all present should contribute whatever money they had on hand to the cause of the insurrection. The flag of Cuba was thrown to the breeze, and the company notified that OSSORIO would, hereafter, act as Captain, and that the vessel was now the property of "Free Cuba."

The passengers then returned to their berths until the arrival of the steamer at Cayo Roque, (or Salt Key.) Here the captives were landed, and twenty-five pounds of tasajo, a sack of rice and a barrel of cakes were given them by the Captain of the "Free Cuban" steamer *Comanditario*. The mate and one of the passengers, seeing a schooner in the distance, hailed it, and getting into one of the boats got on board, and arrived the next day at Cardenas. Several American vessels arrived here on Saturday last which reported that they had passed by Salt Key. They had seen a steamer the description of which corresponded with that of the *Comanditario*. It is announced that on the 28th all the passengers had arrived safely at Cardenas.

Later advices received show that the real leader of the party which seized the *Comanditario*, was one ANGEL DE LONO, formerly an agent of FRANK LESLIE's *Illustracion Americana* in Havana and Mexico. LONO is a native of Santa de Cuba.

QUASIMODO.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Situation—The Facts Fairly Stated—Responsibility for the Defeat of the Fifteenth Amendment—Judicial Decision Against Negro Eligibility to Office—Congressional Elections—The Bullock-Angier Feud—The Wells-Carey Controversy—Farming Operations, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, Ga., Sunday, March 28, 1869.

The Georgia bill reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the fugitive utterances of B. F. BUTLER, of the Reconstruction Committee of the House, the departure of Governor BULLOCK, and most of his prominent adherents, for Washington, with the avowed purpose of "putting his plans through," and the general outlook of things both here and at the capital, have created an uneasiness and anxiety which I have not observed at any time since the work of reconstruction began. This uneasiness is not confined to those who are generically called rebels, but is most keenly felt by those who are professed Republicans, devoted Union men, lovers of peace, and warm supporters of General GRANT and his Administration.

The only hope is that Congress will adjourn without taking any action in the Georgia case, and that before the regular session in December the facts will be so strong against any Congressional interference in the State Government none will be attempted.

The Atlanta *New Era* of Friday last contained a long article signed "Republican," which is said to have been inspired by Chief Justice BROWN, which gives a true history of how and by whose agency the Fifteenth Amendment was defeated in the Georgia Legislature. If it could reach the eyes and consciences of those who control Congress, it would certainly avert such action as will, if Governor BULLOCK's views prevail, give him and his followers almost despotic power in the State.

It is openly charged by Dr. BARD and by "Republican" that Governor BULLOCK, Superintendent HURLBERT, President of the Senate CONLEY, Mr. BLODGETT, Mr. Attorney-General FARROW, and others, used all their powers, patronage and ingenuity to prevent the passage of the Amendment, urging Republicans to vote against it on the ground that, if it passed, Congress would not interfere in Georgia, and influencing Democrats to oppose it by ridiculing and sneering at their alleged inconsistency and cowardice.

It does seem that such glaring bad faith and violation of duty ought sufficiently to expose the motives of the clique which defeated the Amendment, and at all events prevent Congress from rewarding their double dealing by giving them the power which they have thus labored to obtain.

The disclosure that the author of the false dispatches to the New-York *Tribune* and FORNEY'S *Chronicle* about the Kuklux outrages at Barnett is Governor BULLOCK'S Private Secretary, is another very strong proof of the real *animus* of this party, and ought to expose the falsity of all the horrible tales that are published of rebel atrocities and the insecurity of life and property.

The attempt to make it appear that the assassination of young WALLACE by Dr. DARDEN, and the subsequent lynching of the murderer by a mob, was a political outrage, was a shameful perversion of truth. WALLACE and DARDEN, though personal enemies, were, as I am informed, both Democrats. The former was a generous, gifted, and extremely popular boy, and the latter was a man of disreputable character, and much disliked by all his neighbors. The murder was as brutal and cowardly as it is possible to imagine. The people of the village were furious; and while nobody attempts to defend or justify, the fiendish killing of DARDEN, everybody knows that politics and Kukluxes, Democrats and Radicals, had nothing whatever to do with it. It was simply the fury of a mob, for which the people of Georgia are no more responsible than the Quakers of Pennsylvania are responsible for the murder of Mrs. HILL by TWITCHELL.

I do not pretend to say that the millenium has come to pass in Georgia; that the men have become angelic in disposition and manners; that the wolf and the lamb would lie down together in security, or that those who are called "scalawags" and carpet-baggers can find much social bliss in the company of anti-"nigger-suffrage" Democrats. But I do assert positively, both from personal observation and from information worthy of all credit, that life and property, without reference to color or politics, are as secure in any part of Georgia as they are in any part of the United States. And I state further, with equal positiveness, that the stories which are telegraphed and written to Northern papers of ultra politics are fictitious from beginning to end, and manufactured to order for the purpose of inflaming public opinion, and exciting Congress to take action in the interest of a few ambitious individuals. The story of the Kukluxes at Barnett—first, capturing and plundering a train on the Georgia Railroad, and, second, murdering a negro and a white man in cold blood—for neither of which stories was there a single atom of foundation—is a sample of the manner in which it is sought to mislead the Northern and slander the Southern people.

Nobody can accuse Mr. BARD, of the *New Era*, of any leaning to Democracy or rebellious tendencies. He advocated Mr. BULLOCK's election and has sustained his administration of the Government, until the attempt was made to overturn the Government and exclude Georgia from the Union, and then, knowing as he does, "the secrets of the prison house," he placed himself in opposition, and if his paper is read at the North, corroborates to the fullest extent all I have stated.

It is only necessary, however, to read the evidence in the Georgia case taken before the Reconstruction Committee, to see that the Kuklux stories are all false, because it is not possible to suppose that so many men of position and standing in the community would forswear themselves on a matter on which they must be thoroughly informed.

As I already remarked, the hope is that Congress will adjourn without action on the Senate bill, and that the exposure of the facts as to the defeat of the amendment in the House of its friends, may open the eyes of those who control affairs so that they will see that everything that is said about the rampant rebels is not quite as true as Gospel. It is also believed that President GRANT is opposed to putting Georgia out of the Union by a majority vote of Congress.

It strikes Republicans in this State that all the grievances which are complained of might be redressed without such summary and violent action. The Courts can decide whether negroes are or are not constitutionally eligible to office. The bill making it penal for any one disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment to hold office, State or Federal, will prevent for the future any disqualified persons holding seats in the Legislature, and the local Judges, Magistracy and juries can see to it that criminals are punished and all classes of citizens are protected. As Governor BULLOCK nominated all the Superior Court Judges, it is reasonable to suppose that he did not select for such high and responsible positions sympathizers with the Kuklux Klan.

I am perfectly prepared to see myself denounced as a copperhead, a rebel sympathizer, and, perhaps, a Kuklux; but I do not care one straw for denunciation when I know that I am stating facts as they are, and giving the people of the North what they so much need in considering a Southern question—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as if I were in a court of justice, and sworn to testify.

The *quo warranto* case of the negro Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County has just been decided by Judge WM. SCHLEY against the eligibility of the negro under the existing laws and Constitution of Georgia. An appeal has been taken, and the case will be brought up without delay to the Supreme Court, where an authoritative judgment will be rendered. It is whispered and generally believed that Judges BROWN and MCCAY will reverse Judge SCHLEY'S decision, having had reason to change their former opinion, and that Judge WARNER will also decide to reverse the judgment of the Court below, because he has always believed, since the adoption of the Code of Georgia by the Constitutional Convention, that negroes being made citizens, are eligible to office like all other citizens.

The Governor, it is reported, has "pocketed" the act of the Legislature providing for an election of members of Congress in the first week of May. He pretends that he had a right to commission the members of the Fortieth Congress without any election, and that Georgia having members thus commissioned, there is no necessity for an election.

The disposition to nominate only those whose disabilities have been removed by special act, is becoming universal. Already in addition to the withdrawal of Mr. BOYD, who is disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, and the nomination of Mr. F. W. ADAMS, whose disabilities have been removed in the Sixth District, mentioned in my last, Mr. HUGH BUCHANAN, candidate in the Fourth District, has withdrawn on account of his disqualification, and a convention is about to be called to nominate an eligible person in his room. In the Second District Mr. TIFT, member of the last Congress will be renominated, and in the Seventh Mr. YOUNG will also, doubtless, be renominated. Both have had their disabilities done away in order to take their seats in the last Congress. In the Fifth District no Democratic nomination has yet been made, but the people are looking about for a qualified candidate, and when found, in the words of Captain Cuttle, they will "make a note on it." As, owing to the action of the Governor, there can be no election before November, there is plenty of time to make selections. There will be no more disqualified men elected. The people are heartily tired of waiting "out in the cold," and have arrived at the very sensible conclusion that a sacrifice of sense to sensibility is a very foolish act in these days of materialism.

The Bullock-Angier feud rages with intense bitterness. The Governor signs warrants on the Treasury, the Comptroller signs them; the anxious holder presents them, but the cruel ANGIER refuses to pay them.

This is the case in regard to a number of greedy newspaper publishers, to whom the Governor has recently given some advertising patronage, but who cannot get the greenbacks on account of ANGIER'S obstinacy. The trouble arises on the Treasurer's construction of the law in relation to printing. The Governor draws his warrants on a fund on which the Treasurer asserts he has no right to draw, and hence the newspaper publishers are very angry with the Treasurer, who, they allege, bedevils them on account of his quarrel with the Governor. Then BARD, the Public Printer, insists that BULLOCK has no right under the law to divert from him any part of the public printing which can be executed at the seat of Government, or to make any draft, except in his favor, on the Printing fund. He is very wroth, denounces the "Governor's blunders," and threatens to demolish him at some future day. Again, the Augusta *Daily Press*, late the *National Republican*, has cut entirely loose from BULLOCK and the Radicals, and now, under a new management, pitches into them all without gloves. It is now very ably conducted, is sprightly, and well worth reading, and slashes about on every side with a keen blade, not seeming to care a cent for any faction or clique and utterly indifferent as to who does the printing.

The free-traders, or rather anti-protective tariff men, in these parts—and they constitute the community, at least all those who know what a tariff means—are much interested in the able defence in the TIMES of Commissioner WELLS against the brutal attack on his integrity and sincerity by the memorable Mr. CAREY. When one side in a controversy abandons the field of argument and descends to personalities, whether they are open assaults or innuendoes, it is a pretty sure sign that he feels defeat. Mr. CAREY may write his No. 212, but he cannot make anybody believe that Mr. WELLS was bribed by "British gold" to write his admirable report any more than he can make people accept the Carey commercial theories as wiser, truer or more politic than those which Mr. WELLS has advocated with so much power both of fact and logic.

The constant rains have very much retarded planting operations. In this portion of the State very few have been able to put in their corn, and the cotton land is very far from ready for the seed. The cotton mania, I regret to say, rages in this neighborhood. Corn is despised and neglected, and nothing is thought of but cotton. Every fertilizing compound known to chemical science is bought greedily, and the depots fairly reek with the conflicting stenches of all the ammoniated mixtures with which they are crammed. Anybody who could prepare a mixture, give it a high-sounding name with a little Georgia Greek in it, and make it smell atrociously, could have made a fortune this year.

QUONDAM.

JEFF. DAVIS.—The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of March 27, says that a private letter received in that city, from Mr. JAMES FREDERICK PATTISON, in England, mentions incidentally that the writer had a visit on the 4th of March from Mr. DAVIS, who expresses his intention to return soon to the United States.

OUR CANAL SYSTEM.

Address of Hon. I. T. Hatch on the Management of the Canals.

Pressing Necessity for Their Enlargement.

Danger of a Transfer of the Carrying Trade to the Canadian Canals.

Railway and Canal Interests Not Antagonistic.

A Grand Water-Line of Transportation to the Mississippi.

In pursuance of a notice for a meeting of the members of the New-York Produce Exchange, on Thursday, the 25th ult., for the purpose of taking measures to secure the enlargement of our canals, and to introduce greater economy in the management, Colonel EDWARD HINCKEN, President of the Exchange Board, called the meeting to order, and JACOB H. HERRICK acted as Secretary. Colonel HINCKEN said that Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH, of Buffalo, had been invited to address the meeting, and he took pleasure in presenting him, who, as a member of Congress and of the Legislature of this State, and also a member of the Finance Committee in the recent Constitutional Convention of this State, and in reports to Congress, had always advocated measures in the interest of the State.

Mr. HATCH came forward in response to the call, and after thanking the President for his very complimentary and graceful introduction went on to give a history of the inception and construction of the Erie Canal, and commended the sagacity and foresight of CLINTON, MORRIS and FULTON, its principal projectors, who were citizens of this City, and showed that their policy was one of progressive improvement, with only such tolls as were sufficient to pay for cost of construction and maintenance. He thought this retrospect would be useful, (although he could present nothing new,) as he had yet to satisfy himself that our public men had improved in wisdom over them, and he said they certainly had not in honesty.

Mr. HATCH then gave a very full history of the canals in this State, for which we cannot find room to-day, and proceeded as follows:

The act inaugurating the construction of navigable communications between the great western and northern lakes and the Atlantic Ocean was passed by the State April 15, 1817, and was based upon an important memorial presented to the Legislature by the leading merchants and men of influence in the City of New-York. It stated that—

> *Whereas*, Navigable communications between Lakes Erie and Champlain and the Atlantic Ocean, by means of canals connecting with the Hudson River, will promote agriculture and manufactures, mitigate the calamities of war, and enhance the blessings of peace, consolidate the Union, and advance the prosperity and elevate the character of the United States, it is the incumbent duty of the people of this State to avail themselves of the means which the Almighty has placed in their hands for the production of such signal, extensive and lasting benefits to the human race.

Having originally taken upon herself whatever there might have been of risk in making at her own unaided cost, a channel of cheap communication by water between the citizens of the Eastern and Western States, and between those of the West and the great highway of the world, the State of New-York, from patriotic motives, continues to be the great regulator of the cost of transit by means of her canals between the East and West through the no small proportion of the people of the Union against those extortionate charges which might have been levied if the canal, with its natural monopoly of position, had fallen into the hands of speculative individuals or companies, with no check upon the price of their freight tariffs except their forbearance, and no restraint upon them except the easy virtue of modern legislations.

Mr. HATCH said he would now submit a statement from his report to Congress in January last as to cost and economy of transportation.

It is computed that during the six months of navigation the canal alone carries as large a tonnage of freight as the five chief trunk railroads from West to East during the whole year, at half the cost to the public, being a saving annually, in transportation by water, to the great consuming and producing classes of the Northwestern and Eastern States of $36,580,000. The average cost from Chicago to New-York *viâ* the lakes, the Erie Canal and the Hudson River, including canal tolls and carriers' profits, embracing a period of ten years, is $7 66½. The cost of transportation on the Central Railway, as given in annual reports, taking the average of six years, is one cent four mills and nine-tenths of a mill per mile, not including carriers' profits. This average applied to the distance from Chicago to New-York by rail, 983 miles, makes $14 31.6 per ton, or $6 55.1 more per ton than the average cost for a period of ten years *viâ* the lakes, the Erie Canal, and the Hudson River, including State tolls and profits of carriers. The through freight moved eastward by the five trunk lines and the Erie Canal is about, in round numbers, 5,500,000 tons, which, if multiplied by $6 65.1, the difference before mentioned, would make a difference between rail and water transportation of all carried by either method of $36,580,500, and with the profits of the railway companies added to the actual cost, would augment this amount largely. We have reached a crisis in our manner of dealing with the canal system, which, if even wisely met, would insure New-York the commercial supremacy, not only of the continent, but of the world. Our water communication is the real basis of our intercourse between the interior and the seaboard. We have had practical proof, even under the past wretched system of management, of the immense revenue to be derived from the canals, and their great superiority in point of economy as a means of competition with railroads. During the period when navigation becomes closed, your people had experienced the costliness of railroad monopoly, and what it would be were canal opposition set aside. You have only to recall the early close of canal navigation of the Fall of 1867. The speaker alluded to the losses of over a million dollars by the forwarders, shippers, and consignees of property detained more by the bad management of our canals than the unpropitious elements. Did railways furnish relief and bring this property to your City? No. All know the heavy and bulky articles of commerce go by the canal, such as grain, pork, fuel or coal, salt, &c. Who suffered here? Not the rich who occupy your up-town palaces, and pay for the necessaries of life from their superabundant wealth—it was the laboring classes, who purchase the necessaries of life with their scanty earnings; it was the poor laboring man with his dependent family; the poor woman with her orphan children. He then showed from the annual financial report of the Auditor of the Canal Department in 1866 a table of tonnage carried by canal and rail, and a calculation then made upon the basis of six years' transportation by the two methods, and that our canal saved to the great producing and consuming classes $8,000,000 annually over rail. The State, the speaker said, had done little or nothing for canals since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, and it was only through the strength of a canal party in 1853 that the restriction of that Constitution was removed, and so amended that a loan upon the pledge of canal revenues was authorized by the Legislature, and the present enlargement secured, with the advantages of decreased cost of transportation and increased trade and revenue. But for that enlargement, the vast volume of trade now flowing into your City through canals would have been turned into other channels and lost to you and the State. The late Constitutional Convention had not the statesmanship to comprehend the commercial necessities of the hour and the future, and did not make any liberal provision for them. It had refused to introduce into the proposed Constitution a provision conceding to the State Legislature the right to raise a loan for the furtherance of canal enlargement on the pledge of the canal revenues, or rather prohibited it from borrowing upon them. Mr. HATCH said that there is nothing now left for us except to amend the Constitution by the same means as we did in 1853; to borrow $10,000,000, if that sum is necessary to improve our canals, and if this Legislature will propose the amendment, it can be carried through in fourteen months. Auditor BELL, in his financial report of 1868, says:

"The application of the balance now in all the Sinking Funds to the payment of the several canal debts for which these funds were provided and set apart, would reduce them to $10,307,921 24, as will more fully appear by the following:

Statement of the Canal Debt on the 30th September, 1868, the Balances to the Sinking Fund, and the Amount of the Debt after deducting the Balances applied thereto:

	Debt Sep. 30, 1868.	Balances of Sink'g F'ds 30th of Sep't'mb'r, 1868, including Temporary Investm'ts	Balance of Debt after applying Sink'g F'ds
Under Art. 7, Sec. 1 of the Constitution	$2,240,800 00	$2,316,053 87	....
Under Art. 7, Sec. 3 of the Constitution	10,324,100 00	1,122,520 12	$9,201,579 88
Under Art. 7, Sec. 12 of the Constitution	1,685,000 00	578,858 64	1,106,136 42
	$14,249,900 00	$4,017,232 43	$10,307,921 24

From above it will be seen, and elsewhere in his report, the amount of money on hand, or rather on deposit in "Albany City Depositaries," or other banks, $4,048,379, which cannot be used, under the provisions of our Constitution, until 1873, when $3,550,800 of canal debts falls due. This large sum must remain at a low rate of interest, and accumulate until 1873. If any improvement of our canals is needed these surplus moneys cannot be used for it, because it would violate the sacred obligations of the Constitution of 1846, and the people must be taxed unnecessarily; the toll sheet cannot be changed but to a limited extent, so as to retain trade, or increase it, for the canals, because the money is all required to comply with the provisions of the Constitution of 1846. It requires a great amount of credulity to believe that our canals, hampered by these constitutional restrictions, can long retain its tonnage, or add to it that annual increase which belongs to it. Now, if this proposed amendment is adopted, our tolls can at once be reduced two-thirds, and carriers' charges one-half, with an improved canal. The history of successive enlargements of our canals, and successive reductions of tolls upon them, demonstrates this statistical fact, that in proportion as you increase the capacity of canals for transportation, you decrease the cost of transportation and increase the tonnage and revenue. Under this wise policy, adopted by CLINTON, MORRIS, MARCY, HOFFMAN, BOUCK and EARLE, the tonnage passing over our canals, and the revenues from them have doubled in every decade. No class of men understand better the influence of tonnage capacity in the economy of transportation, either along your coast or over your lakes, canals and ocean, than you, gentlemen, who stand before me, upon this continental mart of the foreign and inland commerce of this country, and represent all these vast and various interests here. Some object to the enlargement of our canals because they fear there will not be an honest expenditure of the money. They speak of it as though there were some inherent wrong in our canal system, when the fault, if any, is in the incompetency and dishonesty of the public officers charged with its management. It is difficult to conceive how any very extensive frauds can be perpetrated under any of our canal laws without there is imbecility and connivance in their execution. Large public expenditures, whether for canals or railways, are always accompanied with more or less corruption. In the Constitutional Convention of 1867, any liberality in a Constitutional section to give the Legislature power to borrow money to improve our canals, was howled out of the Convention under the cry of "canal frauds," debt, taxation, &c. Mr. EVARTS, of your City, moved the adoption of a section to empower the Legislature to borrow ten million dollars, to enlarge the canals, which was voted down. Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, of your City, at last moved two millions—voted down. Right after that this Convention gave the Legislature unrestricted power to borrow as much as might be necessary to construct the new Capitol Building, (not needed except for display,) at a cost of $10,000,000, and tax the people. Yes—an unproductive work they could authorize, but a work that was paying $3,000,000 net annually under the worst kind of management, they would give no power to the Legislature to authorize its improvement, because they feared the people might be taxed. In one case they were willing the people should be taxed $10,000,000 for the construction of an unproductive ornamental work; in the other, where it was shown that improvement of our canal from its own revenues would increase them, they refused any authority, because they were afraid the money would be stolen and the people taxed. Everybody knows that there is no danger of the people being taxed for any canal debts if our canals are managed and improved with any kind of wisdom and even tolerable honesty, and the restrictions of the Constitution are removed, so that our Canal Board can use the money on hand to improve the canals, instead of lending the money to the Albany and other banks—now near $5,000,000—and adjust their tariff rates the same as managers of railways do to retain and increase their business. The suggestion that the alleged stealing under our contract system must be stopped before any money is borrowed to improve our canals, scarcely deserves grave consideration. It arises from ignorance of the interests of our canals, or an interested opposition to any improvement of them. Why, said Mr. HATCH, such a course would be about as wise as it would be for a man to stop in his endeavors to put out the flames of his burning house, and go after the thieves who congregate in our cities at every fire for plunder. The question comes now: Are our canals worth preserving? Mr. JAY GOULD said, before the Canal Committee, in Albany, practically, that they were not; that he could use them up with his railways. He, in fact, claimed that he could demolish by successful competition in a day our splendid canal system, which has been the work and pride of our people for half a century, and was founded upon a policy inaugurated by the wisdom, the patriotism and heroism of the earliest and noblest statesmen of this Commonwealth. Mr. HATCH said there was only one such boast before made in this country, and that was two years ago, in a speech in Chicago, by a foreign Knight and stock operator. He proclaimed that his continental railway, the Atlantic and Pacific, could and would carry all the lake and canal freights. It was Sir MORTON PETO. He strutted his brief hour here—dashed through the country in his imperial car, giving his bouquet dinners. You all know his fate, and the fate of his railway, which stands on our soil, going to decay, a monument of his folly, and a warning to kindred spirits.

Mr. HATCH continued: Something must be done to improve our great series of public works. The cost of transportation could be reduced two-thirds under proper improvement and management. An amendment to the Constitution could be probably obtained, as the political power of the canal regions was great. There were 1,000 miles of canals, with the trunk canal and branches, extending to every part of the State. The majority in favor of the amendment in 1853 was 121,000. This majority will not be diminished. There was a village along the banks at an average of every three miles. Sixteen years ago the capacity of a canal boat was only sixty tons. Mr. HATCH asked where to-day would be your trade if the last enlargement had not increased the tonnage of canal boats to 225? Some claim that the political power of the canal question, which was raised successfully in 1853, has diminished with the diminution of our local traffic, while the railway power has been augmented from the increased use of the rail by our people. I admit there is some importance in this suggestion, but with the decrease of our own local traffic over our canals there has been an increase of practical knowledge of the workings of our two carrying systems. The enlightened railway managers of our great trunk lines find rival lines through Canada, Pennsylvania, and Maryland can successfully compete with them, and that in order to maintain their commercial supremacy, as a portion of the carrying system of this State, six months in the year they must maintain the commercial supremacy of our canals, which during the season of navigation regulate the freight tariffs of all our carrying system, bringing through the volume of Western trade. Our railways have a fair share of the benefits arising from this current of trade, created and held by our canals during six months in the year, and a monopoly of them when our canals are closed for the other six months. The comprehensive minds of ERASTUS CORNING and DEAN RICHMOND, who were alike distinguished for their successful management of railways as their intimate knowledge of the ebb and flow of our internal commerce, at an early day recognized the true basis of the relations of our two carrying systems. Their sagacity penetrated through the apparent antagonism of the two, found a community of interests, and maintained always that there should be harmony of action between the two. Of the former distinguished gentleman, and as an associate member of the Finance Committee in the Constitutional Convention of 1867, I feel at liberty to say that he always maintained a most liberal policy toward our canals—that tolls should be removed from canals as fast as possible consistent with the payment of canal debt, and that railways could never successfully compete with canals in carrying the bulky articles of commerce, and that our railways could only maintain their commercial supremacy through the agency of our canals. I say, then, that we have nothing to fear from railways, for an intelligent discernment will satisfy them of the force of these views, which they will adopt, through the instinct of self-preservation, if not from an enlightened consideration of them. The conflicts now going on in our capital between railways and their opponents will force them to adopt a liberal policy toward canals, for with the experience of the conflict in 1853 before them, when they carried their opposition to canal enlargement into the Senate, and through the agency or treason of seventeen fugitive Senators broke up the Government, and forced the Governor to issue a proclamation for an election of members of the Legislature, and found a Canal Legislature returned in a short time who passed the bill for an enlargement. I repeat, if they, like the Bourbons, learned nothing from the lessons of the past, and if they have the temerity to renew their hostility, they must be met and invited in a fraternal spirit to coöperation with canal men, to aid each other in improving the usefulness of their carrying systems to the public, and in protecting each other from corrupt legislation. If the proffered hand of friendship thus offered is rejected, the lessons taught us in the canal fight of 1853 will wisely guide us, and, I will confidently add, guide us to victory. Before leaving this branch of the subject, let me add as part of the canal history of that period that not one of those fugitive secession Senators were ever returned to public life by the votes of the people. The past seven years had furnished a revenue of $3,000,000 per annum, the net income of the canal system, independently of alleged stealings, which could not be estimated over half the $750,000 paid contractors last year upon their contracts—say, $350,000 annually—a mere sum in the building and bearing operations of the modern railroad kings—DREW, VANDERBILT, GOULD & Co., who are constantly appealing to your Courts for injunctions to restrain cheating around the board in millions. These revenues could be immensely increased. The canal property was worth from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, and if put up at auction, would be purchased gladly by the railroad companies for $100,000,000. In speaking of our canal property and their revenues, he wished to be understood as embracing all our canals in one system, for they must be regarded as a unit, although some are unproductive, like portions of any large estate. It is the interest of the State to improve the unproductive canals, as a wise proprietor would manage his estate. Without pursuing this subject with statements of facts and figures, for I avoid statistics as far as possible, for they are only useful in political economy as illustrations; they can establish no principles which are grounded in the nature of things—the unchangeable result of cause and effect. He would venture the opinion, that if our unproductive canals are completed to the coal mines of Pennsylvania, that in less than ten years they will all pay for the cost of their improvement, and in the end some of them would prove to be the most productive canals in our State. You can scarcely limit the annual increase in the demand for coal for fuel and manufacture, with the decrease in the forest now going on. In ten years, taking the annual increase for the last five years as a basis for calculation, the coal tonnage upon our canals then would equal the present tonnage of them now. At this time it would be difficult to determine how far the action of the present Legislature would affect the values of this canal property and its future revenues. If the privilege is continued to the railways to tax our local traffic in order to give cheaper transportation to Western property, and thus divert business from our canals, the loss of revenue and trade hereafter cannot be accurately estimated.

Mr. HATCH continued: He had a word to say upon the pretensions of those present claims of our railway managers who believe railways would use up our canals. The railway managers answered this question partially themselves a few days since, before a committee of the Legislature, at Albany, while a bill was under consideration calculated to give the people of this State along their lines equal facilities for transportation of their property at relative prices with people beyond the State. They say they cannot maintain the supremacy of their lines in the carrying trade of passengers and freight if compelled to make a *pro rata* scale of charges to the people of this State. Yes, gentlemen, unless they can levy an arbitrary rate upon the passengers and property of our citizens above the fair value of such services, and above that charged upon passengers and freight traffic of the citizens of other States, they cannot continue to serve the citizens of other States at rates below the fair value of such services. This would surely be a costly warfare to secure the supremacy—thus levying upon our own citizens the cost incurred in the destruction of our own canal system. Fortunately for the people of New-York, the isthmus between the great lakes and our seaboard across the State of New-York, has sufficient merit as the great natural tract or channel of commerce, to require no such forced contributions from the people along their lines to maintain their supremacy over all others between the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the mouth of the Mississippi.

Mr. HATCH said he was detaining them longer than he wished—[Go on, go on]—but he noticed, as doubtless they did, in the telegraph from Washington this morning, a resolution, introduced by Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to open negotiations with the Dominion of Canada, to secure, among other privileges, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

It is the old reciprocity scheme.

Colonel HINCKEN said they were divided upon the question of a reciprocity treaty.

Mr. HATCH resumed—Well, Sir, you may be divided here upon some of the terms of a treaty, but you cannot afford to divide opinion or action upon the equivalents which are proposed in exchange between the two countries as a basis for a treaty, our free markets for their free canals, enlarged for passage of vessels of 1,200 tons, to be constructed and paid for from trade diverted from our lake marine, or our railways and canals, and your ships.

Hon. A. T. GALT, the Canadian Minister of Finance, in a late speech on behalf of the Government, said:

"We have no trade ourselves which would require enlargement of the canals; no trade which would justify us in enlarging them. We could only be repaid for such improvements by obtaining the American States' trade, and making it pay tolls, or otherwise contribute to our revenue."

How far our Government would be willing to surrender its trade and revenues as a tribute to British-Canadian rivalry will depend upon the character and honesty of American statesmanship in Washington. In other words, surrender to us your American commerce, that is now carried by your lake marine over your railways and canals, and brought to this City to enrich your commission merchants and freight your ships, and we will give you the free navigation of the St. Lawrence with enlarged canals. To read this resolution the credulous would suppose the honorable Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was seeking to secure to us some great commercial advantage that is now withheld. What is the fact? The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is now conceded to our lake marine, and it is a barren concession, not half a dozen American vessels having passed through *via* the St. Lawrence since the abrogation of the treaty; and what does the Dominion receive in return for this barren concession? Their vessels are allowed to go into our inland sea, Lake Michigan, and enter into the great grain port of this continent, Chicago, and others vessels for the diversion of property which would otherwise go over our American carrying systems. on that lake, and there compete with American Again, Canadian railways are *permitted*, under the exercise of very doubtful authority, and policy too, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to carry American merchandise from one port of the United States to another, through Canada, when our navigation laws have prohibited their vessels from transporting the same property from the same ports; in fact, through our liberal concessions, their vessels and railways are furnished with all their business, except that of their inferior local traffic. If the Erie Canal is improved, and the cost of transportation reduced, the great cause of dissatisfaction in the West will be removed, and British capitalists will refuse to make further investment in the unproductive works of Canada, especially when this great State adopts a policy which will make our canals in no distant time as free as our lakes and rivers, and which in the end will give a free water line of transportation from this City 1,500 miles long, to the centre of the continent, and by addition of 700 miles rail extend it to reach the Pacific.

Now, Mr. President, allow me to say to you, that if the ambitious views of our people in the Northwest, originating in Chicago, its commercial centre, and in New-England, with Boston its commercial centre, could be realized, the signal-flags of your line of splendid ships would be floating in the ports of your rivals,—Montreal and Boston,—for you would have to send them there to get freights. The Northwest aims at direct trade with Europe, and Boston believes that if St. Lawrence canals can be enlarged they can bring their largest line of propellers upon the lakes, now engaged in carrying from Chicago to Ogdensburg, and then by rail to Boston, through the St. Lawrence to Boston, and so become respectable rivals to you in the inland commerce of this country. Schemes to accomplish these objects are pending in Congress now, and I do not hesitate to say that I believe, as certainly as that the waters of the St. Lawrence will continue to flow to the ocean, that this commercial experiment will be tried to change the channels and outlets of the inland commerce of this country. Of its probable success I have nothing to say, only that if your commercial power on this continent should diminish or pass into rival hands, it will be owing to your neglect to improve those natural advantages with which the God of Nature has surrounded you.

Mr. HATCH said: I have detained you already too long. [Go on, go on.] No, I will not trespass upon your patience and kindness any longer. I must draw my remarks to a close. Gentlemen, I cannot close, however, without asking you to pardon the earnestness and plainness with which I have spoken to you. This question has been a life-long one with me. The best abilities which God has bestowed upon me—the abilities of my manhood—have been given to its public consideration in your State and national halls of legislation. I will only add in conclusion, that longer inaction upon the part of our canal people must hasten the day for the abandonment of our public works. CLINTON, MORRIS and FULTON said to the Legislature, as you have seen, in a critical period of our canal history,: "That delays are the refuge of weak minds." Corruption and a narrow policy are their worst foes. I appeal to you, commercial men of this great Metropolitan City, to act promptly in this crisis of our canal affairs, with some of the energy, faith, comprehension and foresight of your illustrious predecessors—those merchant princes who, in 1817, memorialized the Legislature for the construction of the Erie Canal, and lived, thank God, to rejoice with the whole people of this State over its completion in 1825—a work unsurpassed in ancient or modern history both in the grandeur of the gigantic undertaking and in the magnitude of commercial results. There is no mistaking the signs of the times—they point us to the steady march of improvements around us, and everywhere we can read them in the progress of this age. We are admonished to heed their teachings, and those who disregard them—whether they be States or political parties—and those who do not move on and keep step to the forward movement of the day, would be forced behind by their more enterprising and progressive rivals.

Col. HINCKEN, in a short address, alluded to the Erie Canal as being a main cause of the vast growth of New-York City, and corroborated the assertion of Mr. HATCH. The following resolutions were then read:

The people of the State of New-York still regard with just pride their magnificent system of canals, and that reform in their management and improvement in their capacity are imperatively demanded by the strongest considerations of political, State and national economy.

It is the duty of the Legislature of this State to propose an amendment to the Constitution which shall give it authority to borrow upon the pledge of the canal revenues, such sums of money as may be necessary to improve the canals to their maximum capacity for transportation, in order to prevent diversion of their trade by competing routes, and save them from these new threatened gigantic rivalries sustained by national aid.

That the Legislature be requested at the same time to authorize the appointment of a board of five engineers, or three engineers and two civilians, whose duty shall be to investigate the present condition of our canals for transportation, and to report at the next Legislature the most feasible plan to improve them.

That the Secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the Assembly, with a request that they present them to those bodies.

That the Secretary transmit copies of the above resolutions to the President of each Board of Trade in the State, with a request to coöperate in a general movement to accomplish the objects expressed in them.

It was also resolved to draft an address to accompany these resolutions, and, after a vote of thanks, proposed by General HIRAM B. WALBRIDGE to Mr. HATCH, for his able and exhaustive exposition of the canal policy, the meeting adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Primitive State of Society—Picturesque Phases of Texan Life—Wild Wagoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Texas, Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

Florence Percy ought to come to Texas. She would never again beg Time to "roll back in his flight" after she had been here a while. She would find him "done" rolled back far enough already. It would be a scene fit for a comic almanac to depict her quandary if set to get up a dinner in one of these antediluvian kitchens. Their antediluvian origin is inferred from the amount of alluvial deposit found to form the superstrata of the floors. The cooking utensils and arrangements are "modeled after the antique." There is no stove, nor range, nor oven, not even an old-fashioned tin "baker;" no pots, nor pans, nor boiler. There is an assortment of various sizes of bake-kettles, known to our grandmothers, with perpendicular sides, flat bottoms, and shallow, with a cast iron lid turned up at the rim to hold the fire and ashes with which it is covered. Baking, roasting and boiling are done in these. I have seen a turkey roasted, soap boiled and the cow fed on slop in the same bake-kettle—not all at once, of course. For smaller jobs they use skillets with handles, covered in the same way. Custards and puddings, fried meat and biscuit, parched coffee and the like come out of the skillets. I know of no law against large tea-kettles, but those I have seen, hold about two quarts. They were supposed to be of iron, but had the appearance of casts done in ashes. They sit on the hearth, or floor, or table, or anywhere it is handy to set them down when last used. The bake-kettles, &c., when not in use, are stacked up on one side of the fireplace, or distributed in various places, in lots to suit the cook.

The kitchen is a house by itself, separate from the main house, and in it the servants not only "live and move and have their being," but sleep and have their beds as well, which is still less appetizing.

Washing days are moveable feasts, and come round once in awhile when they get ready, and then the clothes are boiled in bags in an iron kettle too heavy for one woman to lift. Of course each kitchen has a character of its own, and some of them are postdiluvian, and have stoves in them, but the foregoing is as accurate as I can make it, without making a tour of inspection into more kitchens than are open to me.

And it is not exclusively in the kitchen that old Time turns his somersaults backwards. You can see him at it everywhere. The tools and means of locomotion remind one of the good old times when a garden-hoe weighed five pounds, and a rake was as heavy as a mattock—of the rare old days when women rode on horseback from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, two on a horse. They do ride admirably here. Men, women and children, white, black and Indian, all ride like centaurs, as if they grew there. There is no riding-school stiffness about the easy, often slouching, attitudes of these riders. They lop about any way, as little concerned about losing their seats as about losing their heads, if they should get them out of the perpendicular. They ride at full speed over the roughest roads, in the wildest spirits, often holding their hats on with one hand, and apparently as secure as if on foot. There is little costuming for the occasion. A lady will not hesitate to ride through town in her every day calico dress and sun-bonnet, if she has any errand to call her. A very appreciable portion of the church-goers go dressed in the same way, and nobody notices it. No woman here is forced to excuse herself from society or church, because she has no bonnet. This is no doubt as old-fashioned as the bake-kettles, but it is a great deal more admirable and convenient.

This *insouciance* produces odd effects sometimes. One day I heard a cow bell ringing violently, and turned to see the cause of it. A middle-aged woman in a big plaid shawl and sunbonnet was cantering into town on a gaunt sorrel nag with a big bell on his neck. The horse wore the bell when running on the prairie, to keep his owner apprised of his whereabouts. When saddled for use it was too much trouble to unbuckle the straps, so the rider came ringing into the city like a ragman. The sight was too common to attract notice. A modern walking-suit is a good deal more of a "show."

The prevailing taste in literary circles (very small circles, usually,) is *sui generis*. Miss AUGUSTA J. EVANS is considered the queen of modern novelists, and *St, Elmo* the chiefest of latter-day romances. Mrs. SOUTHWORTH follows at a respectful distance, and some people read "Mohun." DE FORREST, in *Harper's Magazine*, mentions the "authoress of *Marion Harland*" as being a favorite in Carolina. That must be Marion's mother, of whom I never before heard, but neither she, nor her daughter are recognized here to any extent. In one or two larger towns I have heard of "Histrionic Associations" of amateur players. At Jefferson, it is said, they played "Pizarro" creditably. I did not see it, but I saw *Pizarro* off the stage. He was a policeman who looked as if he might "do" the immortal swineherd. He confessed himself anxious to "inscribe his name on the never-dying scroll of Fame!" and showed me some slips cut from the local papers, to prove that he had at least begun to make his X mark thereon. "I treasure these bits of paper!" he said, enthusiastically, "and when a stranger takes me by the hand, and says, 'I am happy to meet you, Mr. ——, I have often heard of you!' I feel that fame is very sweet!" I confess he affected me more comically than tragically. Perhaps he may turn comedian when he finds out the true bent of his genius.

Of course the public taste may be very different elsewhere, but judging from the tone of the Press generally, neither literature, nor science, nor art has admirers enough to make any impression on the matter or manner of the periodicals. Politics and news, and in the city papers, theatrical notes, are the sum of their contents. Once in a while there is a sentimental or sensational story, or a bit of rhyme, and often some agricultural items, but seldom anything like polite literature. When there is such an article it is quoted, and seems as alien as the "ugly duckling" in the farm yard. I am sorry that this state of things is not limited to Texas, but seems to be the accepted situation of all new countries. But Galveston is no longer a frontier town, but a sea-port city, almost as old as Chicago, and ought to begin to sprout a native literature.

At present those who wish mental aliment get it from a distance. As mere newspapers, several of the journals are ably conducted. That any newspaper controversy should be carried on with the courtesy and dignity of a dog fight, is not peculiar to Texas, but very common in it. That such exchange of coarse abuse should sometimes result in street encounters, and pistol-shots, is not marvelous. In such a rencontre in Houston not long since a little boy received, and died from, a shot fired at one of these public enlighteners by the other one. At last accounts the Courts were still gravely trying to find out what to do with the man who fired the shot. He had a felonious intent against a man he failed to hurt, and could not be hanged for a murder he did not commit. He killed a boy he had no malice against, and was not indictable for the murder of the boy he did not mean to kill! When editors quarrel at safe distances they use expletives increasing in strength "in inverse ratio to the square of the distance"—I guess. I have not proved by actual measurement. These verbal duels at long range are too sulphurous to be amusing.

Some phases of Texan life are exceedingly picturesque, but like other picturesque peoples they seem wholly unconscious of their own finest and best points, and often quite proud of some of their worst and weakest ones. They pique themselves on being "high spirited," which often means jealous and rash. They are keen to detect an affront, and quick to resent it; generally taking care to make the retaliation more offensive than the first affront. They have violent prejudices, and boast of them as evidences of superiority. To use a localism, a philosopher would have "no showing" here. They seem quite unequal to any calm discussion, where their prejudices are enlisted. To attempt it, is like the washerwoman's experiment of "blowing the flue up by degrees" with gunpowder. People who wish to keep out of hot water avoid discussion. Of course there are exceptions, but they are like the literati, too few and far between to make any noticeable impression on society.

This tendency to extremes, common to all new countries, seems to have reached its climax here. The virtue of which they are proudest—courage—has been carried to a vicious extreme, and has degenerated into the same fierce quality which inspires fighting animals. A desperado is a sort of hero, and has plenty of friends to hide him and spy for him; but they are getting tired of this sort of thing, and the best citizens are trying to enforce law and order.

It is sometimes difficult, however, for me to be sure the state of things about me is a reality now existent in our own country, and not rather a story I have read somewhere of outlaws and banditti, in some far-away and long-ago region of romance. These bushwhacking desperadoes are a picturesque feature. They are often handsome, always well mounted, and armed to the teeth. They shoot like "Hawkeye," and ride like the wind. Like many other people, some of them have borrowed a bit of Mexican costume, wearing a colored blanket, with a hole cut in the middle, through which protrudes a shaggy and bearded head, covered with a wide, slouched hat. They use Mexican saddles, with broad, flat horns in front, and an open space passing under it, for the convenience of securing one end of the lariat. Not that carrying the lariat is common, but the saddles are made so that they can. I have seen no other men's saddles. Some desperadoes are "low-down" ragamuffins, who go on foot, and are too much like common cut-throats even to be picturesque.

I have elsewhere spoken of the gypsy-like encampments of the teamsters and their wagons on their long marches; and by-and-bye I hope to tell you of the herdsmen and their herds on the prairies. When in New-Orleans I saw a cotton boat labeled the *Wild Wagoner*. It conveyed little idea to my mind until I saw the original wild wagoner taking the cotton to the river. There was a good deal of elementary poetry in that name as well as its origin. Most persons would prefer the poem reduced from its elements and done in fair print. At present, however, if we get it at all, we will have to "take it straight," as they do their whisky. In spite of some great drawbacks, I confess I like to take it undigested, as I find it.

There are plenty of wild flowers on the prairie—peach trees are in full bloom, and last night and night before ice formed a quarter of an inch in thickness. On the 14th the temperature must have fallen about 40° in four hours. This sudden coolness has probably spoiled the peach crop, but that is not yet ascertained.

E. C. W.

MONTANA.

Mining Statistics—Quartz Leads and Water Companies—The Agricultural and Manufacturing Prospects of the Territory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HELENA, Montana Territory,
Wednesday, March 10, 1869.

This letter is to treat mainly of the agricultural resources and prospects, and of the present and prospective manufacturing and general business interests of this Territory. But I have a few important statistics of mining productions which I had designed to give somewhat in detail, but will now only sum up in brief. Over $6,000,000 have already been taken from the quartz mines, and over $86,000,000 from the placer diggings. Thirty-six quartz mills are now in operation, with an aggregate of 476 stamps and costing over $900,000. Two hundred and eighty-seven and a half miles of permanent water ditches have been constructed for use in placer mining, with a capacity of 25,370 inches of water, and at a cost of $806,500. And yet Montana is an infant among Territories, and the development of her vast mineral wealth has been but just commenced. The advantages and profits of "a little farm well tilled" have often been "written up" in poetry and prose. What a small mine well worked may do has been demonstrated by the operations of Mr. J. C. RICKER, of this city, upon a small claim of only 200 feet in length. He commenced work on the 1st of January, 1868, with a twenty-pan stamp mill, and has since taken out an average of about $16,000 a month, or an aggregate for the past fourteen months of $224,000, of which fully one-half has been net profit. His "clean up" at the mill last week produced $5,300, and the prospects are, that the next two or three weeks will exceed this. And yet the richest one is below where he has worked, and the vein grows larger as he goes down upon it. The late lamented Governor BEALL, of Wisconsin, in an able and exhaustive letter to Senator HOWE, of the same State, upon the resources of the great Northwest, after much and careful examination, spoke of the Park mine, of which this claim is a one-eleventh part, as, in his judgment, "equal in value to any on this continent." I confess that when I see such returns from so small a portion of the mine, I am inspired with a little of the Governor's enthusiasm in reference to the whole.

Montana, as its name indicates, is a mountain Territory, or a Territory of mountains. The Rocky Mountains cut it from north to south, leaving a strip, perhaps one hundred miles wide, between them and the Coeur d'Alene and Bitter Root Mountains, which from the dividing line between Montana and Idaho, above the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and which may be considered spurs or branches of the main range. The Belt range and the Judith, in the northern centre; the Little Rocky and the Bear's Paw, still to the north, and the Big Horn, in the southeast, are the principle known mountains on the east. But the whole country is mountain, only differing in the altitude of the various ranges or peaks, some of which tower far above the Rocky Mountains themselves. In such a country one would hardly expect to find much good farming land. Yet among and often high up in these mountains, nestle numerous basins, and meandering through them in every direction are rivers and streams, with broad, fertile valleys, and these are so numerous and so extensive that, according to an estimate in the report of the Surveyor-General for 1867, fully one-third of the entire territory (or about 30,672,216 acres) is susceptible of profitable cultivation, while upon the mountain sides cattle and sheep innumerable may be supported and fattened, Winter and Summer, by the succulent grasses which nature has provided for their nourishment. This one-third is equivalent to the entire area of the great State of New-York, and nearly equals the dimensions of all New-England.

There are three great river valleys, of which all the rest are tributaries—the Bitter Root on the west, and the Missouri and the Yellow Stone on the east of the Rocky Mountain range. The lesser of these is the Bitter Root, formed by the junction of the Blackfoot, the Missouli and the Hell Gate, (the latter having previously received the waters of the Deer Lodge,) and running northwesterly until, uniting with the Flathead River, it forms the Lewis Fork of the Columbia, through which its waters are passed in their progress to the Pacific Ocean. In these west side valleys the farmer preceded the miner, and the soil was turned for grain before it was worked for gold. Some of the agricultural settlements are said to have been made nearly twenty years ago, and are quite extensive, but I have no present means of ascertaining how large is the population. The improvements are generally of a permanent character, exhibiting evidence of industry and thrift, and orchards are numerous and have been brought to a point of production. Apples and some other fruits will soon be abundant.

The valley of the Missouri, is of course, the largest valley in the Territory, and its branches or tributaries are the most numerous. Starting from the confluence of the Jefferson, the Madison and the Gallatin, about fifty miles southeasterly from this city, it runs northerly and easterly a distance of over 900 miles, till it passes into the Territory of Dakota near to Fort William, and thence southeasterly until its waters unite with those of the Mississippi.

The southern and southeasterly portion of the Territory is watered by the Yellow Stone River, and its valley is scarcely less in extent and has scarcely less tributaries than the Missouri itself, with which it unites just in the edge of Dakota. One peculiarity of this valley is its wild fruits, which are abundant and of a superior quality. The country through which it passes is yet in the possession of hostile Indians, who are jealous of their rights and will not permit its mineral or agricultural wealth to be appropriated by the pale-faced pioneers.

Lying between the Missouri and the Yellow Stone, is perhaps, on the whole, the best valley on the continent, with a climate similar to that of Salt Lake or Italy, and table lands extending out twenty to forty miles in width, through which the Muscle Shell River runs for a distance of 190 miles, until it unites with the Missouri, about 290 miles southeasterly from Fort Benton. But this, too, "the red man of the forest" claims as his own, and the white man must wait for the exterminating influences of civilization, advancing armies and bad whisky, to open it for preëmption and settlement.

These valleys are undulating prairies or bottom lands, those east of the mountains being entirely free from timber and ready for the plow, and usually covered by a dense growth of nutritious grasses, while the neighboring mountains are "clothed in the perpetual green of dense forests of pine and fir." On the west side, the streams are commonly skirted with belts of cotton wood, and cotton wood, instead of pine and fir, abounds on the mountains, but the strips of bottom land between are usually without timber, ready, like the valleys on the eastern slope, for the plow.

In all the Montana valleys, every crop which is profitably raised in the great Northern agricultural States is as profitably produced, except Indian corn, which only ripens in a small region on the west of the mountains. Winter and Spring wheat are produced with equal facility, the average yield per acre of the former being from 25 to 30 bushels, and of the latter from 35 to 40, while careful tilling of choice lands has been repaid by crops of 60 bushels to the acre. Irish and Sweet potatoes grow luxuriantly and of very superior quality. Of the former from 400 to 500 bushels to the acre is not an uncommon crop. [Please tell GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN to give this information to his friends in the Emerald Isle, if you *plaze*.] All kinds of vegetables grow luxuriantly. I have never eaten richer melons, better tomatoes, or seen larger or better pumpkins or squashes than in this market.

During the year 1868, according to the report of the Auditor, 254,169 acres were under cultivation, of which 87,473 were plowed for wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and hay, while of the balance a small portion was used for other crops, and the remainder fenced and devoted to wild grass, doing pasturage and other purposes. Sheep and cattle can be raised with only the expense of tending, and a large and prosperous business in wool, sheepskins and hides will, no doubt, permanently add to the commercial wealth and prosperity of the Territory. Already a Chicago enterprise called "The Montana Hide and Fur Company," has its headquarters in Helena, and is doing a large and profitable business, transporting their "goods" 150 miles by wagon, 2,000 miles by river, and 500 miles by railroad, to Chicago.

Montana farming is not liable to the fluctuations caused by alternate droughts and over-bountiful rains, but can be easily regulated by means of irrigation, for which Nature has provided abundant facilities just where it is required.

Fit handmaids of mining and agriculture are manufactures and commerce, and these will contribute their part toward the future wealth and prosperity of Montana. Iron ore of the best quality abounds throughout the Territory, and superior bituminous coal is often found imbedded in the neighboring mountains, as though deposited there by a far-seeing Providence for the use of the furnaces and forges through which the iron should be passed to be converted into machinery and tools for the miner and the husbandman, or into rails for the oncoming trains of the Northern Pacific Railroad. There are now in full operation two tanneries, one foundry, seven flouring-mills, seventeen saw-mills, fifteen distilleries and breweries, four furniture factories and several plow, wagon and harness shops in the Territory. As fine carriages and sleighs have been made in Helena and in Virginia during the past year as in New-York. A good buggy sells for $400 to $450, gold, and a good sleigh at from $250 to $400. Prices here are always given in gold, but currency is received at 80 cents on the dollar, without reference to the market value of gold in New-York or elsewhere. Of the seven flouring mills, two are located on the west and five on the east side of the mountains, and the whole produced during the year 1868, about 250,000 sacks of flour, equal in quality to the best St. Louis brands, and worth in the market an average of $10 a sack, or, in all, $2,500,000. The large excess of distilleries and breweries over flouring mills is not creditable to the Territory, and is the one only dark feature that I am called upon to record in its history. Let us hope that hereafter, the useful in manufactures will more than keep pace with the useless and destructive, and that the nutritious grains with which God so bountifully blesses the toil of the farmer may not continue to be distilled into streams of wretchedness, degradation and death.

No other Territory has so much of water navigation as Montana. For some years past, steamers have run up the Missouri River to Fort Benton, penetrating a distance of about 700 miles into the very heart of the Territory. A few miles above the fort, the Falls of the Missouri, about eighty feet high, have impeded their further progress; but the river above has a more uniform and reliable channel, generally with stone bottom and banks, and is better for navigation. A "portage" or railroad, twelve miles in length, would connect the navigable waters below and above, and with only this one trans-shipment, merchandise could then be transported by steamers from St. Louis or New-Orleans, to the very source of the Missouri, passing many of the mining towns and camps, and some of the most fertile valleys. A charter has been granted to a company for the construction of such a road, and one or more steamers will soon be built to run above the Falls. Ultimately, a short ship-canal will permit the passage of steamers, and the entire length of the Missouri River navigation *within the Territory* will be about 900 miles, to which may be added, during a portion of the year, about 100 miles on the Madison, passing within about twelve miles of Virginia City, and perhaps an average of fifty miles each on the Gallatin and Jefferson, making in all about 1,100 miles of navigation on the Missouri and its tributaries, within the territorial limit of Montana. Helena is within about eight miles of navigation on the Missouri, with a level valley through which a connecting railroad can be easily and cheaply constructed.

The Yellow Stone is perhaps as large a river as the Upper Missouri, and has been navigated by steamer to Big Horn City, about 200 miles, or to within about 150 miles of Helena. But it has a very changeable channel, and navigation will probably always be attended with considerable difficulties. There are reports of remarkable falls, lovely lakes, wonderful subterranean passages, and grand and majestic scenery, surpassing almost the imagination of man, further up this river than reliable white men have deemed it prudent to risk their scalps in the work of careful exploration. What may be the reality is unknown. There is now a talk of organizing a party of men brave enough to risk the tomahawk and scalping knife, and we may learn more of this wonderful region in course of the coming Summer. The name Yellow Stone evidently comes from the known belief of the Indians that the great centre of the gold deposits are in the mountains on the upper waters of this river. Approaching its very source from the west, a volcanic region has been discovered where vegetation has been entirely destroyed by the action of these "hidden fires."

A few statistics showing the material prosperity of the Territory, will conclude my present series of letters from Helena. The expense of the Territorial Government chargeable to the United States Treasury, including the salaries of the Judges, is $35,500 per year. The receipts for internal revenue for four years, ending Nov. 1, 1868, in the Territory were $409,969 34; deducting expenses for four years, $142,000, and we have a balance of $267,969 34; which this young Territory has contributed in direct internal revenue taxes to the General Government in four years. The Postmaster-General's report for 1867 (the latest within reach as I write) shows the receipts for postage in Montana as $306 12 in excess of the expenditures for mail service in the Territory. No Territory ever organized has presented such a record as this; and these, with other facts before given, seem fully to justify the belief of the pioneer inhabitants that Montana is yet to be the great Empire State of the Northwest—first in mineral, agricultural and mechanical wealth combined, as she is now first in territorial enterprise and prosperity. Only the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad is wanted to assist in opening up this wonderful region, and that cannot be much longer delayed. It is the more natural route for a railway across the continent. With easier grades and better "passes," and far less danger of obstruction by snows than the line of the Union Pacific Road, the local business would be many times larger, and the general benefit to the country at least ten-fold greater. The road will be built, and it will pay.

MALCOLM.

INDIANA.

Prospects of the Speedy Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in Indiana—Extra Session of the Legislature—The Spring Elections—The Federal Patronage in Indiana—Criminal Affairs—Horrible Outrages in Bartholomew County.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, April 1, 1869.

There is now a good prospect that the Indiana Legislature will promptly ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution at its extra session, which will open on the 8th of April. It is true, the "bolting" Democratic State Senators and Representatives have all been reëlected on the 23d of March: but for this victory, (which, although the organs of that party pretend to be very proud of it, does not bear close inspection,) they were solely indebted to the course pursued by the Republicans who deemed it prudent to let the election go by default. The consequence of this determination was that, despite the frantic efforts of the Democratic leaders to poll a very large vote on the 23d of March, less than one-half of the Democratic vote of last Fall was cast, many Democrats being either indifferent or strongly displeased with the conduct of their representatives in the Legislature; and the very State Senators and Representatives, who, upon resigning their seats at the beginning of last month, predicted boastfully that they would be reëlected by overwhelming majorities, received at the special elections a smaller aggregate vote than the majority by which they were returned in October last. The result of these special elections has satisfied the Democratic leaders that nothing remains for them but to submit quietly to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. They see now that their own party is by no means enthusiastic in supporting the revolutionary measures by which the minority of the Legislature attempts to thwart the intentions of the majority, and by which the burdens of the taxpayers are heavily and needlessly increased. If the Democratic members of the Legislature should resign again *en masse* at the approaching extra session, the vote that would be thrown for them at the special elections, which the Governor would be obliged to order again with the least possible delay, would be still smaller than that by which they have now been reëlected, and the whole matter would assume the aspect of a broad farce. For this reason the Democratic State Senators and Representatives will not resign any more, and the Republicans will, in all probability, be allowed to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment without any trouble other than that of being obliged to listen to a number of Democratic speeches against it.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

There is considerable activity among the local politicians of both parties in all parts of the State in regard to the Spring elections, which will be held on Monday next. The general impression is that the Republicans will make handsome gains at these elections. The course pursued by the new Administration up to this time, no matter what disappointed office-seekers may say, is enthusiastically indorsed by the masses of our people, and has evidently materially strengthened the Republican Party in the Western States. The distribution of the Federal patronage, so far as it has taken place, has been most creditable and sagacious, and is a vast improvement over that under the former Administration.

HON. JOHN D. DEFREES.

The removal by the United States Senate of Hon. JOHN D. DEFREES, one of our most influential Republican leaders, from the office of Superintendent of the National Printing Bureau, has created considerable ill-feeling in Indiana. For several years past Mr. DEFREES has been on unfriendly terms with Senator MORTON, and the friends of the deposed Superintendent denounce the Senator very bitterly for bringing about his removal. Mr. DEFREES has so many ardent adherents in Indiana that this affair is certain to give rise to many bitter feuds in the political history of our State for some time to come.

Lieutenant-Governor CUMBACK, whose defeat at the Senatorial elections a few months ago threatened to produce a split in the ranks of the Republican Party in Indiana, is said to have been promised one of the best second-class foreign missions—that to Sweden—a position which he will certainly fill in a very creditable manner.

CRIMINAL AFFAIRS.

Among the terrible crimes which have been perpetrated in this State since my last letter, I must mention, in the first place, the dastardly outrages committed by a gang of audacious scoundrels in Bartholomew County. Already, some time last Fall, half a dozen young desperadoes, headed by a worthless fellow, who had formerly been a school-teacher, attempted to break into a number of farm-houses for the purpose of ravishing the women whom they might find there. These attempts were unsuccessful at the time; but last week they were renewed with more fiendish desperation than before. The villains forced their way in the night time into a number of lonely houses; they then overpowered the male members of the families in question, and after binding and gagging them, subjected the females in their presence to the most abominable outrages. After pursuing the same infamous course at several houses, the criminals were arested, and the officers of the law had considerable difficulty in saving them from summary execution at the hands of the exasperated people. Some of the poor women whom they treated in this shameful manner are still lying in a very critical condition.

Seven murders were committed in Indiana last week. None of these bloody deeds present any features of special interest, except the horrible butchery which took place a few days ago at a ball in Michigan City, in consequence of the passionate jealousies of two rival lovers. The young lady of whom the two enemies were enamored, behaved on that fearful occasion with a *sang froid* and heroism which excited universal admiration, but which, unfortunately, were insufficient to prevent the assassination of her ill-fated lover.

As regards the mysterious murders of the TODD family near Lebanon, in Boone County, of THEODORE N. CORWIN at Peru, and of Mrs. SHOAFF in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, nothing further has been discovered as to who the assassin or assassins were. I say the assassin, for it is by no means impossible that all of these murders were committed by one and the same person. That our Indiana detectives should have been so completely unsuccessful in all these affairs does not speak well for their efficiency.

The Jackson County Regulators have been unable to catch WOLCOTT, the Medora murderer, who is said to have succeeded in fleeing from the State.

W. C.

ILLINOIS.

Land Speculation Raging—The Great Park Question Settled—Post Office Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 27, 1869.

Our city has been uncommonly quiet since my last. The excitement gotten up by those interested in the parks subsided with the announcement of the result of the election, and nothing has since occurred to get up another.

Spring draws on apace, and for the past few days we have had warm and growing weather. Grass begins to exhibit a renewed verdancy, and there are other indications of the presence of the vernal season. But March has aggregated the coldest we have had in ten years.

Land speculation goes on apace, the sales reaching $1,381,000 last week. Prices are not advancing materially just now, and those who have payments to make and no money in hand have to submit to a stiff shave—say from 1½ to 5 per cent. a month according to circumstances. From 2½ to 3 would be about the average rates which street brokers are charging for this description of paper. Bankers pretend to charge only 10 per cent. per annum, but have little money to spare, while their next-door neighbor, the broker, can furnish you any amount, the shave being satisfactory. The money market is very close indeed—more so than it has been for years.

Since the park question has been settled, we are ready for a million of inhabitants. In fact, we shall want this number. These parks and boulevards will be available for practicable purposes. Speculators have already reached the bogs and swamps of Calumet on the south, and the graveyards on the north. We are so soon beginning to talk of the necessity of taking up and removing Graceland Cemetery, which three years ago was thought to be altogether too far from the City.

As our suburban neighbor, Evanston, has just been incorporated as a city, we can't expand much further in that direction. And as we have already reached the swamps, and the frog and ague producing district on the south, we shall be driven westward perforce, where there is no limit to our expansion—for there is plenty of high prairie land, interspersed with groves, where we can plant our anticipated millions of people without obstruction. The city, according to some enthusiasts, is destined ere long to stretch out to the Des Plaines River, and thus present the spectacle of being located on the east upon the great Lake chain, and upon the west on water flowing into the Mississippi. It is a rather singular feature of the topography of this region that there should be such a stream as the Des Plaines, or Aux Plain, as it is sometimes called, running for such a distance parallel with the Lake, in an opposite direction and only a few miles from it, the nearest approach being about eight miles, and at this city twelve. It rises in the Lake District of Lake County, and its general direction is south, with a westerly bearing, until it forms a junction with the Du Page at Juliet. It is emphatically a river of the plains, running on apparently a dead level throughout almost its entire length.

Governor PALMER and the Speakers of both Houses of our Legislature are still busily engaged in signing bills passed at the recent session. There is a probability of their getting through by the 14th of April, to which time the Legislature adjourned.

We have reliable reports from the fruit-growing regions, which are generally favorable. The crop, so far as indications are concerned, gives every appearance of being an abundant one. Fall wheat, too, is reported to present an unusually promising appearance at every point where much is sown.

Notwithstanding we have a system of letter delivery in this city by ninety carriers, as well as by box and drawer, and general delivery at the office, the weekly advertised list exceeds two thousand. This is accounted for by the great influx of strangers in the city, as well as, possibly, by some defect in the administration of the delivery system.

By the way, the contest for Postmaster, as well as the other Federal offices is still going on here. The candidate of the horse-railroads for Postmaster, backed by Marshal JONES, is supposed to have the inside track, despite the opposition of the people, and the claims of those who have done the country service on the battle-field. But the appointments are understood to be held in abeyance, awaiting the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. By the way, isn't it stupid in Congress not to repeal that law, when everybody knows it was enacted solely for the purpose of restraining Mr. JOHNSON? Do the opponents of repeal suppose that General GRANT will not be restive under a measure from which all his predecessors, with a single exception, were exempt? If the majority are afraid of General GRANT, as they were of Mr. JOHNSON, then they do well for themselves, probably, to oppose a change; but as he has the unqualified confidence of the people, the country expects that he will be relieved from the operation of this invidious law. If he is not, he will be justified in resisting the clamor for a change in the Federal offices of the country.

The merchant marine is preparing for the opening of navigation, of which the giving away of the ice in the Straits of Mackinac will be the signal. There is an immense amount of grain freightage in store here, and more constantly arriving. It is expected that the opening of the canal will throw in upon us a deluge of corn, as there is an immense quantity remaining in the country.

Dr. MARTIN O'BRENNAN, quite prominent among the Irish agitators, editor of the *Connaught Patriot*, who was compelled to flee from his country, has arrived in this city, where he proposes to take up a residence for the present at least. He has been warmly welcomed by the Fenians, and by his countrymen generally.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

One of the Maine State Senators recently said that he had received telegrams from several Congressmen from that State, urging the defeat of the State Police bill. Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE made inquiries, and has written home that no telegram or letter or message of any kind to that effect has been sent by any Maine Congressman.

A Washington telegram says that General GRANT has said that although he should sign the amended Tenure-of-Office bill, he should, in his message to Congress in December, recommend its unconditional repeal.

Rev. Father MATTHEW HART, in his sermon in New-Haven on Sunday, spoke plainly to his people. Among other things he said: "You know there are corrupt cliques all around you—some even of our own people are mixed up with them. Wholesale perjury and procuring of perjury is constantly among them. What Catholic Christian wishes to partake in these damnable sins? And if he supports the guilty by his vote he is guilty also. Take, then, a bold stand to-morrow. Make these leaders, these rings, feel that you will not support them. They say they have the Irish in their breeches pockets. They claim that Catholics must vote for anybody they choose to nominate. Even if they put up Beelzebub they would demand your vote for him. Deny this to-morrow. Be independent of party cliques. Be not afraid of party lashes. Vote like men—vote like Christians."

The Philadelphia *Age* has been made very unhappy by the following order issued by the Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-yard:

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY-YARD,
PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1869.

SIR: By direction of the Navy Department, you will see that no person hostile to the present Administration will be employed in the yard department under your control. Preference should in all cases be be given to those who have belonged to the Union Party. The Secretary of the Navy particularly desires this should be done. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) J. B. MARCHAND, Commandant.

It is stated that although FREDERICK DOUGLASS has been earnestly solicited to accept the office of Minister Resident to Hayti, he has declined it, upon the ground that he cannot afford to take it, and that he prefers to dwell in the land of his birth.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* strings such pearls as this by the dozen: "The Radical Party was born mad, and never had any reason, and in the place of conscience it has only the passions of the wolf and hyena." And here is another from the same collection: "Thank God they are not only our tyrants and masters, but equally the tyrants and masters of the whole cowardly people of the United States."

A Washington telegram reports that the President told a Western Congressman that he should endeavor to distribute the foreign missions and the Consulships equally among the States, so far as was practicable.

WASHINGTON.

General Satisfaction With the New-York Appointments.

More Nominations by the President and Confirmations by the Senate.

Expressions of Sympathy for the Cuban Insurgents.

Mrs. Grant's First Reception at the White House.

Debate in the Senate on Pacific Railroad Matters.

The New Indian Treaties Discussed in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 6.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

As a general thing the New-York appointments give satisfaction. There is still considerable speculation as to the influences by which some of them were brought about, but on the whole the feeling is one of acquiescence. It is said that there will be opposition to the confirmation of Mr. **BAILEY** as Revenue Collector in the Thirty-second District, but it will avail nothing. The change both in Collector and Assessor there was resolved on by the Washington authorities without regard to the persons to be appointed, and apart wholly, so far as I can learn, from outside influence. Mr. **SHOOK** long ago gave the Department to understand that he should resign, as he desired to go abroad, and that the *time* of resigning would be made to suit their convenience. The arrangements for the district were made on that basis. On account of the importance of the district it was thought best to appoint an experienced officer to take Mr. **SHOOK**'s place; and Mr. **BAILEY**, who is recognized at the Treasury Department as one of the ablest and most efficient officers in the revenue service, was selected for that post. His activity in making seizures and in detecting whisky frauds a year or more ago, had made him many enemies; and it was quite as much against him as against District Attorney **COURTNEY** and Revenue Commissioner **ROLLINS**, that the operations of the Whisky Ring, led by **BINCKLEY** and afterward by **FULLERTON**, were directed. As might be expected, therefore, he is now sharply opposed, but I have no doubt he will be sustained. It was at first intended that Mr. **DOTY** should be Assessor in the same district, as he was originally pressed for that district by Ex-Senator **MORGAN**; but it was afterward thought best that the Assessorship in that District should also be filled by an experienced officer, and Mr. **CLEVELAND** was accordingly transferred from the Sixth, and Mr. **DOTY** assigned to his place.

It is generally understood that the District-Attorneyship was disposed of under the direction of Ex-Attorney-General **EVARTS**, whose influence with the Attorney-General is controlling, and who continues the efforts to postpone or shape the **FULLERTON** trial, in which he was so active before he went out of office. I am told that there has been some further sharp correspondence between the present Attorney-General and District-Attorney **COURTNEY** on that subject. Mr. **EVARTS** was very resolute in opposition to the appointment of Mr. **TRACEY**, but neither he nor the Attorney-General ever assigned any reasons for it worthy of serious consideration. Judge **PIERREPONT**'s name was first brought forward when it seemed probable that Mr. **TRACEY**'s defeat could be effected in no other way. It has been freely said since the appointment that the Fullerton trial would now never be held. I give no credit to this, however, as I KNOW General **GRANT** has said that it will come off, and will be conducted by Mr. **COURTNEY**. It is also freely said that Judge **PIERREPONT**'s appointment is made with no expectation that he is to devote himself in person to the duties of the office, but with the understanding that the office is to be "run" by two young lawyers whose names are mentioned. I do not believe this story any more than the other. Judge **PIERREPONT** will undoubtedly devote himself to the duties of the office with the same zeal and ambition which he would have brought to the office of Attorney-General had it devolved upon him, and which he now gives to his private practice. I do not think that the desire that the Government should have the benefit of his legal services was the motive which led to his appointment;—but, now that it is made, it is impossible to complain of it as improper in any respect. It is creditable to the Government in every way. The New-York appointments are all good, and will give strength to the Administration.

RECOGNITION OF CUBAN INSURGENTS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs met this morning, and by a formal vote agreed unanimously to the resolution of General **BANKS**, the text of which was given some days ago, authorizing the President to recognize the Cuban Government whenever he is satisfied that it was *de facto* and is Republican in form.

The Cuban cause is daily gaining adherents in this City among the influential political classes. The openly expressed sympathy in favor of the insurgents causes considerable annoyance, to say the least, to the representatives of the Spanish Empire, Monarchy, Republic, or whatever else it is, and they have again and again remonstrated on the subject. It is announced, on good authority, that in a few days they will openly take measures to procure the enlistment of troops in this country to aid in suppressing the Cuban rebellion, not so much in the hope of acquiring any substantial aid as of endeavoring to force the United States Government to proclaim a strict neutrality, and prevent the departure of reinforcements and munitions of war for the patriots from American ports. Señor **LEMOS**, the agent of the resolution, is acting with a great deal of discretion, and appears unwilling to precipitate a crisis at the present time. To-day he declined the serenade which was to have taken place this evening, giving as a reason for this course that he was extremely unwilling to make any open expression of his sentiments at the present time. The bonds of the Cuban Republic will, it is announced, be in the market next week.

ST. DOMINGO.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning discussed a proposition, without reaching action, touching the St. Domingo annexation business. It is proposed to authorize the President to ascertain, by the appointment of a Commission or otherwise, the exact political, financial and material *status* of St. Domingo, and report to Congress in December next. No conclusion has been reached on the proposition. The Committee have ascertained from official sources that the entire debt of the Dominican Government does not exceed $600,000.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The President to-day withdrew several nominations from the Senate, among them **EDWARD KINGSLEY** to be Secretary of Legation to Spain, J. V. **GRIDLEY**, Collector of the Eighth District of New-York, and W. H. **BARNES**, Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania. No nominations will be made in place of Mr. **KINGSLEY**, it being the intention to retain Mr. **PERRY**, the present Secretary. There is another report, however, in reference to the Spanish mission, which is, that [illegible]

RANK IN THE NAVY.

Mr. **SCHOFIELD**, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, will report a resolution to-morrow from that Committee, legalising for twelve months the action of Secretary **WELLES** in placing the staff and line officers of the Navy on an equality in point of rank.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. **GRANT**'s first public reception at the Executive Mansion took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and lasted until 4. The announcement of the receptions, of which that to-day was the initial one, causes a flutter in Washington society, and the large attendance of the ladies of the metropolis, and of the strangers who are visiting here at the White House, to-day shows that Mrs. **GRANT** is fully as popular and as much esteemed and admired by her own sex as is her distinguished husband by the country at large. There was little formality about the reception to-day. If it was remarkable for anything in particular, it was for the absence of all stiffness. Nearly every one of the thousand ladies who called to pay their respects, had met Mr. **GRANT** before; and nearly every one of them was received with the cordiality an *empressement* of an old friend. The visitors were announced by card at first, but this formality was dropped after the first fifteen minutes, and the ceremonies of presentation were performed by Gen. **MICHLER**. Mrs. **GRANT** was assisted by Mrs. Senator **WILLIAMS**, Mrs. Senator **MORTON** and Mrs. S. W. **MORGAN**. Mrs. **GRANT** wore a pearl-colored silk, trimmed with white lace, a coral brooch and gold chain necklace. Her manner was extremely gracious and affable, and free from all embarrassment. The Red Room, where the reception was held, was thronged during the entire time, and the chatter of conversation produced a combination of sounds of which the House of Representatives might well be jealous. There were very few gentlemen present, and Gen. **BADEAU** was often engaged in the task of entertaining a dozen ladies at the same time.

The new carpets and ornamentation of the mantels, which were personally selected by Mrs. **GRANT**, were very much admired. The bronzes were pronounced the finest things of the kind in Washington, and a thousand female lips stamped the taste of Mrs. **GRANT** in articles of vertu as perfect. Among those who called were Mrs. W. M. Evarts, Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mrs. Senator Pomeroy, Mrs. Henry R. Winthrop, of New-York; Mrs. Senator Howe, Mrs. General Butler and Miss Butler, Mrs. General Humphreys, Baron Wetterstedt, Marquis De Bormbel, Mrs. Senator Kellogg, Mrs. Judge Nott, Mrs. Mayor Bowen, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Mrs. General Carroll, Mrs. General Schenck, Mrs. D. W. Bliss, Major W. W. Leland, &c., &c.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Banking and Currency Committee finally concluded action this morning on the Currency bill. They agreed to the redistribution section of the Senate bill, with certain amendments. They provide, among other things, that no bank shall have more than one million dollars circulation, and that no bank hereafter organized shall have more than half a million. The withdrawal of circulation to supply the $30,000,000 given to the South and West, is to commence with the large banks first. The process of withdrawal is that of assorting their notes by both the Treasury and the banks, the latter returning their notes as assorted to the Treasury, until their circulation is reduced to the limit prescribed in the bill. The prospect of the passage of this bill is not very good. Three members out of eight, now present in the Committee, are opposed to it, and as it can only be reported under a suspension of the rules, it is doubtful if it can be got to the House during the remainder of the session. The proposed plan of withdrawing circulation is unpopular in many respects. Mr. **LYNCH** proposed a plan which met with favor in Committee, and would perhaps have been agreed to had it not been thought to endanger the passage of the bill in the Senate to withdraw fifty millions of the three per cents now in the bank reserve, supplying their place with legal tenders, and issue the same amount of national bank circulation.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The joint resolution of the House to protect the interests of the United States in the disagreement between the Pacific Railroad Companies relative to the point of junction, their bonds and other matters, was again debated in the Senate to-day at great length, and to such an extent that at 4 o'clock, when the recess was taken, there appeared but slight chance of a settlement or even a vote. The opponents of the proposition in the Senate, who are in the interest of the Central Pacific line, are evidently determined to kill the bill by talking it to death.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee met this morning, and continued their investigation on the subject of the issue of bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad, and other matters appertaining to the road, but no very material progress was made, owing to the fact that the documentary departmental evidence has not yet been printed.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House to-day passed the Census bill in modified form. Instead of establishing the Census Bureau and arranging the entire machinery and detail for the work, they simply passed the first five sections of the bill, which authorizes the appointment of a Superintendent of the Census, who shall, in coöperation with a committee on the part of the Senate and the Census Committee of the House, to be called the Joint Committee on the Census, organize a plan and system and arrange the details for the performance of the work, and report the same at the next session of Congress.

THE TREATIES BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at their meeting, discussed several of the treaties, and finally ordered the Darien Ship Canal and Sandwich Island Reciprocity Treaty to be reported favorably. It had been informally agreed in the Senate yesterday that the *Alabama* Claims Treaty should be the special order in Executive Session to-morrow, but the Foreign Relations Committee this morning agreed that in consequence of the large number of important treaties, on which action was imperatively necessary, an extra session of the Senate should be held. Twelve treaties of all kinds, important and unimportant, are now before the Senate.

GOVERNOR OF NEW-MEXICO.

The Senate Territorial Committee have decided to report against the confirmation of C. C. **CROW**, of Alabama, who was nominated for Governor of New-Mexico. Mr. **CROW** has the honor of being the first nominee of President **GRANT**'s against whom a committee has unfavorably reported.

OCEANIC POSTAGE.

Mr. **RAMSEY**, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, presented a communication to-day from Postmaster-General **CRESWELL**, giving the condition of the negotiations with different countries and for cheapening oceanic postage. He adds that further negotiations will take place with the British Government after the 1st of January next, and he hopes that the British Office will consent to reduce the existing rate to the lowest practicable standard.

PERSONAL.

General **GEORGE STONEMAN**, United States Army, is at the Ebbitt. General **BANKS** was sitting to-day in the House Diplomatic Gallery, for some time, with several of the ladies connected with the Cuban envoy.

STATUE OF GENERAL GRANT.

A bronze statue of General **GRANT**, after a design by J. A. **BARTLY**, of Philadelphia, is proposed to be erected by voluntary subscription, and to be placed in position opposite the south front of the Treasury Building.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 6.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Mr. **TALBOT**, **MOSES S. ADAMS**, of Kansas, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this Court; and on motion of B. R. **CURTIS**, **WM. BARRETT**, of New-York, was admitted to practice in this Court.

No. 14—Samuel H. Randall, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Lincoln F. Brigham. This cause was argued by Mr. Randall, the plaintiff in error, and by Hon. H. L. Dawes, of counsel for the defendant in error.

It is now the intention of the Supreme Court to hold a session during the months of October, November and December, then to adjourn over the holidays to the 1st of February, when the Court will hold another session of three months. If the bill to reorganize the Court, now pending, becomes a law, the periods and times abovementioned will become a permanent arrangement.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

John W. Douglass, to be Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; John L. Haynes, Collector of Customs for the District of Texas; James R. McCrary, Collector of Customs for the District of Salusia, Texas; James B. Coutllard, Collector of Customs for the District of Minnesota; Robert M. Smith, Collector of Customs for Fernandina, Fla.; Wm. G. Vance, Collector of Customs at Key West, Fla.; Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer at New-Orleans; Thomas Kearney, Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi; Hiram Potter, Jr., Collector of Customs at Pensacola, Fla.; L. C. Armistead, Collector of Customs at Appalachicola, Fla.; Frederick A. Dockerey, Collector of Customs at St. Johns, Fla.; Reuben Stephenson, Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati, Ohio; George Fisher, Surveyor of Customs at Cairo, Ill.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—Owen A. Suchenbach, Eleventh District of Pennsylvania; O. J. Hollister, District of Utah; Frank W. Glenn, First District of Texas; James B. Cahill, Fourth Illinois; Thomas A. Duke, First Kentucky; J. R. Stebbins, Twentieth New-York; E. D. Wood, Fourth Texas.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—A. R. Anderson, Fifth Iowa; B. B. Eggleston, Second Mississippi; John R. Bowen, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Amos C. Babcock, Ninth Illinois; Thos. Powers, Second North Carolina.

To be Postmasters—W. H. P. Denny, at Circleville, Ohio; Thomas Blossom, at Buffalo, N. Y.; Benjamin Wyne, at Plattsville, Wis.; Seth Howe, at Monroe, Wis.; Mrs. Harriet Spencer, at Okolona, Miss.; Charles Eslinger, at Manitowoc, Wis.; John F. Wilson, Lynchburg, Va.; Wm. R. Stetson, at Brunswick, Me.; Wm. N. Denny, at Vincennes, Ind.; Thomas B. Maury, at Macomb, Ill.; Isaac B. Gara, at Erie, Penn.; J. A. Kinsmiller, at Gettysburg, Penn.; John B. Tier, at Wabash, Ind.; H. C. Fell, at Norwal, Ill.; Oliver Edwards, at Warsaw, Ill.; John A. Seiders, at Chambersburg, Penn.; Joseph H. Coggswell, at Titusville, Penn.

To be Indian Agents—W. F. M. Arny, New-Mexico; Charles T. Brown, Agent for Chippewas of the Missouri and others; W. H. Rockaway, Indian Agent for Michigan.

Registers of Land Offices—Watson Stewart, at Humbolt, Kan.; William J. Seed, at Springfield, Mo.; Morgan Bates, at Traverse City, Mich.; George W. Martin, at Junction City, Kan.; E. M. Bartlett, at Eauclaire, Wis.

Receivers of Public Moneys—James M. Wilkenson, at Marquette, Mich.; Reuben Goodrich, at Traverse City, Mich.; William J. Odenhammer, at Springfield, Mo.; C. H. McLaughlin, at Denver City, Colorado; H. M. Stocking, at Eauclaire, Wis.

Pension Agents—J. F. Rusling, at Jersey City; Wm. J. Stokes, at Nashville, Tenn.; B. M. Prentice, at Quincy, Ill.

Wm. T. Sapp to be United States Attorney for the District of Iowa.

Thomas G. Young, Marshal for the District of Oregon.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

Emil Hoechster, of Illinois, Consul at Barran; L. H. Litchfield, Marshal of Dokotah; George W. French, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dokotah; Jefferson P. Kidder, Associate Justice, Dokotah; J. H. Howe, Chief Justice, Wyoming; John W. Clingman and Wm. T. Jones, Associate Justices, Wyoming.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Horatio Jenkins, Jr., for the Collection District of Florida; Pinckney Rollins, for the Seventh North Carolina District; Lewis G. Brown, for the Second Texas; James A. Galbreath, for the First Tennessee; E. T. McGee, for the Sixth Tennessee; R. J. Donaldson, for the First South Carolina; Thomas S. Johnson, for the Third Louisiana; John S. Chapman, for the Second Louisiana; John T. Foster, for the First Alabama; Thomas E. Grissell, for the Fifth Ohio.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—Jacob W. Bowman, for the Seventh District, North Carolina; Charles W Pierce, for the First Alabama; James O'Brian, First Tennessee; Blanc F. Joubert, First Louisiana; Warren F. Myers, for Nevada; Franklin Blades, for the Seventh Illinois.

Among the Postmasters confirmed are the following: James W. Wakefield, at Bath, Me.; John J. Speed, at Louisville, Ky.; A. J. Smith, at St. Louis, Mo.; Rensselaer Ackley, at Rondout, N. Y.; H. S. Humphrey, at Vandalia, Ill.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The following is a list of the naval officers confirmed by the Senate within the past few days:

Captains—T. H. Stevens, T. H. Patterson and E. T. Nichols to be restored to their former positions on the navy register.

To be Captains—James F. Armstrong, Aaron K. Hughes and E. R. Calhoun.

To be Commanders—Charles C. Carpenter and Wm. A. Kirkland.

To be Paymasters—L. A. Frailey, J. H. Stevenson and George E. Hendee.

To be Passed Assistant Paymasters—J. P. Loomis, H. T. B. Harris and C. H. Lockwood.

To be Assistant Surgeons—Wm. H. Corwin and C. L. Cassin.

To be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps—Wm. K. McSherry and Allan C. Kelton.

To be Lieutenant-Commanders when they pass the necessary examination—C. T. Goodrich, A. G. Caldwell, C. M. Kennedy, B. H. McCalle, F. E. Chadwick, S. H. Baker, T. J. Jewell, C. T. Schmitz, G. W. Armentrout, D. C. Woodrow, H. C. White, E. M. Stedman and J. C. Kennett.

To be Lieutenants when they pass the necessary examination—George A. Converse, Fremont M. Hendrix, Royal B. Bradford, Cyrus W. Breed, Francis M. Barber, Jacob E. Noell, Charles H. Black, George W. De Long, Leonard E. Chenery, Timothy A. Lyons, John S. Newell, Godfrey M. Hunter, Joseph E. Craig, Arthur H. Fletcher, George Talcott, Jr., Charles M. Thomas, Samuel P. Baird, Albert S. Snow, George C. Reiter, Wallace Graham, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Willard H. Brownson, Henry C. Nichols, Henry W. Gwinner, Wm. W. Mead, Thomas P. Wilson, Wm. H. Elliott, Richard C. Hooker, Edwin S. Houston, Benjamin Long Edes, Francis M. Gove, George M. Book, Eugene B. Thomas, Edwin Longnecker, John A. Vaughn, Marcus B. Buford, Robert Impey, George E. Ide, Abraham H. Vail, Josiah M. Wilson, Thomas Perry, Charles H. Stockton, Louis A. Kingsley, James K. B. Ragsdale and Isaac Haslett.

To be Masters when they have passed the necessary examination—Albert L. Sprague, Washburn Maynard, Richard M. Cutts, Henry W. Lyon, James H. Dayton, Asa Walker, M. R. S. Mackenzie, George M. Totten, Charles S. Sperry, Frank Courtis, Wm. Watts, Wm. W. Reisinger, John C. Rich, Wm. T. Burwell, John J. Hunker, John C. Soley, Henry C. Wisner, Wm. C. McLittle, Maunsel B. Field, Franklin Hanford, Douglas Roben, George A. Baldy, Frederick W. Crocker, Robert M. Berry, Andrew A. Blair, Samuel W. Very, Daniel W. Davis, Theodore S. Williams, Charles H. Judd, Ransome B. Peck, Thomas C. Serrell, George A. Bicknell, John M. Taft, Samuel F. Clarkson, Murray S. Day, Henry S. Manney, Horatio R. Wilson, Jerome E. Morse, Chapman C. Todd, Rufus Waterman, George A. Norris, John R. Phelan, Wm. J. Moore, Wm. H. Parker, Jr., Benjamin S. Richards, Hugh W. McKee, Frank Turnbull, John G. Talbot, Joseph N. Hemphill, Abraham B. H. Lillie, Wm. T. Swinburne, Edward Woodman, Abiel B. Carter, Henry Whelan, Louis V. Housel, Emmett McCormick, Wm. H. Emory, Charles T. Hutchins, Seth M. Ackley, R. Mason Lisle, Bloomfield McIlvaine, Clifford B. Gill, George W. Coster, Wm. W. Gillpatrick, Isaac J. Yates and Charles T. Arnold.

To be Second Assistant Engineers when they have passed the necessary examination—Charles H. Manning, James A. Deaver, S. Calvin McLanahan, Harrison Spear, Nicholas H. Lamden, Francis M. Ashton, Henry H. Kimball, John K. Stevenson, John J. Ryan, Jasper H. Diamond, Thomas W. Fitch, Francis C. Burchard, Julius A. Kaiser, George C. Neilson, Harrie Webster, William G. McEwen, George S. Gates, Herschel Main, Francis N. Trevor, Theron Steel, Holland N. Stevenson, Frank J. Symmes, John Q. A. Ford, Charles F. Purdie, Julien S. Ogden, Charles W. Rae, George H. Kearney, Jones Godfrey, William S. Moore, Cyrus D. Foss, John B. Peck.

COLLECTOR OF BALTIMORE.

A delegation from Baltimore called at the Executive Mansion this morning and had an interview with the President, the object being to urge the appointment of Ex-Mayor **CHAPMAN**, of that city, for Collector of the Port.

STATE CONSTITUTION OF TEXAS.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day adopted a resolution to be reported to the House postponing the Texas vote on the Constitution until further action by Congress.

LANDS FOR THE MIAMI INDIANS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has prepared forty-three patents, embracing about 8,000 acres of land in Kansas, allotted from the Miami National Reserve for members of the Miami tribe of Indians, under provisions of the treaty with those Indians of June 5, 1854, which allotments were approved by the Secretary of the Interior, Feb. 11, 1869.

COLORED OFFICIALS.

F. **JOUBERT**, confirmed as Assessor of the First District of Louisiana, and O. T. B. **WALL**, Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia, with **WILDER**, Postmaster at Columbia, S. C., make three colored men confirmed to public office.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary **BORIE** has made public a notice requesting visitors to confine their interviews with the Secretary to the special business for which they are admitted. Applications for positions in the navy-yard must be referred to the chief clerk, who will give proper attention to them and see that they are forwarded to the Commandants of the yards. This course has been adopted, since the Secretary desires not to interfere with such appointments, which properly come under the supervision of the Commandants.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Edward R. Calhoun has been directed to hold himself in readiness for the command of the iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, now fitting out for service; Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Bunce will be ordered to duty on board of the *Miantonomoh*; Lieutenant Commander A. N. Mitchell will be detached from the *Saratoga* on the 1st of May next, and granted leave; Ensigns Edward W. Henricks and F. H. Gilmore are ordered to the receiving ship *New-Hampshire*; Chief-Engineer George E. Sewell is ordered to the New-York Navy-yard; Ensign William Watts has been detached from the *New-Hampshire*, and upon his examination will report for duty on board of the *Galena*.

PATENTS AND CAVEATS.

Four hundred and sixty-six applications for patents were filed during the week ending the 5th instant, and one hundred and six caveats entered; the number of patents ordered to be issued on the 13th, is 258.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 6.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. **FESSENDEN**, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency Appropriation bill with amendments.

EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE.

Mr. **CRAGIN**, from the Special Committee, made a report in regard to the mode of appointments and the rates of compensation of the employes of the Senate, recommending retrenchment, chiefly by the non-employment of extra officers and assistants, and suggesting that Senators should aid in the work by refraining from urging the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ their friends when he has no need for their services. The report shows that the official expenses of the Senators *per capita* are about three times as much as those of the members of the House.

OCEAN CHEAP POSTAGE.

Mr. **RAMSEY**, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, presented a communication from the Postmaster-General in relation to cheap ocean postage.

Mr. **SUMNER** said there was a movement on foot in England to secure penny ocean postage, and expressed the opinion that if our Postal Department should give us three-cent ocean postage it would be a great thing to accomplish.

SERVICES IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. **SHERMAN**, from the Committee on Finance, reported back, without amendment, the bill authorizing payment to be made for certain services rendered to the United States in the late insurrectionary States.

It authorises the heads of the several Executive Departments to pay to officers and employes of the United States who failed to take the oath prescribed by act of July 2, 1862, such sums of money as may be found due them for services heretofore actually rendered; Provided it shall be made to appear that said oath was duly taken after the rendition of such services, or the person claiming the same shall take and file with the account the oath prescribed by the act of Aug. 6, 1861, but in cases of death before the enactment of this bill such oath or affirmation may be waived.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. **PATTERSON** introduced a bill to reorganize the clerical force of the Interior Department and for other purposes, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Retrenchment.

PORT OF ENTRY ON THE PACIFIC.

The bill to make San Diego, Cal., a port of delivery, was taken up and passed.

REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. **PATTERSON** reported a bill to reorganize the clerical force of the Departments, and for other purposes.

PAYMENT OF SENATORS.

Mr. **MORTON** offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the Senators from the Reconstructed States from the commencement of the second session of the Fortieth Congress. Laid on the table.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. **WILLIAMS**, the bill to aid in the construction of a branch of the Central Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. **WILLIAMS**, **CONKLING** and **CORBETT**, until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the unfinished business.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The joint resolution to protect the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad was considered.

Mr. **STEWART** continued his remarks. The paper read in his speech yesterday, he said, was an agreement between the Credit Mobilier and **OLIVER AMES**, **JOHN B. ALLEY** and other Trustees of the Union Pacific Railroad, that they will vote for the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, who shall be nominated by the present Board of Directors, or in default of such nomination, will vote to continue the direction unchanged, and that if they fail to fulfill this agreement, they shall forfeit their share in the profit of the Credit Mobilier. He was enabled to throw some additional light upon the organization and profits of the Credit Mobilier, by the complaint of H. S. **MCCOMB**, one of the signers of the agreement and a director of the Union Pacific Railroad, who had commenced a suit in Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier. Mr. **STEWART** read portions of this complaint, giving the names of the managers of the Credit Mobilier, and describing their mode of management, and said that the Credit Mobilier, since it got control of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, had obtained control of enough of the stock of the road to control the elections of the Company, and had done it by violating at least the intent of the law. The law had provided that the stock should be open to all the world for subscription, but those parties had defeated that provision by first subscribing a little and then closing the books organizing the Credit Mobilier, and with the enormous dividends realized from it buying up the stock, and putting it out of the reach of everybody else. They had bought up these fifteen millions of stock, not with their own money, but with the bounty of the Government. In view of this state of things the pretence of an election would be a shame, and he (**STEWART**) would have President **GRANT** appoint directors, men not interested in the road, and let them take charge of it. The gentlemen who sought to get it out of the hands of **FISK** and **DURANT** could get relief in this way, and confidence in the road would be restored. In regard to the proceedings in New-York, Mr. **STEWART** said that a great many bad things had been said about Judge **BARNARD**, but in his judgment the jurisdiction in this case had not been hurried, and furnished no grounds for reproach. As to the dispute about the point of junction this seemed very clear. The Central Pacific Company had worked from the first on a line located and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and that official action could not be annulled or set aside by the affidavit of General **DODGE**, or any amount of unofficial or hear-say evidence. He criticised severely the management of the Union Pacific Company, which, he said, did not take near so much pains as the Central Company to keep its road open, or to accommodate the public; and the Secretary, at his request, read a letter from a passenger setting forth a series of delays, annoyances, hardships, over-charges and other impositions and outrages suffered by himself and his fellow passengers on the Union Pacific Company's road. He (Mr. **STEWART**) had had no mail from the Pacific coast for eight or ten days past, owing to the delays on the Union Company's road, and he had known the mails to be delayed fifty or sixty days at a time by the same cause. It was not true, as had been represented, that these delays were caused by snow blockades. Snow undoubtedly had something to do with them; but no such delays had occurred on the Central Road, although the snow fell there in much larger quantito than on the Union Road.

Mr. **DAVIS** had read by the Secretary an amendment which he said he would offer when it should be in order, directing the Attorney-General, first, to investigate whether or not the charter and all the franchises of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches have not been forfeited, and to execute all necessary legal proceedings if they have; second, to investigate whether the said Company has not made illegal dividends upon the stock, and if so to execute the necessary legal proceedings to have the same reimbursed; and third, to investigate whether any of the directors, or agents, or employes of the Company have, or have not, violated any penal law, and if so, to institute the proper criminal proceedings against all of them who have done so.

Mr. **STEWART** said he would be in favor of the amendment, because it seemed to him a proposition in the interest of the United States, which the original bill certainly was not.

Mr. **THAYER** asked the Senators from Nevada, (Mr. **STEWART**,) and Kentucky, (Mr. **DAVIS**) whether they would object to including the Central Pacific Company in the amendment offered by the latter.

Mr. **STEWART** said he had no objection.

Mr. **DAVIS** said he had none either. He said he was in favor of the discovery of all thieves and punishing them.

Mr. **THAYER** asked Mr. **STEWART** whether he had heard that the Central Road had been blockaded by snow for ten days in succession this Winter, and thirty days in succession last Winter.

Mr. **STEWART** said that the largest stoppage of the mails that had occurred on that road this Winter was four days.

The amendment offered by Mr. **SHERMAN** (published in the proceedings of yesterday) was modified at the suggestion of Mr. **WILLIAMS**, so as to direct the President to fix the point of junction according to the legal rights of the respective roads, was then adopted by a vote of yeas 53, nays 6. The latter were Messrs. **DAVIS**, **HOWARD**, **MCDONALD**, **MORTON**, **NYE** and **OSBORN**.

The amendment of Mr. **DAVIS**, as above, was then offered and agreed to.

Mr. **HOWARD** then moved to strike out a portion of the amendment and insert his amendment offered yesterday, naming the officers who shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, the same list in yesterday's report, with the addition of General **CANBY**, and directing them to fix the point of junction on the line approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. **NYE** opposed the amendment, and declared himself opposed to any legislation taking this matter out of the hands of the officer to whom the law originally committed it, the Secretary of the Interior. Nobody except the Union Pacific Company complained of that action in the matter, and the secret of the whole struggle on their part was that they wanted to get possession of Ogden, the meeting point or junction of the two roads, and keep the Central Company from enjoying any of the advantages that it would derive from having its eastern terminus at that point.

Mr. **CONKLING** said he would not vote for the second section of this bill in any of the proposed forms, nor would he allow such legislation for or against any corporation or individual to pass without earnestly protesting against it.

A motion for a recess from 4:30 to 7:30 was carried, and at 3:55 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session.

EVENING SESSION.

LAKE SUPERIOR CANAL.

Mr. **CHANDLER**, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Portage and Lake Superior Ship Canal, and it was passed.

IMPORTATION OF WORKS OF ART.

Mr. **MORRILL**, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely the joint resolution to authorize the importation, free of duty, of works of art intended for free exhibition. The motion was indefinitely postponed.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD.

Mr. **RICE** called up the bill to extend the time for the construction of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. **ABBOTT** the pending question was postponed and the bill to remove political disabilities from certain persons named therein was taken up and passed.

The bill for the relief of **BLANTON DUNCAN**, of Kentucky, was also amended and passed.

The consideration of the joint resolution to protect the interests of the United States in the Pacific Railroad was then resumed.

Mr. **SHERMAN** offered an amendment to the pending amendment of Mr. **HOWARD**, modifying it so as to authorize the President to appoint a Board of Commissioners simply to examine and report upon the condition of the Pacific Railroads, but not to do anything to fix the point of junction.

Mr. **HOWARD** declined to accept the amendment, because his object was to settle the point of junction by legislation.

Mr. **WILSON** said that the five directors appointed to take care of the interests of the United States, were unanimous in urging action upon this bill. He believed that these gentlemen knew what the interests of the country in this matter were, and that the Senate ought to act without further delay.

Mr. **SHERMAN** advocated his amendment.

Mr. **NYE** followed in a general attack upon the management of the Union Pacific Railroad.

At 10:20 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NINTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The House proceeded to consider the bill providing for the taking of the ninth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. **GARFIELD** took the floor to explain and advocate the bill.

Mr. **BUTLER**, of Massachusetts, demanded that the bill be read.

The Speaker remarked that it was quite unusual to have bills of its length read.

Mr. **ELDRIDGE** hoped it would not be ruled out of order to have printed bills read.

The Speaker remarked that the bill had had its first and second readings.

The bill was then read in full. It has been published before.

Mr. **GARFIELD** said the importance of a bill on the subject of the census could not be overrated. He should not have taken the floor but for the request of the Chairman of the Census Committee, (Mr. **STOKES**,) because he (Mr. **GARFIELD**) had been Chairman of that Committee last session. He reminded the House of the remarkable fact that the Constitution of the United States was the only Constitution of modern government that provided in itself for the taking of the census. They were living under a new dispensation of Government, in which population was the great source of wealth and power. He believed the time was coming when every legislator must come furnished with facts, not theories; come with a great array of facts exhibiting the wants, the wealth, the industry, the tendency and progress of the people for whom he proposes to legislate. If he came without them he would be unfit for his place. This was the age of statistics. The time would be like the pilot without a compass. Who could doubt that the next census would reveal more important truths concerning the situation of the people than any census that had ever been taken before? In regard to representation, he expressed his opinion that instead of the number of Representatives being a fixed number, the basis of representation should be fixed. The Committee had chosen as that basis 150,000; this would give for the next decade 270 members of the House, which would be an increase of 27. He believed a population of 185,000 was too much for any one man to represent, and as the result of the late war, and as the personal relations in which a member is now brought to his constituents, would render impossible for any one man to do faithfully and well all the duties of his station for that number of population. In reply to a question by Mr. **LAWRENCE**, he remarked that it was impossible to say what the expense of the census would be; he knew that $1,500,000 had been expended the first year in taking the census of 1860, but he thought this one would be more economical.

Mr. **LAWRENCE** suggested that $5 a day was too much to be allowed to enumerators whose duties would not be of any higher order than those of mechanics. A smaller rate should be fixed, and the General Superintendent might be authorized to make an additional allowance in large cities, States and Territories where the compensation fixed might be too small.

Mr. **WASHBURN**, of Wisconsin, moved to postpone the bill so as to take up some appropriation bills.

Mr. **SCOFIELD** moved to postpone the bill until the first part of the month of December next.

The vote was taken on the latter motion, which was not agreed to—yeas 65, nays 88. The Democrats for the most part voted against a postponement.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. **JENCKES** moved to strike out everything relating to subsequent censuses, that the bill should be a temporary matter to be superseded by a bill to be reported and acted on at the next session. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. **JENCKES** moved to make the salary of the Superintendent of the Census $5,000, instead of $4,000. Rejected.

Mr. **MORRILL**, of Maine, moved to reduce the salary to $3,000. Rejected.

Mr. **JENCKES** moved an amendment so as to make the appointments of subordinate officers to be on the nomination of the Superintendent. Agreed to.

Mr. **GARFIELD**, on behalf of the Committee, moved to amend by requiring the census to be taken on the 1st of June, 1870.

Mr. **ALLISON** supported the amendment, and argued that from various causes the first of June was preferable to the 1st of April for that purpose. After some discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. **BUTLER**, of Massachusetts, moved to amend by requiring a table of divorces to be given. He wished, when they were ascertaining what had been done on the one side of the question of marriage, to ascertain also what had been done on the other side. Agreed to.

Mr. **BUTLER**, of Massachusetts, suggested as a substitute for the sixth section, an amendment providing that the census shall be taken by the assessors and assistant assessors of internal revenue in their several districts, without additional compensation, and that for the purposes of this act, they should be under the direction of the Superintendent of the Census.

Mr. **GARFIELD** said he had been originally of the mind that the census might be taken in that way, but he had since changed his mind about it. If it were done through officers of the internal revenue, it would appear to the people as being connected with taxation, and such an idea was specially to be guarded against.

Mr. **JENCKES** agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts, that much use might be made of the assessors of internal revenue in connection with the census. He proposed, however, to strike out all of the bill after the fifth section, and to insert in lieu of it the following:

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said Joint Committee on the Ninth Census to be appointed, as hereinbefore provided, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses in order to ascertain the best method of taking the said Ninth Census, and for obtaining such other information concerning the population, industry, property and resources of the country as they may think proper for the purpose of rendering the census and statistics to be obtained therewith correct and valuable; and said Committee are hereby authorized to act during the recess of Congress, and through sub-committees, and shall report at the next session of Congress a bill for the taking of the census with such schedules, forms and directions as they may think best; and the Congressional Printer is hereby authorized to print such portions of the evidence and such documents as said Committee may require during the recess, in order that the report may be made in print at the commencement of the next session.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That there is hereby established, in the Department of the Interior, an office to be known as the Census Bureau, the principal officer of which shall have charge of the census to be taken in 1870, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by law.

SECTION 2. That, subject to the limitations of this act, the Census Bureau shall be under the direction of a Superintendent of the Census, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and his term of service shall begin on the 1st of May, 1869, and shall continue for the term of three years, and no longer. He shall receive an annual salary of $4,000, to be paid in monthly installments, and the necessary allowance for office expenses, and shall be allowed the official franking privilege and the right of using the library of Congress, the same as allowed by law to members of Congress.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint for the Census Bureau, upon nomination of the said Superintendent, from time to time, as the business of said Bureau may necessitate, not exceeding one chief clerk, with a salary of $2,000; six clerks of the fourth class, ten of the third class, ten of the second class, and as many of the first class as may be necessary to complete the census, within the time prescribed by law. He may also employ such watchmen, messengers and laborers as may be necessary, who shall be paid the same rates as now allowed for similar services in the Department of the Interior, provided that none of the clerks or employes authorized in this section, except the chief clerk and one clerk of each class, shall be appointed until the 1st day of December of the year preceding that in which the census is to be taken; and, provided further, that at the end of three years from the date fixed by the act, as the beginning of the service of the Superintendent of the Census, the term of all officers and employes herein provided for, shall expire, and the Census Bureau shall be closed, and all records, books, papers and other property connected therewith shall be delivered for safe keeping to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. That the census shall exhibit the number and condition of the population of the United States, as it may exist on the 1st day of June of the year in which the census is taken, the number of births, marriages, divorces and deaths that may have occurred within one year next preceding said date, the statistics of agriculture and productive industry within the year preceding said date, and statistics of the educational, religious, intellectual, charitable or other social interests, and vital and sanitary statistics, according to the forms of schedules hereinafter to be provided for.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of obtaining in the most efficient manner the statistical information required by the fourth section of this act, the Superintendent of the Census, acting under the advice of a Joint Select Committee on the Ninth Census, to consist of the House Committee and such Committee as the Senate may add thereto, is hereby authorised and directed to prepare schedules not exceeding six in number, which shall conform generally to the schedules provided for by law for the Seventh and Eighth Censuses, but with such modifications as the changed condition of the population and industry of the United States may require; and with other modifications as may in his judgment render the census more correct and valuable; and in carrying out the provisions of this section he is hereby authorized to employ the services of persons, or any person specially skilled in any branch of statistical science connected with the census, and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated a sum not to exceed $5,000 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. He shall also prepare a full set of blanks to be used in taking the census, and shall lay before Congress on the first day of its second session, in 1869, a printed report of the schedules and blanks herein provided, together with any suggestions he may think necessary in order to perfect arrangements for taking the census, to the end that Congress may fix by law the exact form of schedules to be used.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Joint Committee on the Ninth Census to be appointed as hereinbefore provided, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses, in order to ascertain the best method of taking the said Ninth Census, and for obtaining such other information concerning the population, industry, property and resources of the country as they may think proper for the purpose of rendering the census, and statistics to be obtained therewith, correct and valuable; and said Committee are hereby authorized to act during the recess of Congress, and through sub-committees, and shall report at the next session of Congress a bill for the taking of the census, with such schedules, forms and directions as they may think best; and the Congressional Printer is hereby authorized to print such portions of the evidence and such documents as said Committee may require during the recess, in order that the report may be made in print at the commencement of the next session.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. **STEVENSON**, from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions on the contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, that **JOHN MOFFETT**, the sitting member, is not entitled to his seat, and that **LEONARD MYERS**, the contestant, is. He gave notice that he would call up the report for action on Thursday.

Mr. **PAINE**, from the same Committee, reported that Mr. **MCCRAINE**, claiming a seat from the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana, is not eligible to a seat in the House. Laid on the table.

REPEAL OF TAX ON CATTLE IN NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. **SARGEANT**, on leave, introduced a bill repealing an act of the New-Mexican Legislature, imposing a capitation tax on bovine cattle. Passed.

FULL WAGES FOR EIGHT HOURS' LABOR.

Mr. **NIBLACK** asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to having full daily wages paid for eight hours' labor.

Mr. **DAWES** said that a similar resolution had been adopted at the beginning of this and of the last session, but that the Judiciary Committee, for some reason which he did not understand, had failed to report.

Mr. **BUTLER**, of Massachusetts, remarked that the reason was that the Committee could not get the floor.

NEW INDIAN TREATIES.

The House then at 1:45 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. **JUDD** in the chair, on the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. **DAWES**, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, proceeded to give the history of the new Indian treaties, for which the Senate amendments provided appropriations. He showed under what extravagant ideas these treaties had been made, and reminded the House that its action upon them now would bind the Government for the next thirty years. It might not be improper, he said, with entire respect to the Senate, to invoke at the hands of the House a careful attention to those items and these treaties, particularly when they read in the *Globe*, that whatever ratification those treaties received was at the hands of two, or three, or a half-dozen of the seventy men constituting that body, and that the Senate amendments were voted one after another by yeas 2, nays 2, the Vice-President giving the casting vote.

Mr. **BROOKS** called attention to the fact that one of the leading amendments of the Senate appropriating $400,000 was adopted in that way.

Mr. **DAWES** thanked Mr. **BROOKS** for anticipating what he was himself going to say. He had read from the *Globe* the official report of the Senate proceedings, and from the New-York *Tribune* some extracts verifying the statements made. Anything, however, was better than a breach of plighted faith. As far as he himself was concerned, he had no difficulty on that point. If those Indian tribes were treated as independent nations with whom treaties could be made, it was because Congress chose to make them so. They were subject to the law of the land, if Congress should so declare. He admitted that the Indians could be magnified into an independent contracting power, and that the Government might bind itself solemnly to carry out the obligations made with them, and not until then that the Indians stood in that position.

In conclusion Mr. **DAWES** submitted an amendment to that effect, as a substitute for the Senate amendments.

Mr. **CLARK** desired to move a proviso, that hereafter the Indian tribes shall be held incapable of making treaties with the United States, but the House refused to suspend the rules so as to let the amendment be offered out of order.

Mr. **BUTLER**, of Massachusetts, reviewed the relations of the United States Government with the Indians, commencing with the early history of the settlement of New-England. He held that the treaties made with the Indians did not admit the right of the Indians to the soil, but only admitted their possession of the soil; for it had been the rule of all European nations to hold that the civilized government which colonized a country, owned the soil of that country.

Without disposing of the bill the Committee rose.

LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. **PAINE**, from the Election Committee, made a report in the contested election case from the First Congressional District of Louisiana, that the claimant, **ST. MARTIN**, is unable to take the test oath. The report was laid on the table.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 in Committee of the Whole, Mr. **JUDD** in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill; the question being on the amendment offered by **DAWES**, placing $2,000,000 at the disposition of the President to preserve the peace among the Indians.

Mr. **CLARKE** gave his views in reference to the Indians. He had once entertained views of the Indians somewhat like those **DAWES** derived, perhaps from Cooper's novels, but since he had resided in the Border State of Kansas, he had learned to take a more practical view of the subject. Little was to be learned on the subject from the discussions in Congress and in the newspapers. His own idea was that the policy embraced in the amendment which he had offered to-day, declaring the Indians incompetent to make treaties, was the proper course to take in order to put an end to the corruptions of Indian treaties and Indian agents. He approved the proposition of placing money at the disposal of the President, but he wished at the same time to see a plain policy laid down. He was willing to trust the President in that regard, although it was giving to the President greater and more unrestricted power than ever had been given to an Executive officer before. He agreed with Mr. **BUTLER** that the Indians should be treated just as all other citizens and residents of the country. He believed that there were not half as many Indians in the country as were borne on the rolls of the Indian Bureau, and on which basis the appropriations were made. He believed that the rolls were made up by interested parties, by Indian Agents and Superintendents, on a purely fictitious basis. He hoped that opposition to his amendment would be withdrawn, and that it would be allowed to go to the Senate.

Mr. **BECK** argued in support of the amendment offered by Mr. **DAWES**. The Senate had added $3,600,000 to the bill as it passed the House. The Committee on Appropriations felt satisfied that it was impossible, between this and Saturday next, to look into all these items, and that the only course left was to bridge over the difficulties between now and December. He agreed with Mr. **BUTLER** that the assent of this House should be required to all treaties that require appropriations from the Treasury, but he argued that after these Indian treaties were made under the direct sanction of an act of Congress it would be unjust to the Indians to refuse to carry out the stipulations which they had a right to believe would be carried out in good faith. The consequence of disappointing the Indians would be an Indian war. He therefore preferred placing $2,000,000 in the hands of the President to provide for the Indians up to the end of the year and bridge over that time.

Mr. **BINGHAM** spoke in favor of the amendment, but suggested that the appropriation should be increased to two and a half millions. As to the question of treaties, he had never been able to agree that a treaty properly made by the President and ratified by the Senate was not as binding on every member of the House as it was on the humblest citizen of the Republic.

Mr. **BUTLER**, of Massachusetts, favored the increase of the appropriation to $2,500,000. He did not believe that $2,000,000 would be sufficient.

The question was taken on increasing the appropriation to $2,500,000, and it was rejected.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. **DAWES**, as a substitute for all the Senate amendments making appropriations under the new treaties, and it was agreed to. It is as follows:

That there be appropriated the further sum of two millions, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the President to maintain the peace among and with the various tribes, bands and parties of Indians not otherwise sufficiently provided for in this act, and to promote civilization among said Indians, bring them where practicable on reservations, relieve their necessities and encourage their efforts at self-support. A report of all expenditures under this appropriation is to be made in detail to Congress in December next.

The Senate amendments were then taken up in their order, and were disposed of in the manner recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, twenty-two of them being concurred in and 103 non-concurred in.

The Committee then rose, and the House, at 10:15 o'clock, adjourned.

The vote in the House is to be taken to-morrow on the amendments.

CONNECTICUT.

Result of the State Election on Monday.

Mr. Jewell's Majority Over Eight Hundred—A Republican Gain of Two Congressmen—The Legislature Republican in Both Branches.

Complete returns from every town in Connecticut give the following result by counties of the vote for Governor, compared with the vote for the same officer in April last:

	1868.		1869.	
Counties.	Jewell.	English.	Jewell.	English.
Hartford	9657	10217	9088	9167
New-Haven	10089	12983	9626	11376
New-London	6230	5629	5665	4710
Fairfield	7831	8559	7569	7961
Litchfield	4678	5283	4468	4666
Windham	4029	2540	3528	2167
Middlesex	3352	3168	3098	2802
Tolland	2611	2125	2459	1838
Total	48777	50541	45498	44687

Jewell's majority, 811.

THE CONGRESSMEN.

From the Hartford *Post*, of last evening, we derive the following details of the vote for Congressmen:

The vote in the First Congressional District foots up as follows:

	Strong.	Dixon.
Hartford County	9059	8999
Tolland County	2489	1785
Total	11548	10784

Majority for Strong, Republican, 764.

The vote in the Second District foots up as follows:

	Kellogg.	Babcock.
New-Haven County	9933	10114
Middlesex County	3187	2726
Totals	13120	12840

Majority for Kellogg, Republican, 280.

The vote in the Third District foots up as follows:

	Starkweather.	Converse.
New-London County	5691	4898
Windham County	3332	1989
Total	9023	6887

Majority for Starkweather, Republican, 2,136.

The vote in the Fourth District, so far as received, foots up as follows:

	Beardsley.	Barnum.
Fairfield County	7265	7330
Litchfield County	2236	2468
Total	9501	9798

The majority for Barnum, Democrat, when full returns are received, will probably be not far from 700.

THE LATEST

dispatches from Hartford, received at this office last evening, give the following:

The Legislature stands as follows:

Senate—Republicans, 14; Democrats, 7.

House—Republicans, 132; Democrats, 106.

The vote for Congressman in the First District is as follows: Strong, Republican, 11,620; Dixon, Democrat, 10,885. Strong's majority, 735.

The vote in the Second District was: Kellogg, Republican, 13,431; Babcock, Democrat, 13,059. Kellogg's majority, 372.

The vote in the Third District was: Starkweather, Republican, 9,122; Converse, Democrat, 6,853. Starkweather's majority, 2,269.

The vote in the Fourth District was: Beardsley, Republican, 11,904; Barnum, Democrat, 13,097; Barnum's majority 1,193. Throwing out the illegal votes cast in Salisbury, Barnum's majority is 786.

In New-Haven, Mr. **GALLAGHER**, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor, is defeated by **FITCH**, the Citizens' candidate, by 85 majority.

The Democratic authorities of Salisbury acknowledge that they could not hold a legal meeting. The polls were opened, however, and 18 Republican and 394 Democratic votes were taken. Counting these, **JEWELL**'s majority would be but 435. Had Salisbury voted legally and as last year, **JEWELL**'s majority would be 622.

The Grand Result.

The Hartford *Post* of last evening editorially speaks of the general result of the election as follows:

The Republicans have elected their entire State ticket by handsome majorities; they have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, which secures the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment; have elected three of the four members of Congress, making a gain of two, have got five of the County Sheriffs, and bagged a quantity of minor offices, the legitimate or illegitimate spoils of the field.

Well, it's a good thing to do. To pull down the Democratic majority of seventeen hundred and odd was no small task—to climb up seven or eight hundred beyond it, was still better. The victory is complete and we are satisfied. Mr. **ENGLISH** has made two or three mistakes in the course of his life—his last was when he consented to stand the Democratic nomination this year. He has now been elected twice and defeated twice, and can stand down for his successor. Without any ill-will toward the retiring officer, we are gratified in the accession to the place of the genial gentleman whom yesterday the people called to be their Governor.

The most significant feature of this election, however, is the defeat of Messrs. **DIXON** and **BABCOCK** in the First and Second Districts. Mr. **DIXON** took the Democratic nomination when that party had a representative in Congress whom they had given over 500 majority. He went into the canvass, lost all that and 700 more. Mr. **BABCOCK**'s case is worse. He took the nomination from a man, who had, two years ago, about 1,800 majority. Mr. **BABCOCK** whittled that down to nothing, and several hundreds less than nothing, besides making a general rumpus with everything and everybody. Mr. **BEARDSLEY**, who has made a good fight in his district, is carried under by the peculiar tactics of his opponent, who seems to be a sort of "spared monument" in the general sweeping away of Democratic candidates.

Heroic Conduct of a Midshipman.

We publish with pleasure the following official correspondence, which records the heroic act of one of our young naval officers and its prompt and generous recognition by his superior officers:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP GUERRIERE,
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the Department a copy of a letter from Captain M. B. **WOOLSEY**, commanding this vessel, giving an account of the heroic conduct of Midshipman T. B. M. **MASON**, in saving the lives of two of his shipmates, enlisted men, under the most perilous circumstances.

It affords me the highest pleasure to be able to say that Mr. **MASON**'s behavior and character in all other respects are in perfect harmony with these noble actions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. DAVIS, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding South American Squadron.

Hon. **GIDEON WELLES**, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP GUERRIERE,
HARBOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your notice the self-sacrificing and brave conduct of T. B. M. **MASON**, of this vessel, who promptly perilled his own life and thereby saved two of his shipmates, enlisted men, from drowning. The circumstances of the case are as follows: The two men, **PATRICK JOYCE**, ordinary seaman, and **MICHAEL COCHRAN**, coal-heaver, were in the steam launch, one of them being in single irons. They both jumped overboard and swam away from the boat. Mr. **MASON** was on the landing. Seeing that one of the men was exhausted and had gone down, he threw off his coat, jumped overboard after him and saved him. He then got on board the launch, and some one saying that the other man was drowning, Mr. **MASON** again jumped overboard, swam after him, and saved him in the same manner. This occurred yesterday.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
M. B. WOOLSEY,
Captain Commanding *Guerriere*.

Rear-Admiral **CHAS. H. DAVIS**, Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1869.

SIR: The Department has just learned from a dispatch received from Rear-Admiral **CHAS. H. DAVIS**, communicating a copy of a letter addressed to him by Captain M. B. **WOOLSEY**, commanding the *Guerriere*, of your having, by two distinct acts of valor, saved the lives of two of your shipmates, enlisted men, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, on the 8th of February last.

I desire to express to you the Department's high appreciation of your heroic conduct on the occasion mentioned, which cannot fail to reflect credit on you and commend you to the esteem of your brother officers and shipmates in the service.

It is gratifying to the Department to learn, also, from the dispatch of Rear-Admiral **DAVIS**, that your "behavior and character in all other respects are in perfect harmony with these noble actions."

Very respectfully,
A. E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy.

Midshipman T. B. M. MASON, U. S. Ship *Guerriere*, South Atlantic Squadron.

Assault and Highway Robbery.

About 1 o'clock this morning a daring attempt at highway robbery, accompanied by violence, was perpetrated in Crosby-street, near Broome-street, when **JAMES A. SLATER**, of No. 74 Warren-street, was assaulted by two men, who knocked him down and inflicted such injuries as to render him insensible. **SLATER** bled freely, and was unable to give any account of the outrage. One of his assailants was arrested by Officer **HILDENBRAND**, of the Fourteenth Ward, and gave the name of **JOHN STEELE**, of No. 16 Beach-street, and although he denies having assaulted **SLATER**, several witnesses gave their evidence against him in the Station-house.

JACOB WAGER, mate of the sloop *Clyde*, lying at the foot of Gansevoort-street, fell in the North River, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. **JAMES WHALEN**, a watchman, and a sailor named **GEO. A. JONES**, ran to his assistance, but did not succeed in rescuing him until he was so exhausted that death ensued soon after. Coroner **ROLLINS** held an inquest, and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Cuba and the United States.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just arrived from Cienfuegos, Trinidad and that part of the Island of Cuba, where the activity of the war is now concentrated, I desire to offer your readers a few statements in regard to the situation of affairs, and a few suggestions as to the policy most advisable for the American people to adopt in relation to the present struggle.

The primitive character of this war is exceedingly simple, but the diversity of interests to which it has given rise has greatly complicated it. At its commencement, however, was observable the love of independence of the Creoles, who aspired to the absolute rule of the country; the spirit being nearly general amongst those born in the island, though some remained faithful to Spain. The intensity of this feeling was heightened by their inordinate love of high sounding official denominations, and of glittering orders and distinctions for which their race, and chiefly the natives of this island, are so anxious, and which they then thought within their reach. On the other hand, the Spaniards, more accustomed to wealth, working to acquire it, in earnest when defending the riches, which, through their labors they had collected, against those whom they believed desirous of despoiling them of their fortunes. The Spaniards, too, more simple, and confiding in the honesty of their rulers, faithful to their nationality, and openly disposed to defend it to the last, as well as their private interests, saw in each Creole an enemy ready to overthrow their flag, to take their life and to rob them of their wealth.

The Creoles being weaker and more subtle, are not so open, and sometimes feign love for Spain to obtain immunities and liberties with which to secure their sole object, which is and always has been, separation from her; at others, as at present, believing their triumph secure, they spurn everything which comes from Spain, even to those same liberties which before were their only wish, and which the Provisional Government now cheerfully offers.

The same trick they now wish to play on us. They all hate the thought of annexation to our Union, calling it still more oppressive than the Spanish dominion. The most eminent men of the revolution have so declared it in their writings; even now, in their private conversation, as much is said by them. But at the same time, with a childish cunning which they think to palm off for diplomatic ability, they would fain make us believe that they are our friends, so that we may become their tools, and help them with our sympathy, our arms and our men, all of which they are in need of. When no longer useful, they will reject our fraternity and every tie that should bind them to us.

I was in New-York when Mr. VICUNA MAKENNA was there working against Spain during the war between said nation and the Republics of Chili and Peru. I then read the flattering things that he wrote about us, with the intention of inducing us to fall in with his views; and at a later day I also read the contemptuous reproaches and gross outrages with which he covered the American people, even private individuals, and our Government for having acted equitably and with decorum in the *Meteor* affair. Bearing this in mind, I pity these poor people who think it an easy task to cheat us, and who believe they have done it with a few fine speeches and one or two paragraphs inserted in some of the New-York journals.

The Spaniards, on the other side, do not bear us much love. During our war they sided with the other European nations, and followed in the wake of the rest of Europe; but then, as now, they acted with courtesy, and without trying to cheat us by offering a treacherous sympathy. The truth is, they respect us, and their very acts against American subjects, some of them invested with consular character, may find an excuse in their partial behavior and in their acting against the laws of the country.

I am not easily blinded by sympathies or the protests of friendship of either party. As a foreigner in their country, I can have and hold my own opinion, and I would not object to all the noise the Cubans are making and the excitement they produce among my countrymen, they being, without their own knowledge, the means of accelerating the action of the universal law of attraction by which, sooner or later, this country will form part of our American inheritance. But a very obvious reason obliges me to warn my countrymen who might act against their own future interests. I must let them know that the war carried on there is fearful; that it is a war of destruction, incendiarism and extermination, and if the Creoles, through our direct or covert influence, are able to carry it on, the 90,000 or 100,000 armed Spaniards that are in Cuba are determined only to abandon with life their hold on it. If victory should be sung by the Creoles, it will be over a heap of ruins and cinders, amid which the property of all us Americans who live on the island will be buried, as also all that Cuba is now worth or may be worth in the future.

The Cubans will conquer, or, more properly speaking, we will conquer if the United States throw their weight into the scale; but as a guerdon for our pains, a wilderness like Santo Domingo will have fallen into our hands—a greater wilderness than Santo Domingo, because it will be inhabited by those refractory to work, and incapable of culture. This, instead of increasing the mighty interest which the American nation has in the island, instead of keeping and widening those fine markets for our everspreading trade and industry, as would be the case if we were to follow a different course from that which the Cubans want to trace out for us, would make us help them to carry out their plan of incendiarism and ruin.

For they are impotent to do anything else, and they fly before the Spanish soldiers, only fighting them when they have the advantage of great odds and favorable positions; they carry on the war chiefly by desolating and burning villages and sugar and coffee plantations.

Let my countrymen consider if it is not less advantageous for them to conquer to-day a desolated and barren country, or later to come into possession of flourishing and well-peopled districts, capable of helping toward the prosperity of the bulk of the nation. F. R.

An Important Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the list of American and British students at the School of Mines in Freiberg, Saxony, published in my recent report to the Secretary of the Treasury, six names have been unaccountably omitted. They are those of THOMAS MACFARLANE, (1856,) of Glasgow, an engineer of experience and reputation in Norway, the United States and Canada; WILLIAM T. BLANFORD, (1854,) of London, now Superintendent of the Geological Survey of Bombay; ALFRED BETTS, (1852,) of Birmingham; HENRY BLEIDORN, (1854,) of New-York; RICHARD J. KERNICK, (1856,) of Cornwall; and WADSWORTH BUSH, (1861,) of England. The discovery of this serious defect in the list, too late for its correction in the proof-sheets, is the more painful to me, since I made use in my report of the strong expression (having in my mind some aggravated cases of charlatanry) that my publication of the names of students might serve to "expose the swindlers who pretend to come from Freiberg, and the absence from this list of the name of any American or Englishman who claims to have studied at the academy before the year 1866, will be conclusive proof of the falsity of his claim." I shall use all possible means to give extensive publicity to this correction, and it is some consolation to me that I do this before any one of the gentlemen thus wronged has publicly or privately complained—possibly before any one of them has discovered the fact. I will add that the official list given by me of course does not include students under private tuition only, nor graduates of other institutions who may have visited Freiberg in the course of their professional education, without regularly enrolling themselves among the members of the academy and regular attendants upon the lectures. R. W. RAYMOND,

United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.

Mr. Du Chaillu's Second Lecture at the Brooklyn Athenaeum.

The Athenæum was packed with boys and girls yesterday to listen to Mr. DU CHAILLU'S lecture upon "The Cannibal Tribes, the Warrior Ants and the Chimpanzee." The lecture was for the young folks, but here and there in the audience were children of older growth. The boys were very demonstrative, and after greeting the lecturer with three cheers, as he stepped upon the stage they gave vent to their delight with repeated rounds of applause. As the lecture proceeded, Mr. DU CHAILLU said that he wanted the boys to get their guns and their bows and come with him, but to leave their beaux behind them, and journey with him through a wild and strange land, where they would meet with strange adventures. The lecturer then exhibited a picture of a mangrove tree, and explained to his audience its mysterious growth. The country of the cannibals was the speaker's next theme, and its locality was pointed out on a map upon the wall. The customs of the people who live upon human flesh were explained, and the implements of war, trade, and primitive husbandry were exhibited to the eager-eyed children, who listened almost breathlessly. Mr. DU CHAILLU mentioned here his discovery of a species of chimpanzee called the *Shego Bovie*, an animal not as fierce or as large as the gorilla. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the lecture was the Warrior Ants. "These little insects," said the speaker, "move like an army with Captains and Generals. They move in colmns and seem to advance and halt like some great legion. When they enter a town the inhabitants drive them away with fire and water. They attack every living thing in their path. Elephants will flee from them in terror." The lecturer announced his next subject, and withdrew amid applause.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

Complete Schedule of Salaries of Municipal Officers for the Past Year—How the Rich Spoils of the Democratic Party are Distributed.

The following tables exhibit the various salaries paid out of the Treasury of the City and County of New-York, to officers of the City and County Government, during the past year:

Mayor—From City	$7,500
From County	5,000—$12,500
Recorder	6,000
City Judge	5,000
COMMON COUNCIL.	
17 Aldermen, at $2,000	$34,000
1 Clerk of Common Council	7,500
1 Deputy Clerk Board of Aldermen	5,000
1 First Assistant Clerk Board of Aldermen	2,000
1 Second Assistant Clerk Board of Aldermen	1,500
1 Third Assistant Clerk Board of Aldermen	1,500
1 Fourth Assistant Clerk Board of Aldermen	1,200
1 Fifth Assistant Clerk Board of Aldermen	1,500
1 Sergeant-at-Arms	1,200
1 Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	1,200
1 Messenger to Board of Aldermen	1,200
1 Asst. Messenger to Board of Aldermen	1,100
1 Messenger to President Board of Aldermen	1,200
1 Doorkeeper	1,000
1 Reader	1,000
1 Librarian	1,800
1 Assistant Librarian	1,000
1 Messenger to Librarian	1,500
1 Janitor	1,000
1 Engrossing Clerk	2,000
BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.	
25 Councilmen, at $2,000	$50,000
1 Clerk to Board Councilmen	3,000
1 Deputy Clerk to Board Councilmen	2,000
2 Assistant Clerks to Board Councilmen, at $1,500	3,000
1 General Clerk to Board Councilmen	1,500
1 Engrossing Clerk	2,000
1 Sergeant-at-Arms	1,200
1 Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	1,200
1 Reader	1,000
1 Doorkeeper	1,000
1 Messenger	1,200
1 Assistant Messenger	1,100
1 Official Reporter	1,500
MAYOR'S OFFICE.	
1 Chief Clerk	$3,500
1 First Marshal	3,500
1 Second Marshal	3,000
1 First Assistant Clerk	3,500
1 Second Assistant Clerk	3,000
1 Third Assistant Clerk	2,750
1 Fourth Assistant Clerk	2,500
1 Interpreter	1,500
1 Record Clerk	2,000
1 Copying Clerk	1,500
1 First Messenger	1,500
1 Second Messenger	1,250
1 Sergeant-at-Arms	1,500
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	
1 Comptroller	$7,500
1 Night Deputy Warden	1,200
1 Physician	600
1 Record Clerk	1,100
12 Deputy Keepers, at $1,000	12,000
1 Matron	600
2 Assistant Matrons, at $425	850
6 Deputy Keepers, District Prisons, at $1,000	6,000
3 Physicians, District Prisons, aggregate	250
TAX COMMISSIONERS.	
3 Commissioners, at $5,000	$15,000
1 Secretary	3,000
11 Deputy Commissioners, at $3,000	33,000
1 Clerk Personal Estate	2,500
11 Clerks to Commissioners, at $2,000	22,000
3 Assessors, at $4,000	12,000
1 Secretary to Assessors	3,000
2 Clerks, at $2,000	4,000
Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel and Recorder	3,000
1 Deputy Comptroller	5,000
1 Clerk to Comptroller	6,000
1 Stock Clerk	3,000
1 General Book-keeper	3,000
1 First Assistant Book-keeper	2,500
1 Second Assistant Book-keeper	2,000
1 Third Assistant Book-keeper	2,500
1 Fourth Assistant Book-keeper	1,750
1 First General Clerk	4,000
1 First Auditor	3,000
1 Second Auditor	1,500
1 Assistant Auditor	1,500
1 Assistant Clerk to Comptroller	2,500
3 Messengers, at $1,500 each	4,500
1 General Inspector	2,500
1 Janitor	1,200
1 Assistant Inspector	1,500
1 Assistant Clerk	1,500
1 City Chamberlain and County Treasurer	10,000
1 Clerk	500
1 Superintendent of Market Rents	3,000
1 Clerk to same	2,000
4 Collectors of such rents, at $1,800	7,200
5 Deputy Clerks to Superintendent of Rents at $1,500	7,500
1 General Clerk	1,500
1 Messenger	1,500
1 Collector of City Revenue, 1½ per cent., estimated	5,000
1 Superintendent of Markets	2,000
1 Clerk to Superintendent of Markets	1,500
1 Clerk Washington Market	1,500
1 Deputy Clerk Washington Market	1,500
1 Clerk West Washington Market	1,500
1 Deputy Clerk West Washington Market	1,500
1 Clerk Fulton Market	1,000
1 Deputy Clerk Fulton Market	1,000
1 Clerk Jefferson Market	1,000
1 Clerk Clinton Market	1,000
1 Clerk Catherine Market	1,000
1 Clerk Essex Market	1,000
1 Clerk Centre Market	1,000
1 Clerk Union Market	1,000
1 Clerk Gouverneur Market	1,000
1 Clerk Tompkins Market	1,000
1 Clerk Franklin Market	1,000
1 Superintendent Cleaning Markets	1,500
30 Sweepers of Markets, each $720	21,600
10 Garbage-men, at $200	2,000
1 Receiver of Taxes	7,500
1 Assistant Receiver of Taxes	6,000
1 Deputy Receiver of Taxes	5,000
1 First Clerk and Book-keeper	3,500
5 Assistant Clerks, at $2,000	10,000
1 Clerk to Deputy	2,500
1 Messenger	1,500
1 Assistant Messenger	1,000
1 Clerk	1,500
1 Assistant Messenger	1,000
1 Clerk	1,500
18 Temporary Clerks, when employed, $3 per day each	10,000
3 Temporary Clerks, when employed, at $1,000	2,500
2 Temporary Clerks, when employed, at $800	2,000
1 Clerk of Arrears	5,000
1 First Assistant Clerk of Arrears	3,000
1 Second Assistant Clerk of Arrears	2,500
1 Third Assistant Clerk of Arrears	2,000
1 Fourth Assistant Clerk of Arrears	1,500
1 Fifth Assistant Clerk of Arrears	1,500
1 General Clerk	1,500
1 Redemption Clerk	1,800
1 Messenger	1,500
1 Auditor of Accounts	6,000
1 First Assistant Auditor of Accounts	6,000
1 Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts	3,000
3 General Clerks at $2,000	6,000
1 General Clerk	1,500
1 Messenger	1,500
1 Register of Licenses	2,500
1 Deputy Register of Licenses	1,500
2 Clerks at $1,200	2,400
1 Messenger	800
STREET DEPARTMENT.	
1 Street Commissioner	$7,500
1 Deputy Street Commissioner	7,500
1 Chief Clerk	4,000
1 Contract Clerk	3,000
1 Deputy Contract Clerk	2,500
1 First Bookkeeper	3,000
1 Second Bookkeeper	2,500
1 Map Clerk	2,000
1 First General Clerk	3,000
1 Second General Clerk	2,500
1 Third General Clerk	2,000
2 General Clerks, each $1,800	3,600
1 Messenger	1,500
2 Assistant Messengers, at $1,200	2,400
4 Inspectors of Incumbrances, at $1,500	6,000
1 Regulator of Public Clocks	800
1 Superintendent of Street Improvements	4,000
1 First Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	2,000
1 Second Clerk to Superintendent of Street Improvements	1,800
2 Clerks, at $1,500	3,000
1 Inspector of Sidewalks	1,800
1 Superintendent of Bureau of Repairs and Supplies	3,000
1 Assistant Superintendent of Bureau of Repairs and Supplies	2,750
1 First Clerk	1,800
1 Second Clerk	1,200
2 Inspectors of small repairs, at $1,800	3,600
4 Keepers of Corporation Yards, at $1,200	4,800
1 Deputy Superintendent of Bureau of Repairs and Supplies	3,000
1 Clerk Bureau Repairs and Supplies	1,800
1 Clerk Bureau Repairs and Supplies	1,600
1 Clerk Bureau Repairs and Supplies	1,500
1 Keeper of City Hall	2,000
1 Superintendent of Bureau of Wharves	3,250
1 Clerk	1,800
1 Foreman	1,250
1 Superintendent of Bureau of Roads	3,000
1 Clerk to Superintendent Bureau of Roads	1,800
1 Superintendent Bureau Lands and Places	3,250
1 Clerk to Superintendent Lands and Places	1,800
1 Foreman	2,000
20 Keepers of Parks at $972	19,440
1 Superintendent Bureau of Lamps and Gas	3,000
1 Clerk to Superintendent of Lamps and Gas	1,800
1 Inspector of Oil	730
6 Inspectors of Lamps at $1,000	6,000
1 Collector of Assessments—Fees Estimated	20,000
4 Deputy Collectors of Assessments	
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.	
1 President	$5,000
1 Assistant Commissioner	5,000
1 Chief Engineer	7,500
1 Assistant Engineer	3,000
1 Chief Clerk Board	3,000
1 Assistant Clerk Board	1,500
1 Contract Clerk	2,500
1 Assistant Clerk	1,500
1 Water Register	3,500
1 Assistant Water Register	2,500
1 Chief Clerk	2,500
3 Assistant Clerks at $1,800	5,400
6 Assistant Clerks at $1,500	9,000
1 Sewer Permit Clerk	1,500
1 Water Purveyor	3,500
1 Clerk to Water Purveyor	1,800
1 Clerk to Water Purveyor	1,500
1 Inspector Vaults and Areas	2,000
1 Messenger	1,500
1 Messenger, Engineer's Office	1,500
1 Messenger, Bureau Water Rents	1,000
1 Superintendent Croton Dam	900
6 Superintendents at other places, each $800	4,800
1 Superintendent at Receiving Reservoir	1,250
1 Keeper Fountain, Washington-square	120
1 Accountant	700
38 Water Police, each $1,277 50	48,545
LAW DEPARTMENT.	
1 Counsel to Corporation, including allowances	$22,000
1 Corporation Attorney	5,000
1 Clerk to Corporation Attorney	3,000
1 Clerk to Corporation Attorney	2,000
1 Messenger	1,500
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.	
12 Supervisors at $2,000	$24,000
1 Legal Adviser	2,000
1 Clerk	5,000
1 Department Clerk	4,000
1 Assistant Clerk	3,800
1 Sergeant-at-Arms	1,400
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.	
1 District-Attorney	$15,000
3 Assistant District-Attorneys, each $5,000	15,000
1 Deputy District-Attorney	2,000
4 Clerks, each $1,200	4,800
1 Messenger	1,000
1 Messenger	800
3 Subpœna Clerks, each $1,000	3,000
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.	
1 County Clerk, not including fees	$3,000
1 Deputy County clerk	3,500
2 Clerks, each $2,000	4,000
1 Book-keeper	1,500
6 Clerks, each $1,500	9,000
1 Clerk	2,000
1 Messenger	900
2 Clerks at $1,200	2,400
3 Clerks at $1,125	3,375
1 Clerk	900
1 Clerk	600
1 Clerk	450
CITY PRISON.	
1 Warden	$1,750
1 Clerk	1,300
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.	
Mayor	$1,000
Comptroller	1,000
City Chamberlain	1,000
President of Board of Aldermen	1,000
President of Board of Councilmen	1,000

Internal Revenue in Brooklyn.

The following are the returns of the gross receipts of the various ferry companies, railroad companies and places of amusement in Brooklyn, for the months of January and February:

RAILROADS.	Jan.	Feb.
Brooklyn City Railroad	$95,735	$83,688
Grand-street and Newtown	5,423	4,979
Brooklyn and Newtown	9,574	8,521
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island	413	417
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad	264	225
Coney Island and Brooklyn	7,356	6,372
Metropolitan Railroad Company	1,758	1,719
Sacket, Hoyt and Bergen-street	1,201	1,204
Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin	1,242	1,116
Bushwick-avenue Railroad	4,000	3,800
Broadway Railroad Company	6,739	6,300
South Side Railroad Company	6,191	6,884
FERRY COMPANIES.	Jan.	Feb.
Houston-street	$10,003	$8,985
Greenpoint Ferry	10,383	9,119
Bay Ridge Ferry Company	287	309
Union Ferry Company	72,035	64,811
PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.	Jan.	Feb.
E. F. Gillett, theatricals	....	$5,615
Maggie Mitchell	$856	....
Mrs. Siddons	907	....
Mr. Forrest	1,654	....
Mrs. Howard	1,634	....
Concert, Parepa	2,750	....
Hooley's Opera House	4,221	2,582
Hooley's Opera House, E. D.	1,562	1,600
Park Theatre	11,636	....
Donnelly's Olympic	2,169	1,735

Fall of the Fort Lee Tower.

The wooden tower which has been standing for ten years on the Palisades at Fort Lee, was blown down recently in a gale of wind. It was put up as a Summer attraction for visitors and pleasure excursions, and was a conspicuous object for many miles along the Hudson. The view from it was unequaled by anything in this vicinity. It stood about 115 feet high on the Palisades, which, at that point, are more than 300 feet above the river, and from its top could be seen a most extensive and varied prospect, including New-York City, Long Island, the ocean and Sound, the mountains of Pennsylvania, &c. It was a solid structure, but finally gave way to decay and the storm.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J.; Sutherland and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-enumerated motions and preferred causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No calendar.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1599—Nat. Bank of North America vs. Havemeyer.	962—Ehrlich vs. Laubheim.
1166—Landsberg vs. Lolffer.	1643—Windmuller et al. vs. Union Nat. Bank.
1416—Carow vs. Woodhouse.	1645—Earle vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
1430—Kennedy, Rec'r, vs. Hayck et al.	1188—Bridge vs. Leland et al.
1300—Stuart vs. Stuart.	1437—Merriam vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
212—Volkening vs. Klaber.	1104—Redpath vs. Wells.
414—Halgiesten et al. vs. Lane.	1767—Hirsch vs. Towsky et al.
891—Schmidt vs. Seely et al.	625—Floto vs. Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
893—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.	989—Hemmer vs. Stern.
	1451—Doremus vs. Shaw.
	1218—Menck vs. Reynolds, impl'd, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
26—Kinnier vs. Rogers.	32—Dowdney et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
28—Pistor vs. Brandutt.	34—Schulting vs. Havens et al.
29—Pistor vs. Marshall, impleaded.	

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
129—Worthington vs. Lockwood et al.	183—State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.
143—Pistor, surv'r, vs. Hatfield et al.	184—Howell et al. vs. Metropolitan Steamship Co.
161—Wrench vs. Watjen.	185—Hudson vs. Berrand et al.
162—Fremont vs. Learned et al.	186—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
163—Gardner vs. Thomson et al.	187—Floyd vs. Cape et al.
164—Kehoe vs. Bryan et al.	188—McLaughlin vs. Cristal et al.
165—Sealtzer vs. Sealtzer.	189—Booth vs. Lent et al.
167—Jones et al. vs. Suydam et al., ex'rs, &c.	190—Fielder vs. Young.
168—Lyon et al. vs. Kettner et al.	191—Union Oil Co. vs. Lewis.
169—Lawler vs. Lawler.	192—Walker vs. Decker.
170—De Leyer, assignee, vs. Pike et al.	193—Norton vs. Stanton & Drew.
171—Waterbury vs. Bradley et al.	194—Wittgerstein vs. McGuire et al.
172—Holsman et al. vs. Wetmore et al.	195—Staten Island Railroad Co. v. Vill. Edgewater, &c.
173—De Cantillon vs. Kavanah et al.	197—Gilman vs. McClellan et al.
174—Chapman et al. vs. Seligman et al.	198—Brannan vs. Salisbury Manuf. Co. et al.
175—Wilson et al. vs. Ninth Avenue R. R. Co.	199—Jobes vs Selig et al.
176—Coats vs. Shean et al.	200—Hubbell vs. VanSchrening et al.
177—Fernandez et al. vs. Davis.	201—Mease et al. vs. Givan et al.
178—Lyon vs. De Comeau et al.	202—Wittgerstein vs. Maguire.
179—Lathrop Sewing Machine Co. vs. Bud. & Lathrop Manuf. Co. et al.	204—Roosevelt et al. vs. Roosevelt, Trustee.
180—Hatch vs. Pengrach et al.	205—Blyer vs. Trussell et al.
182—Kerr vs. Boyd.	206—Davis vs. Kent et al.
	207—Mott vs. Sandford.

COMMON PLEAS.

The General Term Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
696—Brooks et al. vs. Indemity F. Ins. Co.	424—Dolreen vs. Loesser et al.
828—Am. Imp'd Gaslight Co. vs. Parker et al.	476—De Wolf vs. Crandell et al.
842—Kiel et al. vs. Protect'n Ins. Co.	678—Mahoney vs. Cristadore.
894—Phelps vs. Carter et al.	712—Fay, Adm'r, &c., vs. Pendergast et al.
830—Hackney vs. Gutman.	554—Whitehurst vs. Tubbs et al.
668—Hufnagel, Adm'r, &c. vs. Custaler.	552—Son vs. Herrman et al.
834—Howell, Receiver, &c., vs. Tolans.	26—Betts vs. Somerndyke
914—Costello vs. Casey	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2191—Hastings vs. Demars.	2242—Carpenter vs. Central Park, North and East River R. R.
2195—Devlin vs. Vose.	2245—Clark vs. Morris.
— —Butterfield vs. Walsh.	2246—Phillips vs. Poillon.
2053—Hewett vs. Kelly.	2248—Starkweather vs. Hopkins.
2095—Barrow vs. Hayner.	2249—Williams vs. Brown.
2170—Parrish vs. U. S. Machine Carv'g Co.	2250—Carey vs. Newton.
2169—Cullen vs. Shipman.	2253—McCormack vs. Kellar.
— —Green vs. Burke.	2255—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.
— —Nonss vs. Muth.	2256—Lacombie vs. Gugisberg.
— —Nones vs. May.	2257—Prince vs. Bolte.
— —Tucker vs. Osborne.	2258—Murray vs. M. P. Life Ins. Co.
2227—Hach vs. Pierson.	2261—Elkins vs. Solomon.
2228—McKean vs. Hagan.	
2229—Carnie vs. Hammill.	
2230—Mathews vs. Barney.	
2232—Murray vs. Schwartz.	
2235—Johnson vs. Berry.	
2236—McMahon vs. Daly.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder J. K. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Edward Manoux; forgery.	6—The People vs. Thomas Ahearn and Michael Mann; robbery.
2—The People vs. Edward Walsh; forgery.	7—The People vs. Henry Howe; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Walter Scott Wells, *alias* Alfred Ling, *alias* Moore; having possession of burglar's instruments.	8—The People vs. Robert Shearer; burglary.
	9—The People vs. Patrick Quinn; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Mary Gibson; obtaining goods by false pretences.	10—The People vs. Frank Cummings; receiving stolen goods.
5—The People vs. Francis Bradley; attempted burglary.	11—The People vs. John R. Oliver; larceny.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONFEDERATE NOTES—THEIR VALIDITY AS A CONSIDERATION FOR A CONTRACT—EFFECT OF THEIR CIRCULATION BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Louis F. Généres vs. *Louis Bonnemer.*—This is an action to recover legal money of the United States for certain sums deposited in New-Orleans in Confederate State Treasury notes. Prior to the war the firm of which Généres was a member acted as commercial agents of Bonnemer in New-Orleans, and this relation continued until after the war commenced, and Confederate notes were in circulation. Bonnemer was a subject of France, residing in Paris, and, through an agent for that purpose in New-Orleans, deposited with Généres' firm various sums of money, at different dates, until sometime in 1862, when the firm ceased to act as the custodian of his funds. Upon a settlement it appeared that $3,261 68 in Confederate notes had been deposited with the firm, which they proposed to refund in kind. Bonnemer refused to receive it, and demanded payment in current funds. The firm declining to pay in current money, this action was brought to recover judgment for the number of dollars presented by the Confederate notes. The proceeding was in the District Court for the District of Louisiana, and upon the trial, it being conceded by the defendant in the action, that the firm did not tender to Bonnemer the identical notes of the Confederacy which had been deposited, judgment was given for the plaintiff, the Court holding that the notes having been received and merged with the funds of the firm as money, they were liable for the amount in current funds. The Circuit Court affirmed the judgment.

Writ of error was taken to reverse this affirmance, and the case presents the question of the *status* of these notes throughout the country, for the first time here, unincumbered with other issues. It is maintained by the plaintiff in error that in the State Court of Louisiana no relief could have been obtained, the Supreme Court of the State having frequently held that the Courts will not enforce a contract founded on these notes; and that it has nowhere before been held, as in this case, that a debt contracted in Confederate notes can be recovered dollar for dollar in lawful money. Under the system most favorable to Bonnemer, as in Georgia under the ordinance of 1865, he could have claimed only the value of the Confederate notes at the time when Généses' firm became bound to pay over moneys deposited with them. Bonnemer was entitled to claim and prove that value only, and at the time the firm became thus liable, the notes had a certain value in New-Orleans. Even after the capture of New-Orleans General Butler, by an order of the 1st of May, 1862, expressly permitted the temporary circulation of Confederate notes, and it was not prohibited until after the 27th of May, 1862. The Court will not ignore, it is submitted, the late civil war, or its effect upon the baseless currency of the conquered section of country. The Court knows that a Confederate dollar did not mean the same thing as a paper having on its face the promise of the United States to pay it. What the Confederate dollar really was worth in currency the plaintiff below ought to have been compelled to show, and his neglect to do so authorizes the dismissal of his claim under the prayer for general relief by the defendant there.

After arguing certain technical objections to the entertainment of the writ by this Court, defendant in error insists upon the view expressed below.

Mr. Janin for plaintiff in error; Mr. Durant for defendant in error.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS—THE MORTAR-BOATS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST—AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT—APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS—ARBITRATION—RECEIPT.

The United States vs. *Theodore Adams.*—This is an appeal from the Court of Claims, judgment there being against the Government, and sustaining a certain contract of General Fremont made with Adams to furnish the Department of the West with thirty-eight mortar-boats in the Summer of 1861.

General Fremont's contract was subsequently repudiated by the War Department for alleged irregularities, extravagance and fraud, but not until the funds of his Commissary Department had been applied to the payment for the boats to the extent of $139,000—leaving some $200,000 still to be paid as the work of the contract should progress. Adams then took his claim before the Davis-Holt Commission, and while that Commission was investigating the case the Secretary of War directed that the boats be equipped and taken into the service. The subsequent report of the Commission allowed Adams some $96,000 in addition to what had already been paid to him by General Fremont; and this sum he was not allowed to secure until he signed a receipt in full for all claims against the Government on account of the boats. He signed such receipt under protest and received the money. This action was then brought to recover the balance of the contract price, upon the ground that the order of the Secretary of War directing the boats to be put into the service was such a ratification of the Fremont contract as entitled him to the full price agreed upon. The Court of Claims so held and gave judgment accordingly.

The Government appeals, and contends that the Davis-Holt Commission combined all the elements of an arbitration, by arbitrators proposed by the Secretary of War and accepted by Mr. Adams, and the requirement on the part of the Commission, that Adams should sign the receipt and stipulation, was no more than a demand that he should put in writing before the rendering of the award, the necessary understanding of the parties—that the Government would pay and he accept whatever was awarded. If, however, the Commissioners are to be regarded only as the agents of the Government, who, after informing themselves of the facts, so as to be able to act advisedly, proposed to Adams, on behalf of the United States, to pay him a certain specified balance, if he would accept the same in full of his entire claim, and Adams did accept the proposition, and Congress ratified the action of the Commissioners (as was done) and provided for the payment of the same agreed upon, and it was accepted by Adams, this is a good satisfaction at law, of the whole claim, and should be sustained as such, as payment of an account stated, or as a fair compromise of a controverted claim. Nor does it matter whether the payment is controverted on a question of law or a question of fact. The appellee cannot avoid the effect of this act in accepting the money, by his protest or allegation of duress. The appellee insists upon the authority to make the contract by the Secretary of War, and that it was made by that officer by his order placing the boats in commission, &c., thereby making the contract of Fremont the contract of the Department. In respect to the receipt, it is submitted that it is not a legal bar. A receipt in full is merely a declaration of a fact, and is not a contract. It is open to explanation or contradiction, like any other statement of fact. If it appear outside of the receipt that the sum received was only a parcel of the sum due, the legal claim for the residue is not satisfied. It is not perceived how the act of Congress, ordering the sum fixed by the Commissioner to be paid, upon receipt by the claimant, can have affected his legal rights. Congress did not attempt to give any force to the action of the Committee, further than to authorize the payment of the sums they found to be due. Any further claims, justly due from the United States on special contracts, do not appear to have been brought in any way to the attention of Congress; and certainly there is no presumption wholly outside of the terms and subject-matter of the act that Congress meant to dictate to any one having a just claim against the Government that if he should accept what was thereby appropriated to him he should be deemed thereby to have waived and abandoned all further claim. Such waiver and abandonment is a substantive and important thing, and it is not provided for by the act, either in terms or by any just implication.

Assistant Attorney-General Dickey for the Government; Mr. Janin, Mr. Corwine, Mr. Wills, Senator Carpenter and B. R. Curtis for Adams.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. *The Union Pacific Railroad Company.*—Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday morning rendered his decision on the motion made by the defendants for an order staying the proceedings of the plaintiff in this cause in the Supreme Court of the State. The Judge said that he had not had time to reduce his opinion to writing, but as it was important that the decision should be speedily rendered, he had determined not to take the time necessary to write it out. The opinion was accordingly oral. The points decided were, that under the act of Congress under which the removal of the cause to this Court was sought, all that was necessary was the presentation of such a petition and such security as was provided for by the act, and that on the presentation of such a petition stating the facts which under the statute authorized the removal of the cause, the State Court lost jurisdiction of the cause, and this Court acquired it; that no action whatever, therefore, was required on the part of the State Courts, and therefore no *mandamus* should issue in such a case to the State Court; that if the opposite party denied that the facts of the case were such as warranted the removal, it was open to them, on the hearing of the cause in this Court, on the facts which then appeared, to ask for the direction of the Court that the case was not within the jurisdiction of the Court, and to have the case remanded to the State Court again. He then discussed the petition in this case, and decided that it did present a proper case for the removal of the cause to this Court, holding on this point opposite views to those held by the Judge of the State Court, and he decided that the case was in this Court from the presentation of that petition with the proper surety. He then discussed the question of the remedy to be applied in case the plaintiff persisted in going on before the State Court. He held that such a state of things would not warrant a *mandamus*, which was only authorized where there was something to be done, and he had already decided that there was nothing to be done in the case by the State Court; nor would this Court grant an order staying proceedings. The act of 1793 forbade a Court of the United States from issuing a writ of injunction to stay proceedings in a Court of a State. If, therefore, there were any valid proceedings before the State Court this Court could not stay them, and if the proceedings were void, this Court would hesitate long before making an order to stay proceedings which were absolutely void. The result of these views led to the denial of the motion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SMUGGLING—BONDING PROPERTY.

The United States vs. *Fifteen Pieces of Black Silk.*—This was an application to bond the property which was libeled as forfeited for an alleged violation of the sixty-eighth section of the act of March 2, 1799, and the fourth section of the act of July 18, 1866. The goods appear to have been smuggled into this country by a passenger on board the steamer *Australasian*, from Liverpool, as personal baggage. A claim was filed by the agent of the passenger.

Held by the Court.—That a delivery on bail of goods seized under the act of 1799, is not compulsory on the Court, but is a matter of discretion. (The brig *Struggle.* 1 Gall., 476.)

That on the facts of this case, it is not a proper one in which to exercise that discretion.

Motion denied.

For the United States, Mr. Simons: for claimant Mr. Wilcoxson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

SMUGGLING CIGARS.

Joseph Price, a longshoreman, was charged with endeavoring to smuggle 9,300 cigars, valued at $1,000, into the country without paying the specific duty. The defendant was arrested about six months since, while in a wagon on Staten Island. On searching the wagon at the Station-house, the cigars were found, and Price was held to answer. In company with Price, at the time of his arrest, were two boys, but no indictments were found against them by the Grand Jury. The defence set up was, that Price had been engaged to go with the horse and wagon, for the purpose of getting some trunks from Staten Island, and on arriving at the place specified two men met him, and directed him to go to an unoccupied house, where the cigars were put in the wagon. Several witnesses testified to the good character of the defendant, but the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The case of Wm. Buckley, charged with robbery at Fort Wadsworth, was set down for Monday, the 12th inst.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE HERMAN CASE.

The case of Colonel Herman, the notorious claim agent, was postponed again yesterday until the 5th of May, the Commissioner being satisfied that the interests of the complainants would be furthered by such a delay. It is expected that eventually all claims will be paid.

J. B. Garvin, who is now in prison for passing counterfeit twenty-five cent currency, offered bail yesterday to the amount required, $3,000.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE CONTEMPT OF JOHN B. ALLEY.

James Fiske Jr. vs. *The Union Pacific Railroad Company.*—Immediately after the opening of the Court, Mr. Field said he had the affidavits of five persons who were acquainted with all that transpired at the rooms of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-street, at the time of the proposed election of directors on the 10th of March last. They would produce these affidavits for the purpose of showing that Mr. Alley had forgotten very much that transpired there on that morning. That was the mildest way he could speak of the remarkable testimony which had been given by Mr. Alley. He had nothing to say against that gentleman personally. So far as he knew, Mr. Alley is a high-toned and highly respectable gentleman; but amid the excitements of that day he had doubtless forgotten some things which, for the interest of the speaker's client, Mr. Fisk, it were better that he had remembered.

Counsel then read the brief affidavits. First was that of Deputy Sheriff Bradley, who swore that he served the injunction at least as early as half-past ten A. M., and not at half-past eleven, as testified to by the Directors. He served it on Mr. Alley and others. The voting had not commenced when the injunction was served; when he served it on Alley the meeting was not organized. Affidavits were also made by Mr. Ensign, a managing clerk in Mr. Field's office, and by the law clerks, Edward Schomp and Charles Bauersdorff. Their testimony was mainly in regard to the time in the morning when Judge BARNARD'S injunction was served.

An affidavit of the plaintiff, Fisk, was also read. From this it appears that the injunction having been duly served on Mr. Alley and others, they afterward organized and commenced voting; that after a few minutes a consultation was held, which resulted in a motion being made to adjourn the meeting to Washington. That resolution was carried, but soon a motion was made to reconsider and that was carried. Thereupon Mr. Bushnell, one of the directors, (who had charge of the hat in which the votes were deposited,) said, "The polls are now open; let us proceed with the election;" that Mr. Alley, in reply to that remark, said, "Yes, that is right." Mr. Fisk also says that Mr. Alley advocated the adjournment to Washington.

Deputy Sheriff Bradley says that he was put out of the room into which he went to serve the injunction by Mr. Sidney Dillon, one of the directors of the Company.

After the reading of the affidavits Mr. John B. Alley was again called to the stand and questioned by Mr. Field as to what efforts he had made since Monday to obtain the minute-books used at the March meeting.

Mr. Alley said he had inquired of clerks in the office, and also asked Mr. Thomas C. Durant where the books are. Durant told him that Mr. Dexter was the Secretary at that time, and probably they were in his possession. Mr. Dexter resides in Boston.

Q.—Have you telegraphed to Mr. Dexter, asking him about the books? A.—No, Sir, I have not; I had no instructions to do so.

Mr. Field asked the Court for an order adjudging Mr. Alley guilty of contempt in having violated the injunction. As the evidence then stood, there was a gross contempt on his part. If the other side had any further testimony to offer by way of excusing or extenuating the contempt, he (counsel) would not object to its production; otherwise he must ask the Court to proceed to judgment. He would also ask for an order of reference to ascertain the amount of damages to the plaintiffs, to be imposed by way of a fine upon Mr. Alley. The latter ought to be compelled to pay, as one item, all the counsel fees, costs, expenses, &c., to which the plaintiff was exposed by reason of this contempt.

Mr. McFarland, in behalf of Mr. Alley, said he had not thought of acting as counsel in this particular proceeding, and hence was not as well prepared as he would be otherwise. He was satisfied, however, that such an order as that asked by the other side was wholly without precedent. There was no evidence on which to base such an order. Mr. Alley was not in contempt; he had most thoroughly and effectually purged himself. Besides this Mr. Alley had made all his arrangements to depart for Europe by Wednesday's steamer, being called thither in consequence of his family. Counsel had just learned the real motive of these contempt proceedings. Before to-day he had believed that they were instituted for the purpose of avenging the wounded dignity of the Court, and teaching laymen that they could not with impunity trifle with a New-York Judge. But he had been mistaken; the real object was to put money into Mr. Fisk's pocket to enable him to pay his counsel. They want a reference to ascertain what damages Mr. Fisk has sustained. He concluded by reiterating that Mr. Alley had violated no injunction of the Court, either in letter or spirit.

Mr. Field read from the Revised Statutes to show what the fine and imprisonment should be in such cases. About the contempt there could be no doubt. He would say nothing against Mr. Alley, but he had evidently forgotten some things that transpired on the day of the election. He admits he did nothing to prevent the election going on after he was served with the injunction. Sheriff Bradley, said counsel, is very certain that Alley was served before the election commenced. After that, Mr. Bushnell said, "We will not be browbeaten," and Alley said "That is right."

Mr. McFarland, after consulting with Mr. Alley, said that his client would, under the circumstances, forego his immediate departure for Europe, notwithstanding the serious illness of his family. He would remain a few days, and in that time he would be able to show to the satisfaction of the Court and the public that he had been guilty of no contempt.

Judge BARNARD said he thought if they had any further testimony they better produce it, because as the case then stood upon the evidence, Mr. Alley had been guilty of a very gross contempt. If he could explain his action in any way he had better do it.

The proceedings were then adjourned to Thursday next at 11 A. M.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE REFEREE.

A. A. Redfield, Esq., the referee in the case of J. Fisk, Jr., *vs.* Union Pacific Railroad Company, was in attendance at his office, at 1 o'clock yesterday, to which hour the investigation had been adjourned from the previous afternoon. At 2 o'clock, however, information came to the referee from the Courts that the counsel would be unable to continue the examination of witnesses, and requesting that the proceedings be adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 6.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE MORRIS HABEAS CORPUS CASE—THE CUSTODY OF THE CHILD AWARDED TO THE MOTHER.

In re George P. Morris.—This was an application, it will be remembered, on the part of Mrs. Cornelia B. Morris, a young widow, to get possession of her only child, a boy 8 years old, grandnephew and namesake of the late General George P. Morris. She alleged that the boy had been taken from her against her will by his aunt and grandmother on the father's side; while they claimed, on the other hand, that the child was given to them by the mother on the death of his father, five years ago. Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday decided in favor of the mother. He said: Considering the evidence and circumstances, I think it my duty to commit the child to the care and custody of its mother; but the respondents, its grandmother and aunt, may have a provision inserted in the order that they may visit the child at least as often as once a week.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

Before Judge Barrett.

THE SPINGLER PROPERTY—INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Franklin H. Orvis vs. *Eliza L. Wadd and John M. Cannon, Jr.*—This case, which was very elaborately argued before Judge BARRETT during the past week, has resulted in an order dissolving the injunction staying proceedings to dispossess. The following are the principle facts involved in the case, or rather series of cases: On the 20th of March, 1868, an agreement was entered into between one Miles and the defendants in this proceeding to lease the property heretofore known as the Spingler Institute at an annual rent of $30,000, payable in monthly installments of $2,500, with the privilege of purchasing for $90,000 by the 1st of May, 1868.

A lease, according to the terms of this agreement, was subsequently executed, and Miles agreed to deposit and did deposit, the sum of $15,000 with the defendants as security for the faithful performance of the covenants contained in the lease to be executed; and also further agreed to deposit the sum of $10,000 additional with defendants on or before the 20th of September, 1868, making an entire deposit of $25,000, which, if the purchase be consummated, was to be applied in part payment of the purchase money. This sum of $25,000 was to be forfeited to defendants on a failure by Miles to fulfill any of the terms of the lease, which was to terminate if the rent remained unpaid twenty-four hours after falling due.

The defendants, in the event of any failure on their part of the conditions of the agreement, were to return the $25,000 deposited with them, and in case Miles should not purchase, but should nevertheless fulfill the other conditions of the lease, then the $25,000 deposit was to be applied to the payment of the rent last accruing under the lease in the year 1872. To insure the performance of these conditions on the part of the defendants, a bond was executed by them, secured by a mortgage on the fixtures and furniture, which were stated to be valued at $40,000, and assigning as collateral the policies of insurance. In September, 1868, Miles failing to make the additional deposit of $10,000, according to contract, defendants commenced an action in the Superior Court against him, asking that the property be forfeited and the lease declared ended, which suit is still pending. To this suit Miles sets up answer alleging substantially the facts in the complaint, but claiming damages to the amount of $50,000, growing out of the removal of a party wall by defendants' consent, and asking recoupment of the $15,000 paid on deposit. Miles paid rent until Feb. 23, 1869, when he made default, and on the 25th following summary proceedings were taken out before Judge Lane in the Sixth District Court, returnable on the 1st of March, 1869, against Miles as tenant, and the plaintiff in this proceeding as sub-tenant.

Miles then applied for and obtained a temporary injunction from Judge McCunn, which was subsequently dissolved by Judge Jones on a notice to show cause. In the meantime, and while the proceedings against Miles were pending, he made an assignment of his entire interest in the lease to this plaintiff, so that defendants were no sooner relieved from the shackles of the injunction in favor of Miles and prepared to prosecute the proceedings to dispossess against him, than they found themselves confronted by a similar injunction, and on the same grounds issued in favor of Miles' assignee, the plaintiff in this action, to dissolve which was the subject of this contest. The injunction was asked to be sustained on the ground of the defendant's insolvency, and also on the ground that the defendants having released to Miles their entire interest in the lease held by them, they had no residuary interest, and the relation of landlord and tenant did not exist between them, and, consequently, proceedings to dispossess could not be maintained. On the part of defendants it was claimed, as matter of law that they could maintain the proceedings, and that the question of an existing tenancy between the parties was one which could be entertained by the Justice, subject to review on *certiorari*, but not to be stayed by injunction; and also that any right of action existing on either side grew out of a violation of contract, for which ample remedy exists at law, and where such remedy exists a Court of Equity will not interfere.

After full consideration of the case his Honor, Judge BARRETT, made an order dissolving the temporary injunction, with $10 costs.

For plaintiff, Amos G. Hull; for defendants, Abraham D. Russell and John R. Reid.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 6.

Before Judge Barrett.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of Jewett.—The prisoner, Jewett, was arrested by the Sheriff of New-York County in December last, at the suit of Charles Kelsey, plaintiff, by virtue of an order of arrest issued by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court for Kings County, holding defendant to bail in $5,000. Mr. H. F. Averill, counsel for Jewett, then applied for and obtained his discharge under the Fifth Article of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of voluntary assignments by an insolvent for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment." On producing this discharge on March 27, 1869, the Sheriff refused to release Jewett, on the ground that the action of Kelsey *vs.* Jewett was founded in *tort*, and not on *contract*. A *habeas corpus* was then obtained, returnable before Judge BARRETT on Thursday last, and the question as to the validity of the discharge argued before his Honor. The main feature of the complaint was that the defendant had received property of the plaintiff as his agent, and had realized *mesne* profits, and had finally disposed of the property and converted the proceeds to his own use, and refused to account for the same. The prisoner's counsel relied on the two cases of "Matter of Pie," 10 Abb., 409, and Walter *vs.* Bennett, 16 New-York, 250, insisting that the relation between the parties rested in contract, and that agency, under all the authorities, is a contract, express or implied.

Judge BARRETT rendered his decision this morning, discharging the prisoner.

Horatio F. Averill, counsel for the prisoner; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for the Sheriff; Convers & Lyman for the creditor.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT (CIVIL)—APRIL 6.

Before Judge Kevlin.

FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c. vs. *Phillip Segel.*—The defendant in this case, who is a dealer in oils and tin-ware at No. 18 Spring-street, was sued under the Corporation ordinance imposing fines for the use of "false weights and measures." Complaint was lodged against him by John Gallagher, to the effect that he, Segel, was in the habit of using false measures in his business; whereupon his premises were visited by W. H. Traver, of the Corporation Attorney's office, who discovered that after the Corporation stamp had been affixed by the Inspector to the measures, the bottoms had been driven up so that the pint measure was short a half gill, and the quart measure a gill. The defendant made no appearance to the action, and judgment was rendered against him for a fine of $50.

It was understood that Segel had paid a fine of $26.50 on a former occasion, and for a similar cause.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 6.

By Judge Cardozo.

In re the appointment of a general guardian of Louisa McGraw; order granted.

McKay et al. *vs.* Gordon; allowance granted.

Bildersell *vs.* Boxius et al; Hall *vs.* Wm. Way; Lord *vs.* Lord; motions granted.

Bohne *vs.* Crandall; motion granted and reference ordered.

National Bank of St. Louis *vs.* Obel et al.; Skinner *vs.* Bush; Brown *vs.* Bauer et al.; Harris *vs.* Guthriel et al.; Cohn *vs.* Stephenhorst; motions granted.

In the matter of Thomas Taylor, &c.; order granted.

Henry Klein *vs.* Magdalena Klein; jungment of divorce granted.

Clemina Keegan *vs.* Thomas C. Keegan; judgment of divorce granted.

Brown *vs.* Healy et al.; judgment granted.

Packard *vs.* Farr; motion granted.

Mason *vs.* Percy et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Burgin et al. *vs.* Goldman; receiver appointed.

Joyce *vs.* Thomson; judgment ordered.

Foster et al. *vs.* Murphy et al.; notice of motion is defective; motion denied, without costs and without prejudice.

McKnight *vs.* Bennett; reference ordered to take deposition.

Hoyt *vs.* Hardy; proper case for a reference.

Suydam *vs.* Ingersoll; motion granted.

Hoffman *vs.* Wagner; motion granted.

Demarest *vs.* Greenwich Savings Bank, and Vanderzee *vs.* Benedict; motions granted.

Legar *vs.* Green; motion granted and reference ordered.

By Judge Ingraham.

Blodget *vs.* Vandyke; order settled.

David Dugan *vs.* Ellen Dugan; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

Max Rolland *vs.* Chas. F. Watts; motion denied without costs.

Campbell *vs.* Roberts; motion denied on plaintiff stipulating, &c.

Haberdaub *vs.* Roberts; motion to dissolve injunction granted without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 6.

By Judge Monell.

Carrie A. Curtis *vs.* William S. Watkins; motion granted with costs.

John Tyrell *vs.* James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; granted without costs.

James W. Durand et al. *vs.* Cyrus A. Stearns; motion granted without costs.

Thomas Barr, Receiver, &c., *vs.* George Brown; default opened upon payment of $7 costs, fees and disbursements.

Morris Sanger et al. *vs.* Moses Sauer; motion granted without costs.

Herman Frank et al. *vs.* Orient Mutual Insurance Company and three other companies; motions granted.

Adolph Ceof *vs.* Isaac Schreiber; motion granted.

Samuel F. Ireland *vs.* Eliza J. Donadi; motion denied, with $7 costs.

S. T. Williams et al. *vs.* James T. Tapscott; motion denied, with $5 costs.

Martha C. Gill *vs.* Robert Gill; motion granted and cause referred.

Ogden Hagerty et al. *vs.* John Kelley, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted without costs.

Charles C. Hine *vs.* International Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The Grand Jury, of which Mr. Edmond Hurry is foreman, took the oath.

The Recorder simply congratulated the jurors on the lightness of their coming labors, owing to the energy of their predecessors, and directed their attention to the manual prepared for their instruction by the District-Attorney.

James Wilson was indicted for burglary committed at the store of Jackson & Woodruff, No. 6 Washington-street, on the 14th of March. The private watchman, George W. Uptigrow, swore that on the morning of the 14th of March, he saw Wilson and another man working at the lock of the cellar door. As he approached he heard the lock spring, and then the men ran away, but Wilson was stopped by an officer. The defence proved good character and the case was submitted to the jury, which found it necessary to retire for deliberation. The verdict rendered was "not guilty."

Simon Diebeck was indicted for stealing a case of goods from Allsberg, Jordan & Co., on the 24th of October. On account of a variance between the indictment and the proof, a special verdict of "not guilty" was rendered.

Abram Marks was indicted for receiving stolen goods. The evidence of the thieves, who were placed on the stand, was not corroborated by respectable witnesses, and the man was acquitted. The thieves, David Andrews and Adam Klopp, were also discharged.

Thomas Donnelly pleaded guilty to assault with attempt to commit robbery. He was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

Seventeen cases of petit larceny, fourteen of assault and battery, five of cruelty to animals, and one of keeping disorderly house, were disposed of during the session of yesterday morning. All of these cases were of the usual trivial character, and failed to afford any amusement whatever to the crowd of idlers occupying the auditorium.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Shandley, Justice.

A FOOLISH COUNTRYMAN.

John Keates, a resident of Long Island, met Annie Kelly in the street on Monday night, and accompanied her to the well-known den at No. 7 Duane-street, where Clara Miller joined in. Keates was then systematically robbed of $25 by these women who were subsequently arrested. On being arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoners were held for trial and the complainant sent to the House of Detention.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

On the 21st of March John Fallen and several other boys of tender age forced their way into the premises No. 67 Centre-street, occupied by the Woodward Steam-pump Manufacturing Company, and carried off $500 worth of metal patterns. On Sunday last they repeated the experiment and were arrested, and are now awaiting trial. Officers Dunne and Dolan, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday visited the junk shop of Michael Carroll, at No. 41 Baxter-street, where they found a portion of the stolen property. The boys stated that Carroll had given them $1 20 for the plunder. Carroll was arrested as a receiver of stolen goods, and on being arraigned before the Magistrate was held for trial.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

STABBING AFFAIR.

James O'Hare, of No. 464 West Twenty-sixth-street, appeared as a complainant against one James Stewart, and made oath that the accused had seized him by the throat with his left hand and with a knife held in the right hand had stabbed him in the body. To this charge Stewart replied that he had indeed struck O'Hare with his fist, but had not stabbed him, and could not have done so as he never carried a knife. He was, however, required to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the General Sessions for trial.

FALSE PRETENCES.

William Tinsley, a boy of 18 years, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences, and it was specified that he had gone to several patrons of the *Church Monthly*, and representing that he had been sent by Mr. Bourroughs, the agent, had obtained their subscription money. He pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 6, 1869.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅛	100	Mariposa Min.	19
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅜	100	Mar. Pf.	35¼
2,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, New....s3	113⅛	60	Pacific Mail	94
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅛	20	Del. & Hud. Can.	126
40,000 do.	113⅜	50	Mer. Union Ex.	16
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65	490	N. Y. Cen.	163⅝
1,000 do.	64¾	300	do. b10	164⅛
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	93½	130	Hudson	141
10,000 N. C. S. 6s, New.	53	100	do.	141⅛
6,000 do.	53⅛	100	do.	141⅛
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	87½	100	do. b15	142
7,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss.	89	100	Mich. Southern	97
12,000 N. Y. St. B. L., R.	109⅜	500	Chic. & N. W.	85⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	91½	14	Lake Shore	98
5,000 Mich So. S. F. B.	99½	100	Mil. & S. P.	74⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	91	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	85½	500	do.	82¾
3,000 T. & W. Equip. B	78	100	T., W. & W.	67⅛
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	94	173	Morris & Essex	87⅞
2,000 Hud. R. 1st	100⅝	10	do.	88
1,000 Tol. P. & W. 1st West. Div.	83	61	New-Jersey Cen.	108⅛
3,000 Long Dock Bds.	92½	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	127
5 Cent. Nat. Bank	110	100	do.	127⅛
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	117½	100	Chi. & Alt.	149⅛
14 Ninth Nat. Bank	112	100	do.	149⅛
300 West. U. T.	41½	300	Ohio & Miss	33⅜
		200	do.	33⅛
		90	Chic., B. & Q.	173
		100	Ohio & Miss Pf.	76
		50	Stonington	83

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62	109⅛
1,000 do.	115½	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.c	105⅛
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	118	55,000 do.	105⅛
10,000 do.	118⅝	25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	114⅛
10,000 do.	118⅜	85,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.c	113⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s3	116	70,000 do.	113⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	113⅛	30,000 do.	113⅛
25,000 do. c	113⅛	50,000 do. b30	113⅜
30,000 do.	113⅜	10,000 do. s3	113⅛
		10,000 do. b30	113¾

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$1,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	55½	103 New-York Cen.	164¾
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new	59	200 do.	165
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65	300 do. b10	165⅛
6,000 N. C. St. 6s	61	200 do. b10	165⅛
30,000 N. C. St. 6s, new.	53	300 Harlem	135
10,000 do. b30	53⅛	80 Reading	93
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	87⅜	268 Clev. & P. R.	90
20,000 do.	87	100 do. b10	90⅛
4,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L., C.	109⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	91	200 do. b30	97
2,000 A. & T. H. Inc.	81	100 Lake Shore R.	97¾
2,000 C., Cin. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	82⅛	50 do.	97⅛
5,000 do.	82⅛	10 Mil. & St. P.	73¾
200 West. Un. Tel.	41⅝	100 do.	74
300 do.	41⅝	100 do. b10	74⅛
300 do. b10	42⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅛
20 Quicksilver	126	5 P., Ft. W. & C.	127
100 Mariposa Pref.	35⅛	100 Alt. & T. H.	38

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64⅞	100 Chi. & Alton	149
15,000 N. Car. 6s, new	53	300 Mil. & St. P.	74⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31½	600 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
100 Adams Express	60	200 do.	82⅝
50 do.	60⅛	200 do.	82⅜
100 Quicksilver	22½	100 T., W. & W.	67⅛
100 do.	22	300 Fort Wayne	127
100 do. c	22⅛	300 do.	127⅛
300 do. c	22⅛	400 Ohio & Miss	33
100 Mar. Pf. b5	35¼	400 do.	33⅛
100 Pacific Mail	94	400 do. c	33⅛
200 do.	93⅛	600 M. S. & N. I.	97
800 do.	93⅛	50 do.	97⅛
200 do. c	93⅛	1100 do.	97
800 West. U. Tel.	41	600 Clev. & Pitts.	91
600 do.	41⅛	1100 do.	91⅛
100 do. b3	41⅛	200 do. b10	91⅛
200 do. b10	41⅛	400 Lake Shore	97⅛
100 do. c	41⅛	400 do.	97⅛
300 Hudson	140⅛	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	132⅛
300 N. Y. Cen. c	163⅝	100 do.	131⅛
500 do.	164	400 Chic. & N. W.	85⅛
400 do.	163⅞	600 do. c	85⅛
500 do. c	163⅝	200 do. b15	85⅛
1500 do.	163⅝	500 do. b30	86
300 do. c	163⅝	400 do.	85⅛
800 do.	163⅝	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	96⅛
300 Reading	92⅞	300 do.	96⅛
600 do.	92⅞	300 do.	96⅛
200 do. b5	93	200 do.	96⅛
200 do. c	92⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Adams Ex.	60	100 Mil. & St. P. b3	73¾
100 Mer. U. Ex.	16⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b15	83
100 Quick. Min. Co. c	22	400 do.	82⅝
200 Mariposa Pf.	35	100 Fort Wayne c	127
100 do. b3	35⅛	600 Ohio & Miss	33⅛
100 do. c	35	100 M. So. & N. I.	98⅛
250 Pacific Mail	93	200 do. c	98⅛
100 do. c	92⅞	600 Clev. & Pitts.	90⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	41⅛	200 do.	90⅛
500 do. b30	41⅛	200 do.	90
200 do.	41⅛	300 Lake Shore c	97
100 Hudson	140⅛	300 Chic., R. I. & P.	131
300 do. c	140⅛	100 do. s60	130⅛
200 New-York Cen.	163⅝	400 Chi. & N. W.	84⅜
800 do.	164	1100 do.	84⅛
600 do.	164⅛	200 do. b10	85
500 do.	164⅛	200 do. b20	85⅛
500 do. c	164	200 do. c	84⅛
200 do. b2	164⅛	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	95⅛
600 Reading	92⅞	200 do. c	95⅛
200 do. b10	92⅞	100 Boston W. P.	13

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	65	100 Chic. & Alton	142⅛
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new	53	100 T., W. & W.	67⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31⅛	100 Mil. & S. P. b3	74⅛
100 Adams Ex.	59⅛	100 do.	74⅛
100 Quicksilver	22⅛	100 do. b3	74⅛
100 Mariposa Min	18⅛	100 Ohio & Miss	33⅛
100 Mariposa Pf.	35⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	82⅛
100 Pacific Mail	92⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.	90⅛
500 West. U. Tel.	41⅛	200 do. b5	90⅛
200 do. b3	41⅛	200 do. s3	90⅛
200 do.	41⅛	200 Lake Shore	96⅛
200 N. Y. Cent'l	165⅛	400 C., R. I. & P. b10	132
500 Hudson	141⅛	200 do.	131⅛
800 Reading	92⅞	100 do. s60	130⅛
500 do. b30	93	200 Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
400 do. b10	92⅞	2200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96⅛
200 do. s3	92⅞		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31⅛	300 N. Y. Cen. R.	163⅝
200 Merch. Un. Ex.	16	100 do. b3	163⅝
100 do. b3	16	1000 Reading b3	92⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co. b3	22⅛	700 do. b3	92⅞
100 do.	22⅛	200 do.	93⅛
100 West U. T. b3	41⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
100 do.	41	100 do. b3	84⅛
100 do.	41⅛	1100 Erie	34⅛
200 Pacific Mail	92⅞	900 do.	34⅛
100 do. b3	92⅞	100 do. c	34⅛

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 6—P. M.

The extreme dearness of Money continues in Wall-street, especially for Stock Exchange employment, while the Exchange itself in all the departments of the Public Funds, of the Railways and of Gold, is not only firm, with few inconsiderable and temporary fluctuations, but manifests all the buoyancy and confidence usually displayed upon the easiest and cheapest Money markets of the Summer months. This state of things, though in some sense unprecedented, is not without its explanations. 1. The supply of Money both yesterday and to-day appeared to be a question of price. The Banks plead poverty as a rule, and the private Bankers have been tied up with an excess of Foreign Exchange, which they were unwilling to sell at last week's very cheap figures, and which they cannot sell freely at the advance established on Monday; yet money comes into the Street, and partly, it is rumored from some of the National Banks, from innumerable quarters at the high price made for its daily use in front of the Stock Exchange. 2. The speculators, embracing the leading *cliques* in the Railways, confident of the future of their Stocks, as readily pay a sixteenth to one-eighth of 1 ₱ cent. a day for Money as they formerly paid 1@2 ₱ cent. extra interest per month on buyer's options. 3. A fight, somewhat hotly contested, is going on, for the moment, to get the Public Funds down to 1@2 ₱ cent. for the purpose of placing some of the great dealers in Stock, after realizing handsomely by selling out before the Money pressure, while a rival interest embracing other houses of the same class, and a number of the Foreign firms and agents, is equally determined that cheap 5-20s shall not be sold without their participation in the operation. This fight was especially interesting to-day from a rumor early in the day that Money was to be made even dearer than yesterday to affect the United States Funds. The ultimate result was a decline of ½ ₱ cent. on the 5-20s of 1862, and of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the 5-20s (old) of 1865 and (new) of 1865 and 1867. 4. General trade is by 20 ₱ cent. more active than last Spring; the Railway traffic from 10 to 16 ₱ cent. larger; the Railway Dividends, especially on the Western lines, of a more certain and assured nature, and the value of the great New-York lines under the Vanderbilt administration more highly appreciated. And, under these circumstances, until it is demonstrated that Money is to continue very dear for an indefinite period, and the scarcity of Currency at the great centres chronic, speculators will buy Stocks at any reasonable, and it may be, any unreasonable cost, and old holders will refuse to sell except at a decided advance. 5. Confidence in the new Administration of the Government is synonymous with increased trust in the Public Credit and in a further large advance in the Public Funds, and no temptation to use Money temporarily at higher rates than United States 5-20s yield permanently and with the greatest possible certainty, is likely to bring upon the market larger sums than new buyers at home and abroad are willing to take. Some few of the Banks, town and country, may have realized upon this class of their investments to a partial extent to lend out the proceeds at present high rates for Money, but such instances amount altogether scarcely to a fortnight's transmission of 5-20s to Europe in the ordinary condition of the Exchanges.

The price paid for Money by the Brokers to-day was, as a rule, dearer than yesterday, up to about 2:30 o'clock, an eighth of one ₱ cent. for lenders being quite common. In the Government Board of the Stock Exchange the differences between cash bargains and 15@30-day options were equal to 12 ₱ cent. per annum, the Discount on prime Merchant paper; outside of Bank, 10 to 14 ₱ cent. The price of Gold advanced to 131¾, but returned to 131½@131⅝ ₱ cent. The sensational "special telegrams" from Washington attempted further capital for the *Bull* speculators in Gold on the Cuban troubles, but their stories were too much generalized for success on this line. The Customs demand for Gold for the day reached $609,000, while the prepayment of the May Gold Interest amounted to only $65,000. We apprehend that the new Secretary of the Treasury will find but small encouragement in the way of relieving his large and unprofitable surplus of Gold by the offer of prepayment of Interest, though he is entitled to credit for his good intentions in the premises. As he is not likely to need Currency beyond his incoming Currency Taxes, for the ordinary disbursements of the Government, it is to be hoped that as soon as he is rid of the annoyances of office seeking and office filling his attention will be turned to the gradual reduction or sinking of the Funded Debt, bearing Interest in Gold, by the application of a reasonable part of his Gold surplus, as the law of 1862 directs, to this object.

The Foreign Exchanges were 108@108⅛ ₱ cent. for 60 days on London, and 108⅝ to 108⅞ ₱ cent. for Short Sight. A moderate business was done for the Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow.

The Railways were active, and as remarked above, generally firm. For New-York Central, 165⅞ ₱ cent. was at one time paid for a buyer 10 days' contract, while the cash stock was 165 ₱ cent.; in other instances ¼ ₱ cent. difference was paid between cash and Wednesday (to-morrow). The Northwests, the St. Pauls, Fort Wayne, Reading, Rock Island and [illegible] There was [illegible] at the closing Boards, and New-York Central receded to 164⅝@164¾ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail, after selling at 94, receded to 92¾@92¾; Western Telegraph continued to advance, and Mariposa Preferred sold at 35¼ ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds were rm for Tennessees, new, and steady for North Carolinas. In the prevailing dearness of Money the Railway Mortgages, especially the old First and Second Mortgages on the productive Western lines, and the New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. Certificates, remain unusually steady.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Railways left off a little tame, and Pacific Mail 1 ₱ cent. down.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105¼	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	119	118½
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113⅜
American Gold Coin	131⅝	131⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	65	65
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56
Missouri Bonds	87¼	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	53⅛	53⅛
New-York Central	163¾	164¼
Reading Railway	91⅞	92⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	131½	130½
Northwest Common	85⅛	84¼
Northwest Preferred	96⅛	95¾
Michigan Southern	96¾	96⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	126¾	127
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91	90⅛
Pacific Mail Company	93¾	91⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛	82⅜
St. Paul Common	73⅜	74¼
Toledo and Wabash	67¼	67¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	33
Mariposa Preferred	35	35
Lake Shore	97½	97
Hudson River	140½	141

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115¾	5-20 reg., 1867	113¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	115¾	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	102½	5-20 coup., 1868	113
5-20 coup., 1862	118¾	Ind. coup., 1874	116½
5-20 coup., 1864	114¼	10-40 reg	104¼
5-20 reg., 1865	109	10-40 coup	105⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	116¼	6s Currency	103½
5-20 coup., '65, n. is	113¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100½	California 7s	120
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	101	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	101	Alabama 5s	69
Ill. War Loan	100¼	Alabama 8s	98
Indiana 5 ₱ c	97½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109¾
Kentucky 6s	100	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	109¼
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou	66¼	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new bds	64⅞	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101½
Virginia 6s, ex cou	56⅜	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101½
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101½
Georgia 7s, new bds	93¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101½
North Carolina 6s	60¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101½
North Car. 6s. n. bds	53	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101½
Missouri 6s	87½	N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is	88½	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
Louisiana 6s, levee bds	69⅝		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Hanover	108
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	142
Merchants'	127	Market	122
Mechanics'	132	Shoe and Leather	132
Union	130	Corn Exchange	132
America	145	Continental	100
Phœnix	107	Commonwealth	114
Fulton	160	Park	159
National	108	Manuf's and Merch's	101
State of New-York	112½	Fourth National	103
Commerce	122¾	Ninth National	111
Mech. Bk'g As'n	120	Tenth National	97
Ocean	105	Gold Exchange	130
Bank of the Republic	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	87½	Chi. R. I. & P	93¾
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	87½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89¾
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82½	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100½	Clev. & Pit. C.S. Fund	83
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	90
H. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	99	Cleve. & P. 3d M	85
Harlem 1st M	102	Cleve. & P. 4th M	75¼
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	113	Chi. & Alton inc	90
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	93½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	99½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con	96	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Han. & St. J. L. G	100	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	88
Han. & St. Jo. Conv	111	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	94
Del., L. & W. 2d M	91½	Ro'e & Wat'wn 1st bs.	100
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext	90	Mar. Trustee Cer	65
Tol. & W. 2d M	85½	Long Dock bonds	92
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77½	Western Union bonds.	86
Tol., W. & W. c.c. S'k. F.	79	Connecticut War L'n.	100
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	100½	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	84
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	88	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	83
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78¾	Cleve., P. & Ash. n. b.	88
Gal. & Chi. extended	96	Buffalo & Erie, stock	95
Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	82¾
Chi. & R. I. 1st M	98½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $913,694; total payments, $796,682; balance, $87,611,305. The receipts include, for Customs, $609,000; for gold notes, $50,200.

The recent accounts from the White Pine Silver discoveries in Nevada are quite marvelous as to the great extent and unprecedented richness of the ores. We have already called attention to a specimen of 80 pounds which contains 40 pounds of pure silver. This is now on exhibition at the banking office of Messrs. FISH & HATCH, Bankers for the Central Pacific Railroad of California. To-day we have read a letter to another banking-house in this City, who recently interested themselves to the extent of $50,000 in two of the new placers, in which it is stated that some of the ores already taken out yield 80 ₱ cent. of pure Silver, and others 50 ₱ cent. down to 10 ₱ cent. We are pleased to learn that several great prizes have been drawn by New-York parties, who through their California friends made investments which are yielding a hundred and some two hundred-fold from properties recently taken up.

A story was circulated on the Street this morning, by way of tightening Money for the end of April, that $12,000,000 Currency would be drawn into the Treasury on the 20th inst., for taxes on Whisky then to be taken out of bond. Now, as the whisky thus subject to be withdrawn on that date, provided the time should not be extended by Congress, in all the Bonded Warehouses of the country, is only about 9,000,000 gallons, and the tax about 60 cents, the exaggeration of the statement is palpable. We have no reason to expect that the operation will be felt on the New-York Money Market to the extent of $3,000,000, and this only for a few days, as the Money will soon be wanted for disbursement.

The traffic of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road:

In March, 1869	$420,774
March, 1868	333,510
Increase	$87,264

The act of Congress to make all accessories to frauds by officers, or tellers, or other servants of the National Banks, as set forth in the penal forty-fifth section of the Banking Law, equally guilty and punishable with the principals to such frauds, has been signed by the Vice-President and Speaker of the House, and will, no doubt, be approved by the President.

The Illinois Central Company earned by their traffic in March:

On their own lines	$608,730
Dubuque lease	102,829
Total	$701,559

Against March, 1868:

Own lines	$409,648	
Dubuque	52,668	—$462,316
Increase of month		$239,243

The gain on the Dubuque and Sioux City lease in January and February was $50,000, which with March makes the gain of the first three months of the year $100,000.

The following were the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railway during the month of March:

1869	$393,648
1868	267,094
Increase	$126,554

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,878,954. Included in the exports were 11,592 bales Cotton.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

[illegible] PANY.

Since the close of our sales for the Company we have been buying and selling these bonds at our counter at market rates. Paying seven per cent. gold interest in New-York, free of taxation, we recommend them to our customers as the cheapest security in the market.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 6, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	55	Peas, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,768	Pork, bbls	594
Flour, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	26
Cornmeal, bbls	1,550	Lard, pkgs	354
Cornmeal, bags	800	Beef, tcs. and bbls	110
Wheat, bushels	367	Whisky, bbls	586
Corn, bushels	40,811	Petroleum, bbls	991
Rye, bushels	....	Resin, bbls	6,000
Oats, bushels	2,400	Spirits Turpentine	100
Barley, bushels	....	Tar, bbls	....
Malt, bushels	1,030		

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been dull, but steady, at 48c.@50c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has not been much movement in this line, since our last, but prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been salable and firm, including common Hard at $13@$16 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue dull and heavy, including Adamantine at 20c.@22½c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in less request and less firm, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—The market has been very firm, but quiet, to-day, particularly for Rio, holders of which have been asking extreme prices, but no further sales have been reported. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS quote ordinary to prime cargoes at 9c.@12½c., and lots at 9c.@13c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45@60 days' time. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 59,053 bags; and in the country, 108,353 bags. The receipts at this port, within the past week, have been 6,210 bags, ex the *Contest*, while the sales add up 59,053 bags. The cargo quotations in detail are as follows: Ordinary cargoes, 9c.@9½c.; fair cargoes, 10c.@10½c.; good cargoes, 11¼c.@11¾c.; prime cargoes, 12c.@12½c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb. In other descriptions, the dealings have been moderate, the sales including 125 bags Maracaibo at 18c., and 900 bags do., fancy quality, at 19c. ₱ lb., both from second hands. A sale of Jamaica was reported, but without authentic particulars. We quote: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14¾c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans, bags	10,300
Mobile, bags	2,500
Baltimore, bags	34,000
Boston, bags	2,500
New-York, bags	59,053
Grand total, bags	108,353

COTTON—The market has been quiet and heavy to-day. Shippers and spinners have been buying with reserve. The speculative inquiry has been spiritless. Sales have been reported of 1,688 bales, including 837 bales to shippers, 581 bales to spinners, and 270 bales to speculators. Also 100 bales Low Middling for May delivery at 27¾c.; and 100 bales do. for June delivery at 28c. ₱ lb. The week's exports from this port have been 11,592 bales, of which 9,903 bales were to Liverpool. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25½	25¾	26	26¼
Good Ordinary	26½	26¾	27	27¼
Low Middling	27½	27¾	28	28¼
Middling	28½	28¾	29	29¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,683
Receipts last week	8,156
Receipts preceding week	11,345
Receipts since Jan. 1	242,279
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	564,683
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports week ending to-day	11,592
Exports since Jan. 1	80,071
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	269,094
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	118,500
Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,924,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,941,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	993,000
Exports same time last year	1,281,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	406,000
Estimated stock same time last year	321,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

COAL—Has been firm but inactive.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The demand has been moderate for most articles; prices have been irregular.

EARTHENWARE—There has been a light business reported at yielding prices in nearly all lines.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet but steady at 85c.@90c. for Live Geese, ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue inactive at unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very slow of sale, though the tendency of prices has been decidedly favorable to buyers. The total reported sales, since our last, have been 6,300 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6@$6 60; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 60@$7 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 25@$6 65 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60@$6 10
Extra State	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 00@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@10 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 75

Southern Flour is in very moderate request, at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $6 60@$7 20 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues very quiet at $7@$9 25, as extremes, for old, and $9@$10 50 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 300 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in less request and heavy at $5@$7 10 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Cornmeal is in moderate request at $4 25@$4 75 for Western, $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, from dock, ₱ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite light for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 05@$3 10 ₱ box; Currants at 10c.@10¼c.; Almonds at 12c.@24c.; Figs at 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 10c.@10¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—There has been more activity in No. 2 Spring Wheat, which has been offered freely at a shade easier prices, leading to heavier purchases for export and milling. In other descriptions there has been very little movement, though buyers have had any existing advantage. For prime No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1 52 was asked in store, and $1 50 bid delivered, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 66,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 80@$2 08, the latter price for very choice No. 1; Amber Western at $1 60½, in store; No. 1 Spring, small lots, at $1 48@$1 50 afloat; No. 2 Spring at $1 41@$1 45½, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 45 delivered; Red State at $1 64, and White California on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted a shade lower, on moderate inquiry, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,500 bushels at 85c.@88c. for New Mixed Western; 86c. for two-year Old do., in store, and 83c.@92c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Included in the transactions were 12,000 bushels bought at 87c. ₱ bushel, for shipment to Glasgow, on steamer's account. Rye has been dull and lower; sales, 4,300 bushels at $1 38@$1 40 for Western, and $1 40 for State ₱ bushel. Barley has been depressed, lower and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,750 bushels at $2 02, in part, for German, and $2 04, in part, for Canada West, ₱ bushel. A light business has been transacted in Barley Malt at from $2@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Oats have been held firmly, but have been inactive; sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bushels Western at 77c.@77½c. in store, and 78½c. delivered, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been sparingly sought after, but quoted firm, since our last, at 16¾c.@17c., and 21c.@21¼c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian rules quiet at $81@$82 ₱ ton.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in limited demand at 60c.@65c. for shipping and 90c.@$1 15 for poor to prime, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in light demand at 75c.@$1 15 for long and short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been slow of sale, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—The market has been quiet, but quoted firm, for most kinds, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $315@$320 for dressed, ₱ ton.; Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manilla, 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in slack demand, and prices have been quoted slightly in favor of buyers.

LATHS—Eastern have been rather quiet at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The market shows increasing heaviness for Sole, for which the demand is very moderate. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate request at $1 25 for Common and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Is held firmly, but is without activity.

METALS—Most kinds have been lightly dealt in, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@23¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39@$42; No. 2 do., $37 50@$40; American Forge, $36 50@$38; Scotch Pig, $40@$42 50; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $85@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 50, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 50 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 33½c.@34c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 34½c.@35c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 87@$7 50; Terne do., $6 12½c.@$8 50, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been without notable change to-day. The demand has been quite moderate. Prices have been quoted about steady. Sales have been reported of 200 hhds. old crop Cuba Muscovado at 48c.; small lots of Porto Rico at 58c.@64c., and 270 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 70c.@80c. ₱ gallon. We quote old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 56c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And, in detail, as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@60c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	55c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	55c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—The market shows more firmness to-day, particularly for Strained Resin and Spirits Turpentine, for which there has been more export call. For Strained Resin $2 47½ was bid, but holders were not disposed to sell at less than $2 50 ₱ 280 lbs. during 'Change hours. Later in the day we were informed that about 3,000 bbls. Strained were disposed of, for export, at from $2 47½@$2 50 ₱ 280 lbs. A sale of 200 bbls. Strained was made early at the inside rate. The finer grades of Resin were not in much request. Spirits Turpentine advanced a point, the main business having been at 51c., shipping order, at which price 200 bbls. were disposed of. Tar was neglected and about nominal. No demand was reported for Crude Turpentine. Pitch was dull. The receipts to-day were 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 6,000 bbls. Resin. The receipts for the week ending this morning, as reported by Mr. Z. J. HALPIN, were 10,176 bbls. Resin, 2,567 bbls. Tar, 1,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine and 675 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 50½c.@52c., chiefly at 51c. for shipping lots, ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 45@$12 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rates for Extra Choice White; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl. The week's exports embrace 4,659 bbls. Resin, 1,508 bbls. Tar, 230 bbls. Pitch and 20 cases Spirits Turpentine.

OILS—The market has been inactive, though prices have not varied much. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 65; Red Oil at 82½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 03; Olive at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING APRIL 5.—*Sperm*—Has continued in good request, and sales were made of 300 bbls. for manufacture, and 1,000 bbls. for export, at $1 96 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—Continues quiet, the only transaction being 300 bbls. Southern, for manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	3,949	2,048	69,670
Same time last year	4,389	14,018	329,793
Exports for the week ending April 5, 1869	1,678	....	....
Previously	2,319	....	143,291
From Jan. 1 to date	3,997	....	143,291
Same time last year	4,773	6,218	142,926

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—An irregular market has been reported to-day. Little call has been noted for Crude, in bulk, for which 17c. was bid and 17½c. asked, showing a lower range. No movement transpired in barreled Crude, which was somewhat nominal in price. Refined was quoted barely steady, but was quiet at from 32c. bid to 32½c. asked for Standard White, with sales of 800 barrels reported at 32¼c.@32½c. ₱ gallon, the latter rate to fill up. A small lot was reported sold at 31½c. ₱ gallon, but this was exceptional. For last half of April delivery there were sellers at 32½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts here to-day were 954 bbls. Refined, and 37 bbls. Crude; and in Philadelphia 1,190 bbls. Refined, and 400 bbls. Crude. The week's exports of Petroleum add up 460,184 gallons.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and heavy all day. Sales have been reported of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 18¾, closing at $31 regular bid for New Mess; $30 75@$31 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 25 for Prime Mess; $30 50@$31 for Thin Mess; and $26 25@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller May, but without authentic particulars. Dressed Hogs continue quiet at 13¼c.@13¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices; sales equal to 130 packages, at 16¼c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull at previous figures; sales of 120 boxes, including Cumberland at 16⅛c. and Short Clear at 17½c. ₱ lb. Also 50 tierces Smoked Hams at 20c. ₱ lb. Lard is in rather more request and steadier in price; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@18¾c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18c.@18¼c. for City, and 18¾c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 100 bbls. Tierce Beef has been dull and heavy, including New Prime Mess at $24@$29; Indian Mess at $26@$34 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in more demand at $25@$31 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue inactive but steady. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	45@48
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	42@45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	42@44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	40@43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	37@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb	45@48
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	40@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb	42@44
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb	37@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	38@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb	35@36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	30@33
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	28@32
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	26@28
Common Western, ₱ lb	23@25
Western Rolls, ₱ lb	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	31@35
Canada, Common, ₱ lb	23@25
New Crop Butter, tubs, Good to Prime	43@48

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	21 @22½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

RICE—The receipts have been rather in excess of the demand, yet no change has been noticed in prices. Sales to-day, 100 tcs. Carolina at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The market has been quiet but steady for most kinds, including Turk's Island at 43c.@44c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices are about as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@$3 90; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 90; Higgins' do., $3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 65@$2 75; Liverpool Ground, $2@$2 10 ₱ sack, all less 2½ ₱ cent. discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been in limited demand at 7⅛c.@7¼c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—All kinds continue in light request, including Clover at 14¼c.@15¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$2 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 25@$2 30, gold, and Timothy at $3 37½@$3 62½, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been in more liberal supply and quiet, including Honduras, 45c.; Nicaragua, 40c.@42c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Central American, 45c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 50c.@51c., gold, per lb. Goat have been inactive, having been held above the views of buyers, including Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@52½c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacao, 42½c.@52½c., currency; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@70c. each.

SOAP—Has been inactive since our last, including Castile at 13¾c.@14½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The demand has been limited to job lots in most instances. We quote: Mace at 95c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 88c.@95c.; Cassia at 45c.@46c.; Cloves at 26¾c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24¼c.; Pimento at 19¼c.@19½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market exhibits little animation, and prices are weak and drooping. The demand from all sources is extremely spiritless, and generally at figures which holders are unwilling to accept. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba are quoted at from 11⅛c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., but it was believed that no considerable lots could be placed at those figures. Sales were reported to-day of 341 hhds. Cuba at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., the latter rate for a small lot. Refined Sugars have been sparingly inquired for, and have been quoted lower, ranging from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 16⅛c.; best Granulated, 16⅛c.; best Ground, 16⅜c.; best White, A, 15½c.; best Yellow, C, 15c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@11½c., chiefly 11⅜c.; also 39,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 47,000 lbs. Grease at 11¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The market has been quiet, but without notable change as to price. We quote Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO.—Low grades of Kentucky have been in demand, and 305 hhds. have been disposed of at 6½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Spanish Tobacco has been in some request; 45 bales Havana changed hands at $1 05 ₱ lb. Seed Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco have been in light demand. We quote new crop Lugs, 6c.@8¼c.; Common Leaf, 7½c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 8½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. Old Crop of Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7½c.@8c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. ₱ lb. Havana Tobacco—Common, 82½c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 85c.@88c. ₱ lb. Manufactured Tobacco—Black work, common and medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@30c., in bond; Bright work, common and medium, 45c.@40c., in bond; good and fine, 50c.@85c. in bond, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at 93c.@93½c. Sales, 150 bbls.

WOOL—There has been less firmness, though no very decided change has been noted, in the market, which has been inactive for most descriptions, the inquiry having been generally quite limited.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	50@57
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@36
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western limed pulled	42@47
Southern limed pulled	40@45
Tub washed	54@62

FREIGHTS—Business was generally dull to-day, and the market was quoted heavy. For Liverpool there were no engagements of importance reported. A boat load of Wheat was offered to steamer late in the day at 3d. ₱ bushel but not taken, as far as we could learn. For London 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were taken at 5s. ₱ bbl., and 7,500 bushels Wheat reported on steamer's account. For Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Wheat were reported by steamer, part at 4d. ₱ bushel, and the balance on steamer's account, as also on the latter account 12,000 bushels. A Norwegian bark was chartered to take 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, with the privilege of Spirits Turpentine, for Cork and orders, on private terms. For Rotterdam 3,000 bbls. Resin was reported as having been engaged at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. The rates on Naval Stores to European ports, Mr. Z. J. HALPIN, quotes thus: To Antwerp, sail—Resin, 2s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 5s.; to Rotterdam, sail—Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; Spirits Turpentine, 5s.; to Bremen, steamer—Resin, 2s. 3d.@2. 6d.; to Hamburg, steamer—Resin, 2s. 3d.; To Liverpool, Resin, 1s. 8d.; to London, Resin, 1s. 9d.; Spirits Turpentine, 5s.; to Glasgow, Resin, 2s.

DRY GOODS.

ABBATT & MOORE,
NO. 507 BROADWAY,
HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW STYLES
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

They have just received direct from PARIS a limited number of BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, which they would be pleased to show to their customers.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AS USUAL, AT POPULAR PRICES.

REMOVAL
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE REMOV[illegible]EIR
Retail Business
TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING
BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH-ST.

STRAW GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
ALL THE NEW SHAPES AT
EDWARD RIDLEY'S,
309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERY GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
FASHIONABLE AND DESIRABLE SHADES IN SATINS, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
SILK FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c., CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

IMPORTED
FRENCH FLOWERS.
LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM. REAL AND MILLINERY LACES, NEW SHADES IN BONNET CRAPES, BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS—EVERYTHING NEW.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., BARGAINS. BEST KID GLOVES, WARRANT EVERY PAIR.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

THOUSANDS OF
SILK PARSOLS,
AT 75 CTS., 90 CTS., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 AND $2,
EVERY STYLE, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, &c., &c.
ALSO, FULL LINES OF LEATHER SATCHELS, 75 CTS., $1, $1 25, $1 65 AND UPWARD.
BEST IN THIS CITY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

TO MILLINERS AND
COUNTRY
STOREKEEPERS.
AT E. RIDLEY'S,
IN THE
JOBBING ROOMS,
UP STAIRS,
YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, AND A COLLECTION OF BARGAINS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
Real Laces of all kinds now open at low prices. No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel, Maison de Dentelles.

MILLINERY.

MME. FERRERO, NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-place, has now open an elegant assortment of Millinery. The new Summer Hat "L'Italienne." Also, very choice styles of Paris Round Hats.

ROBINSON, SUCCESSOR TO GENIN, WILL have his opening on THURSDAY of this week.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WILLIAM CRAUSE,
Manufacturer of and dealer in first-class
CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
No. 90 6th-av.; factory Nos. 14 and 14½ Charlton-st.

HOW TO SAVE HOUSE RENT.—BUY one of the new pattern sofa-bedsteads, that will answer for a sofa, and also make a handsome bedstead; parlor, library, dining and chamber furniture at low prices at No. 199 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Greenwich sts., New-York.

REWARDS.

$2,000 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid by me for the arrest and incarceration in the Tombs prison, in this City, of one GEORGE KING, convicted at the Court of General Sessions for robbery and sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of five years; said King escaped from the custody of John Moran, assistant of Deputy Sheriff Rynders, while en route to Sing Sing Prison; King is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, light complexion, hair cut short, large nose turned slightly to one side, smooth face, long visage, and weighing about 140 lbs.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff City and County of New-York.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to sell can get the highest cash price by calling on or addressing WILLIAM BAXTER, No. 468 Pearl-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN who has had several years' experience in traveling through Europe, a situation as maid with a family about going abroad; undoubted references given. Apply to or address M. M., office of the Clarendon Hotel, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities, and can have several years' reference from some of the first families in the City, with whom she has lived. Call or address No. 482 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; or can take care of growing children; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery. Can be seen in her last situation, No. 305 East 18th-st., second house from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing or ironing; three years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 587 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., top floor, front room, over cigar store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; the best of City reference from last place, where she has lived 9 years. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid; no objection to City or country; no objection to care of children; with City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 515 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, three or four days' work in the week, washing and ironing, house-cleaning or cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply for one week at No. 321 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; is a good baker, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; lately arrived. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 7th-av., near 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or embroiderer, or would take the place of waitress; is capable of both; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, aged 16, as nurse or chambermaid; has a knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 333 East 31st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress by a young woman; understands housework generally; can refer to former employer, with whom she served eight years. Call at No. 236 Henry-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; the best City reference for two years. Call for two days at No. 132 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtant woman as good cook in a private family; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; can furnish the very best City and country testimonials. Call at No. 235 East 22d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman a situation to cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at Hester-st., No. 145, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit in the latest style and do all kinds of family sewing; also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation; is a first-class chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; has the best City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook in a small family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 53 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; is an excellent bread, cake, pastry, soup and jelly maker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 221 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing in a small family; understands fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 223 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and fine washer or sewer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at 229 7th-av., near 25th-st., one pair of stairs up.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as child's nurse; has the very best City references. Call at No. 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class cook; has the best City references. Call at No. 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; best City reference given. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker a few more engagements by the day; best of reference if required. Address, by note only, Miss O'BRIEN, No. 456 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation in a first-class family as a good cook; is an excellent baker; can give City reference if required. Apply at No. 281 Mulberry-st., near Houston.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WILL TAKE in work at her own residence; dresses cut and fitted; also, bonnets made, latest style; terms reasonable. Call at No. 226 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid, and fine washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at 159 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as laundress; is willing to assist in the chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., one flight stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid; City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days No. 309 Madison-st.

WANTED.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping wishes to find situations for her chamber girl, seamstress and lady's maid. Apply at No. 46 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen in her last situation, No. 305 East 18th-st., second house from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at 130 St. Mark's place; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; would like the country for the summer; can give good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 150 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEStant girl as laundress or chambermaid, and assist with the washing; has City reference. Apply for two days at No. 401 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 342 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 282 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business. No objection to the country or a private boarding-house. No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chambermaid; willing to do fine washing if required; understands fluting; City reference from last place. Apply at No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; the best of City reference. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., in the rear, first basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as good cook; would do the coarse washing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 220 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl to travel to Europe as nurse or assistant to a lady. Inquire at her last place, No. 114 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or do up ladies' fineries; understands fluting; can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 248 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEStant woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO GOES OUT BY the day, would like a few more customers; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen all this week by calling at No. 401 6th-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups and game; is a first-rate bread and biscuit maker; willing to assist with washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN ACCUStomed to work in first families, by the day or the week, wishes to make a few more engagements; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing if required; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at No. 130 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; obliging, trusty and reliable; best of references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid in a small family; understands sewing if required; the best of City or country reference given for capability as a first-class waitress. Call for two days at No. 212 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant, a situation in a genteel family to do all kinds of fine sewing and to assist in the care of the house, (nothing menial;) would travel as companion to a lady. Address for two days H. K., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, &c.; or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person to do light chamberwork and sewing, or to take charge of growing child, and on a lady; the very best of City reference can be given from her last employers. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City—one as cook and laundress, an excellent baker; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or as regular waitress; wages $15 and $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress or chambermaid and to take care of grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 121 East 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, a situation as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would take care of grown children; would prefer going to Tarrytown. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family; wages moderate; City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to take care of children and chamber work. Is competent to assist in any capacity. Best City reference. Call at No. 167 East 28th-st., opposite the church.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as waitress or seamstress; is fully competent to fill either situation; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 383 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as a good cook; first-rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., one pair of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser; will assist in the care of children; City or country reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook, understanding pastry; no objection to country; reference from last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class cook; is capable of doing any kind of cooking, getting up party dinners, &c.; has unexceptional City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; best City reference given from last place. Can be seen at No. 200 West 18th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting and the finest of muslin; has good City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and ironing; three years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 E. 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMEN, A situation as excellent laundress, fluter, do up fine muslins, and everything in the best manner; has the best references, country or City. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., situations for a number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers; American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to travel for the Summer; good reference. Apply at No. 345 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION TO wait on a lady and sew, or take care of children and sew; would prefer country. Call for two days in fancy store No. 263 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or to take care of grown children and do fine sewing. Call at or address No. 223 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of baking. Can be seen for two days at No. 255 West 18th-st.; the best reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress, and is willing to assist with chamberwork in a small private family; the best of reference. Apply at No. 245 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing. Can be seen at her present employer's by calling at No. 408 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as a good cook in a boarding-house or private family. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTble young woman as waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference. Inquire at No 408 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; good references. Call at No. 139 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 267 7th-av., Room No. 16.

INVALID.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS companion to attend an invalid lady; best of references given. Address INVALID, Station G, stating name and residence.

AT BEDELL'S—NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-AV. and 25th-st.; excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, cooks to wash, and girls for general housework, both Protestant and Catholic.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, Presbyterians, to take charge of a gentleman's house in the City for the Summer months; the best of City reference can be given. Call on, or address, for two days, Mrs. McCULLOUGH, No. 666 Greenwich-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRIVER, plain gardener, &c., or farm hand, by an industrious and reliable man; is competent, trusty and respectful; will try to please at moderate wages; satisfactory references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, with the highest City references, a situation; he is willing to do the marketing, and have full charge of a gentleman's house. Address, or call for one week, F. D., Room No. 7, No. 265 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business and can furnish good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, or address J. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a man and wife, the former as coachman and groom, the latter as cook and to assist with the washing; good City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, Protestant, as gardener; no objection to the care of a cow or horse; is willing and obliging; good reference given. Address J. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener; can take care of a gentleman's small place; also, take care of horses in good style; is a good milker of cows; will be found willing and obliging. Address W. R. S., Box No. 290 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man of small family, as gardener or farmer; is willing and obliging; will give his employers satisfaction; first-class City and country reference from last place. Address P. M. G., Box 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom, or would take care of a gentleman's road team; has first-class City reference from his last employer. Call or address M. S., private stable, No. 19 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, who understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; has three years' reference from his present employer. Any gentleman wishing such, can call or address to present place, No. 133 West 31st-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference; country preferred. Call at the drug store corner of 29th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or to take charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. M. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business; the best recommendation. Address C. HINRICHS, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man, without incumbrance, who is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; can show seven years of the most unexceptionable references, and will be disengaged on the 15th. Call on or address R. C., No. 24 East 34th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all the branches belonging to gardening and farming; has no objection to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man with small incumbrance; understands the management of green-house and graperies, fruit trees and vegetables, and laying out a gentleman's place; not afraid of work; the best City reference can be given. Call or address P. H., No. 9 John-st., seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable, reliable and industrious young man; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; fifteen years' experience; is not afraid to work; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Address P. G., for two days, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; one who understands his business in all its branches; married, no family; best reference from his last three places, and is willing to give satisfaction to any gentleman. Address T. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a steady and sober man; understands his business thoroughly; the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 920 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., for L. G., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a situation as gardener; understands the business in all its branches; is sober, honest and industrious; has three years' first-class reference from his last employer. Call or address GARDENER, No. 104 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man of small family, as gardener; understands the care of horses; he thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference from last place. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man; thoroughly conversant with the care and treatment of first-class horses and carriages; good personal City reference from last employer. Address E. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man, who perfectly understands the business; in City or country; will be found willing and useful to his employer; reference good. Address J. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience; understands the business in all its branches, green-house, graperies, &c.; good City reference. Address G. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical worker and one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Only those gentlemen who want a first-class gardener need address T. A., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; can give the best reference. Address N. S., Box 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom. Has good reference from his late employer. Moderate wages by getting a nice place in the country. Will make himself useful. Address M. N., Box No. 206 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory reference given. Call on or address for three days, No. 326 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waiter; has lived with the first families in Europe; will go to private families or first-class hotels, in country or City. Address W. L., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman with a private family; eight years' experience in City and country. None but a good family need address T. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN single man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business; has excellent references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant man; understands his business perfectly and can be highly recommended. Call or address WM. N. H., No. 105 West 30th-st., or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is a good driver; understands his business; in a private family; has the best City reference can be had. Address O. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COACHMAN, by a young man, American; will make himself useful and study the interests of his employer in all things; reference. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man who understands the care and management of horses; the best of City references. Call or address M. W., No. 4 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by an American single man, on gentleman's place in the country; best of reference. Address F. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman with a private family; can furnish the best recommendations from his employers. Address J. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man; City or country; has the best of City references. Address J. M., No. 305 4th-av.—harness store.

WANTED—BY AN ACCEPTABLE PRIVATE waiter, (as per references,) a situation. Direct, stating wages, to ADVERTISER, No. 373 3d-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a situation for his coachman; a careful driver, honest, sober and obliging. Inquire at private stable, No. 4 West 19th-st., before 12 o'clock M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands his business well in all its branches; good reference. Address J. FARRELL, gardener, Box 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER and gardener by a thorough practical man, a Protestant, married, one child; reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by an American single man, in a gentleman's place in the country; best reference. Call personally at No. 309 Prospect-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; can give the best of reference. Address S. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED Scotchman as farmer and gardener, or coachman; has good references. Address W. S., No. 9 John-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GROCERY store, by a young man of 18; four years' experience; can furnish good recommendations from former employer. Address GEORGE, Box 138 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

10,000 AGENTS

WANTED on commission or salary, to sell THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. It contains just the information which everbody wants hundreds of times a year, and sells with unparalleled rapidity, even among those who seldom look at a Subscription Book. LIBERAL SALARIES paid to experienced, efficient canvassers. Send for circulars and full information.

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GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDAtions wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for all experienced servants; also for girls lately landed. No charge till engaged.

WANTED—A SMART, OBLIGING MAN, who can milk a cow, take care of a horse, and work in garden, making himself generally useful. Apply at No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 7, between 2 and 3 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—GIRLS OF ALL NATIONS, young and old, to fill excellent situations now ready; cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER; MUST UNderstand the care of horses and come well recommended; to go a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 77 University-place, up stairs.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER AND chambermaid; none need apply unless thoroughly competent and having the best City references. Call at No. 23 West 47th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH woman as waitress and chambermaid. Apply for two days with City references at No. 45 Montague-st., corner of Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS her business, as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country. Apply between 11 and 2, at No. 75 Lexington-av.

WANTED—TWO COLORED GIRLS, ONE AS cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, at No. 153 East 46th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO understands housework thoroughly for a family of three adults, at No. 227 East 50th-st.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.
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JOHN B. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFAC-turers and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.

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BARBE-BLEUE. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Aujac.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
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SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

FRENCH THEATRE.
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LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, &c. Principal characters by M. Carrier and Mme. Rose-Bell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
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IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Maggie Desmonde and Mr. Lewis.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London Press was discussing the question of the removal of United States Minister REVERDY JOHNSON, and appeared to favor the appointment of Mr. MOTLEY.

A proposal was made in the House of Commons, last evening, by a Tory member, to disestablish the English Church.

Don FERDINAND of Portugal has positively declined to accept the Spanish Crown.

The elections to the French Corps Legislatif will commence on the 30th of May.

CUBA.

It is stated in the journals that the Government troops have recently captured two flags from the insurgents; and that, so far as the Central Department is concerned, the rebellion is suppressed.

Five of the insurgents captured on the *Comanditario* were to be tried by Naval Court Martial. Some intensely loyal volunteers, forming part of a procession in Havana, trailed the revolutionary flag in the dust, and trampled on it. Several skirmishes are reported near Mayajigua.

MEXICO.

The Government, according to last advices, intended to send a Commission to Washington, asking that General ROSECRANS be recalled. The grounds of complaint are not given. PALACIOS has escaped from prison, and has proclaimed PLACEDO VEGA, Governor of Cinaloa. An earthquake shook Oaxaca on the 22d inst.

PARAGUAY.

The Brazilian Commissioner has arrived at Asuncion with proposals calculated to form the basis of a peace between Brazil and Paraguay. He is laboring very earnestly to bring the war to a close.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FESSENDEN reported from the Committee on Appropriations the Deficiency bill, with various amendments. The subject of cheap ocean postage received some attention in consequence of the presentation of a report from the Postmaster-General, presented by Mr. RAMSEY. Mr. SUMNER alluded to recent efforts made in England to obtain an ocean penny postage, and said if we could have an ocean three-cent postage, we should confer an immense boon on the populations on both sides of the Atlantic. Bills were introduced looking to a general reorganization of the clerical forces in the departments. The affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier were brought under discussion, when the joint resolution to protect the interests of the United States in said railroad came up. Mr. STEWART averred that the law had provided that the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad should be open to all the world for subscription; but certain parties had defeated that provision by first subscribing a little, and then closing the books, then organizing the Credit Mobilier, and with the enormous dividends realized from it buying up the stock and putting it out of the reach of everybody else. After further discussion, the Senate adjourned at 10:20.

In the House the bill providing for the taking of the Ninth Census of the United States in 1870, was read for the third time and passed. The Committee on Contested Elections reported that LEONARD MYERS is entitled to sit for the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts; and that JOHN MCCRAINE, from the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana, is not eligible to a seat in the House. The bill of the New-Mexican Legislature imposing a capitation tax on oxen, &c., was repealed. The question of a full day's wages for eight hours' labor was again before the House, but nothing of importance transpired. Mr. DAWES called attention to the new Indian treaties sent down from the Senate. He said they embodied extravagant ideas, and warned the House that its action on this subject would trammel the Government for thirty years. He also called attention to the loose method which the Senate had adopted in voting on this important matter. Mr. CLARK said he did not believe there were half as many Indians in the country as were borne on the rolls of the Indian Bureau. The House finally appropriated two millions to enable the President to maintain peace among the Indians, after which it adjourned.

GENERAL.

The returns from Connecticut continue to show large increases in favor of the Republicans. The latest statements show a majority largely over 600 for the Republican Governor.

Four boys, the eldest 17 years of age, were arrested at Utica last week for robbing freight cars on the Central Railroad. They have been in the habit for a year or more of concealing themselves on the trains, and then breaking into cars while they were in motion, and robbing them of valuable goods. It is thought that since they first commenced they have plundered the trains of upward of $100,000 worth of goods, a large portion of which they subsequently destroyed. They all plead guilty, and implicated a man named WILLIAM FERRY as the instigator of the robberies.

Navigation on Lake Erie is now open. The steamer *R. N. Price* arrived at Cleveland from Detroit yesterday morning.

The trial of SAM SUTTON, the colored man who is charged with murdering another colored man named CÆSAR ZABRISKIE at a picnic at Saddle River, N. J., July 5, 1867, was commenced yesterday at Hackensack.

A shooting affray occurred on Monday in a passenger car at the Baltimore depot, in Washington. E. D. ETCHISON, formerly commercial agent at Matamoras, was seated in the car with a lady, when Colonel W. R. LOUNT entered with a friend and asked ETCHISON why he had been threatening to take his life, and requested him to step outside. The three men started to leave, when ETCHISON drew a pistol, and was only prevented from shooting LOUNT by the latter striking up his arm. The bullet passed through ETCHISON's left hand. There were a number of ladies in the car, who were very much frightened at the occurrence. ETCHISON charges LOUNT with having seduced his (ETCHISON's) wife. All the parties were arrested.

The latest dispatch regarding the international billiard match, now being played in Montreal, for the championship of America, gives DION 915, FOSTER 793.

A. J. WALT, a well-known citizen, and before the war a prosperous merchant of Memphis, Tenn., struck with an ax and killed his roommate and bedfellow, H. N. GIBSON. yesterday morning. He then leaped from the third story of his own building, the Bradley Block, a room of which he occupied. He died almost instantly. For some time past his mind has been impaired.

In a fit of insanity, yesterday morning, A. J. WALT killed NEWBURY GIBSON, and then leaping from a third-story window killed himself.

A freight train was thrown off the line on the Albany and Boston Railroad yesterday, and six freight cars with all their contents utterly destroyed. A brakeman, whose name is not given, was seriously injured.

The Republicans carried Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday, in the municipal elections.

Ex-Secretary BROWNING and family have arrived in Chicago on the way to their home at Quincy, Ill.

A young velocipedist, while practicing near the steamboat wharf in New-Haven, Conn., last week, got under such headway that he could not stop, and both bicycle and rider rode off the dock into the waters of the harbor.

It is intimated that the most important documents connected with the Union Pacific Railroad matters are in Boston.

The fire that occurred at Chatham, in this State, was much more destructive than at first appeared. The total loss will be nearly $125,000, of which not more than one-half is covered by insurance.

The Town Council of Chicago have been moving in the matter of a grand demonstration to be had on the opening of the Pacific Railroad. It is proposed to invite the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Governors of California, Oregon, Nevada, &c., the Mayors of the leading cities on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, and other leading officials to a grand celebration, the hospitalities of the City being tendered to all the guests on this occasion.

The New-Orleans races were continued yesterday.

The frosts have been doing some injury to the crops in Alabama. Labor is said to be scarce in the State.

A fight occurred in a drove yard in Philadelphia yesterday. Pistols were fired, and a man named JOHN H. JONES badly wounded.

A pedestrian match between WESTON and PRINCE has been arranged at Buffalo. They are to walk 100 miles on the 20th inst., between Fredonia and Silver Creek.

The Louisiana State Fair commenced yesterday under favorable auspices.

WENDELL PHILLIPS yesterday addressed the Massachusetts Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the subject of the hours of labor. He said the fact that annual earnings of the laboring classes amount to nearly two thousand millions of dollars claimed for that class a greater attention than they were receiving at the hands of legislative bodies. The tendency of the rich to have their children educated apart from common schools caused the growth of class feelings, and made the rich indifferent to the subject of public schools.

A schooner, named the *Thomas Jefferson*, was sunk in the Hudson yesterday, off Cold Springs. No lives lost.

Three murderers, a father and two sons, were sentenced in Vermont yesterday, the former to capital punishment, and the others to long terms of imprisonment.

A thief was shot dead by a spring-gun at Saratoga on Monday.

A young lady named BURNHAM perished in the flames of a burning house at Banaboo, Wis., on Monday.

Governor HOFFMAN has vetoed two bills for the incorporation of fire companies in incorporated villages.

Mr. PAUL DU CHAILLU delivered an interesting lecture yesterday at the Brooklyn Athenæum on "The Cannibal Tribes, the Warrior Ants, and the Chimpanzee."

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday denied the motion of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for an order staying the proceedings in the Supreme Court of this State, in the case in which JAMES FISK, JR., is plaintiff and the Company defendant.

Professor P. W. BEDFORD delivered the sixth of the series of lectures, at the Alexander Chapel, in King-street, yesterday evening. His subject was "The Air we Breathe," and the lecture was interesting and illustrated by striking experiments.

A stated meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening. Mr. HENRY VAN SCHAICK read a paper on "The Benson Family," prepared by the late Alderman BENSON.

The Supreme Court of this District granted three decrees of divorce yesterday. In two of the cases the husbands were plaintiffs.

The former military organizations known as the Light Guard and City Guard gave a ball last night at the Academy of Music. The two bodies are now united as an independent battalion, under the title of Old Guard.

A public meeting of citizens opposed to the amendment to our Excise law, which exempts the sale of lager beer from all restrictions on Sundays, as on other days, will be held at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, April 8, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by several of our best speakers.

The first lecture of a course on Anatomy was delivered yesterday at the Medical College for Women, corner Twelfth-street and Second-avenue, by Dr. SARAH FURNAS. The lectures are intended to be preparatory to the regular course of next Fall and Winter.

Cotton was a shade lower in price and inactive yesterday. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat and Corn a shade easier in price, but more active. Oats dull. Provisions quiet. Groceries tamer. Petroleum was in light demand at partially reduced figures. Naval Stores were in better request. Moderate engagements were reported.

Reorganizing the Civil Service.

Testimony in favor of a thorough reorganization of the Civil Service rapidly accumulates. The brunt of the battle in Congress falls upon Mr. JENCKES. Outside, however, he has supporters whose words should long ago have been conclusive. The general object of his labors is concurred in most heartily by those who have the best opportunities for judging of the necessity of reform. The abstract ideal has become a practical desideratum. The heads of departments confess, in general terms, the embarrassment and injury to public interests resulting from indifference to the standard of fitness in the appointment of subordinates. Mr. WELLS has declared that until the Government discards partisanship in the choice of its servants, and makes character and capacity conditions essential to the acquisition of the smallest office, it will be idle to hope for material improvement in the revenue service. Mr. ROLLINS, the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, confessed the same need in his field of duty. The whole revenue service suffers from the same class of influences, the root of which is found in the subjection of offices and clerical positions, high and low, to political and personal considerations, instead of the exaction of qualifications that would insure efficiency and fidelity in the various branches of labor.

The latest contribution to the volume of evidence upon the subject, is the report of the Joint Committee respecting Treasury management in the matter of bonds and currency. Amidst the doubts suggested by "discrepancies," and the caution which prompts an equivocal handling of frauds, the Committee found one resting-ground, clear and strong. They condemn, without hesitancy or reserve, the manner in which the subordinates, with whose work they came in contact, are appointed. They declare that satisfactory results cannot be looked for "so long as persons are employed there upon the recommendation of Senators, members of Congress, and other persons having political influence without very strict regard to the qualities essential to faithfulness and accuracy." They urge reform at this point as indispensable, if the records and transactions of the department are to be freed from the blunders, the "innocent mistakes," and less innocent "discrepancies," which have for years scandalized its management.

Is it probable that the improvement which the entire civil service greatly needs will be effected save under compulsion? We apprehend that any change must be partial and complete which lacks the binding force of law. The higher grade of officers selected by the present Administration may be a guarantee of some reform; but in the nature of things it must be imperfect. The influences which have heretofore corrupted the departments, and notably the Treasury, are still at work. Senators and Representatives still have retainers, or the friends of retainers, for whom provision must be had in the clerkships and minor offices. And as, under any Government, the heads and their deputies are in a large degree dependent upon their subordinates, the evils will probably continue. Modified they may be by more intelligent direction and more thorough supervision; but with greater or less force they will continue in operation.

Adequate amendment will come only when the service shall be reorganized on a basis from which personal and partisan considerations are excluded. Ability and character must take the place of the present recommendations; faithfulness and discipline must have their rewards in permanence and promotion. These are ends aimed at by Mr. JENCKES' bill. It is less perfect, theoretically, than the measure originally introduced by that gentleman. He has been obliged to acknowledge the impossibility of carrying the comprehensive plan by which the entire civil service would be lifted out of the slough of partisanship; and he contents himself now with a compromise which should have the support of every head of a department or a bureau, and every Senator and member who would put an end to shameful mismanagement. With the machinery of a new department he proposes to dispense; the higher or political offices he leaves untouched. What he proposes is a Board of Examiners, by whom all applicants for subordinate positions shall be tested, and whose certificate shall be a condition-precedent of every appointment. The principle of selection will be available then as now, but the selection will be restricted to a class any one of whom will be fitted by habits and acquirements for the service, instead of a class composed of the nominees of politicians and their supporters, without training or capacity. With duties thus defined, the examining board will be a valuable auxiliary of the departments—a bulwark against the invasion of small office-seekers, which is one of the plagues of the Capital, and an assurance of efficiency which every honest chief will readily appreciate.

Of course, even this modified measure will go over to the next session, and will go indefinitely unless public opinion shames Senators and Representatives into a surrender of the unworthy privilege to which they cling so tenaciously. No measure more directly concerns the public welfare; none is more urgently required to complete the purification of the Government and inspire confidence in the integrity and soundness of its operations. How long will legislators reconcile to their consciences opposition to a change which is justified by vulgar considerations of economy as much as by a regard for the reputation of the Government and the comfort and usefulness of its members?

Now for Connecticut.

On receiving, a month since, tidings that New-Hampshire had elected a Republican Governor, Congressmen and all, by a majority largely exceeding that of the twelvemonth previous, the *World* exclaimed, "the Democrats of New-Hampshire have done nobly. *Now for Connecticut.*"

By all means—"now for Connecticut." The Democrats of the Nutmeg State (let us rather christen it the *Sound* State) have done still more "nobly" than those of the Granite State. They have done what the *World* said, before the Presidential election, SEYMOUR had been doing—they have "lain back." Their New-Hampshire brethren lost in the ratio of some hundreds, but they in the ratio of some thousands. The former lost New-Hampshire last year, and only lost it again this year—except a little worse; but the latter carried Connecticut last year and lost it on Monday. The Democratic majority last April was 1,764 on the general ticket, while the Republican majority is something like 800 now. Again, we say, "nobly done, Connecticut!"

The Republicans of Connecticut have made a good fight, and deserve their victory. The election was very quiet and tame, and the vote has fallen off heavily on both sides from that of last April, as was to be expected in an election following so close on the heels of the Presidential canvass; but the net gain to the Republicans is 2,500, which has caused them to sweep the State. In the Congressional delegation, which now stands three to one Democratic, the Republicans gain two members. Yesterday the *World* announced that "the grand result is uncertain;" it will soon proclaim that "the State is probably Radical, *but* with a great Democratic gain in Bunkum Four Corners." Now for Rhode Island!

How Good May Come of It.

It has been incumbent, for many years past, upon the railroads of the State of New-Jersey to make an annual report to the Legislature of the number of persons who have been killed or wounded on their respective routes by accident or in any other manner. The law bearing on this subject, as is customary in our neighboring commonwealth, is strictly observed, and year after year we have an appalling exhibit presented of the destruction of human life on the rail. The aggregate number of victims during the year 1868 was no less than one hundred and fifty eight, of whom one hundred and three were killed outright, and this appears to be about the annual average of such casualties.

We have no means of ascertaining whether maiming and mortal injuries upon the New-Jersey railroads are of more frequent occurrence, taking into account the number of miles of track in service, than are such disasters on the railroads of other States. Perhaps they are not. But the conviction forces itself upon the mind, in glancing at the causes of this shocking sacrifice of human life, that most of it might be prevented. The large majority of the "accidents," as these fatalities are euphoniously catalogued, are consequent upon the pernicious practice, which is too commonly in vogue, of using the track as an ordinary road. Just so long as the public shall be allowed to walk upon the railroads with as much freedom as they do upon the highways, will these long and lamentable lists of maimed and slaughtered victims be presented. There is, however, no reason in the world that careless people should be permitted to sacrifice themselves. The use of the track should be prohibited to pedestrians by law. Any person who chooses to walk upon the railroad should be counted guilty of a misdemeanor, and suffer the penalty provided for an offence of that character. This plan is in operation in Europe, where, perhaps, it is more generally understood than it is with us, that the true province of legislation is to protect the lives of the people.

But while the public should be prohibited from taking a needless risk, the railroad companies on their part should be compelled to remove the temptation to danger which their open tracks hold out. These corporations should be required to inclose their routes, or at least such portions of them as are contiguous to well-settled places, by substantial board fences, and have stationed at every highway crossing a guard with flag or bugle to warn travelers of approaching trains.

These are the suggestions of practical value which occur from the annual reading of the reports of casualties on the New-Jersey railroads, and the Legislature of that State could not do greater service to humanity than by determining upon putting them into effect.

Mr. Roebuck's Last Will and Testament.

Mr. ROEBUCK—otherwise known, according to his self-assumed *alias*, as "dog Teas'em"—has taken the occasion, at a banquet given to him by his former constituents at Sheffield, to deliver a farewell political speech to them, the English nation, and the world in general. It is to be presumed that he himself had selected the opportunity for giving a final utterance to his peculiar views on certain international and domestic questions. His defeat at Sheffield at the recent general election terminated his active political career. Thanks to personal friendships, and the feeling which in England always induces a large proportion of voters in any particular district to continue to support a distinguished representative, simply because he is distinguished, in whatever way, he had for many years retained his seat for Sheffield, even though the opinions which he publicly avowed were widely opposed to those really entertained by the majority of his constituents. But at the last election, the result showed that he had at last worn out the patience of his most devoted adherents. He was defeated by a large majority, and as his age and bad health precluded him from entertaining the idea of ever again entering Parliament, he has formally taken his leave of political life.

Mr. ROEBUCK's speech, which we recently published in full, is merely a repetition of all the crude political dogmas which have so long been associated with his name, both in and out of Parliament. They are clothed, however, in language even more egotistical and acrimonious than usual. It might have been thought, perhaps, that Mr. ROEBUCK would have somewhat moderated the rancor of his tongue, and allowed the softening influences of the occasion to exercise their legitimate effect. But, on the contrary, his speech breathes throughout nothing but a spirit of the most intense personal bitterness and general political malignity. He perverted an occasion, on which he might have gracefully averted criticism, if he could not have extenuated, the errors of his political life, into an opportunity for reasserting his least excusable political slanders in the most offensive language.

The speech itself requires but little comment. Everybody has been accustomed for years to Mr. ROEBUCK's splenetic and self-sufficient utterances. And if anything special in the substance of his last speech may seem at first to call for comment or reply from this side of the Atlantic, the fact that the opinions expressed in that speech have been repudiated with singular unanimity by the English Press shows the absence of any necessity for such a course. Even his bitterest political opponents in England scarcely deem his outburst worthy of serious reply. The whole speech may be judged of by the passage in which he bequeaths his political "legacy" to his country. After doing his utmost to excite the worst passions and appeal to the lowest interests of his countrymen with regard to the relations of England and America, he affects solemnly to warn them to "beware of the United States." After steadily combatting every attempt on the part of more enlightened statesmen to render to Ireland some measure at least of the justice which she calls for, he tells England "to beware of Ireland." And after doing more than any other man to aggravate the differences between the capitalist and the laborer, and to goad the latter into an attitude of bitter hostility toward the former, he bids England to "beware of Trades' Unions." Surely, the author of this political trilogy may be allowed to pass from the scene without further epitaph than the record of his own political testament.

Heroic Conduct of a Midshipman.

Under this title, in another column, we publish the official documents relating to the heroism of a young naval officer in saving the lives of two seamen of his command. The name of the young gentleman, Mr. T. BAILEY MYERS MASON, will be recognized by some of our citizens as that of a New-Yorker who was not long since a member of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and has very promptly gained, on entering active service, a proud distinction. The correspondence will show for itself the nature of the act of gallantry performed. The young midshipman deserves the more credit from the obvious fact that the circumstances surrounding his conduct show that less zeal and unselfishness would have been deemed excusable.

It is an additional pleasure to note the speedy and generous recognition of this piece of heroism not only by Captain WOOLSEY, of the *Guerrière*, Mr. MASON's commanding officer, but by Rear-Admiral DAVIS, commanding the squadron, and by the Navy Department. Such recognition will do much to stimulate similar acts among our young naval officers; and all of them will perhaps note that the chances for honorable distinction have not utterly gone with the restoration of peace, and that "glory" is yet to be achieved, while "Peace hath her victories."

Dom Ferdinand Declines the Spanish Throne.

The news from Spain which we published yesterday morning was somewhat unexpected. "Informal meetings"—or caucuses—of the monarchical majority in the Cortes resulted in the determination of that party to nominate Dom FERDINAND of Portugal as their candidate for the throne, and their decision was approved by the Council of Ministers. A deputation was accordingly sent to Lisbon, virtually empowered to make the offer of the Crown to the Ex-King. As everything of late had pointed directly to the Duke DE MONTPENSIER as the future monarch, it is not quite easy to account for this new and sudden development in Spanish affairs. SERRANO, TOPETE and PRIM had long made no secret of their partiality for the royal Duke, and as he was both personally popular with a large section of the majority in the Cortes, and bitterly disliked by the partisans of the dethroned Queen,—the latter qualifications being undoubtedly a most useful recommendation—his chance seemed to verge on a certainty. It is true that there has always been a certain party anxious, if not to effect an immediate amalgamation of Spain and Portugal under one monarchy, at least to draw them into closer union by placing them under two branches of the same dynasty. But their chances of success were scarcely considered worth calculating. They were numerically weak in the Cortes, and their programme failed altogether to excite popular enthusiasm. For the moment, however, it seemed as if the prospects of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER had suddenly collapsed. The invitation to Dom FERDINAND seems to have been resolved upon with absolute unanimity. It looks, too, as if there had been a surprise in the affair, as if the Ministers were all prepared to confirm the choice of the Cortes, and the deputation all ready to start post haste for Lisbon.

The telegraph informs us this morning that Dom FERDINAND has declined the Crown thus tendered him. His decision will occasion no surprise. Spain, under present circumstances, is far from being a pleasant country to govern, even for a constitutional monarch. She has a large debt a bad credit, an increasing annual deficit, and no money on hand to meet the current expenses of the Government. The effort to repress the Cuban insurrection is an exhausting drain upon her resources, while business and commerce have been crippled by the uncertainty of the last six months. And had he accepted the throne, he would naturally have had to bear the brunt of the hostility alike of Carlists, Isabellinos and the partisans of MONTPENSIER, who would all have been opposed to him personally, as well as that of the Republicans, who object to the principle of which he would have been the representative. And it is also far from certain that either the Royal family of Portugal or the Portuguese people are at all desirous of having that country united, even by dynastic connection only, with Spain. Portugal is, and has been for some time, fairly well governed, contented, and notwithstanding a temporary financial derangement, tolerably prosperous. Spain neither has been nor is; and it is not clear yet whether, even under the most favorable circumstances, she can be for many years. No wonder, therefore, even putting aside the race antipathy existing between Portuguese and Spaniards, that there should be a good deal of opposition manifested by the Portuguese Press against any connection between the two countries—much more to any formal establishment of an Iberian union. We should not, even, be so very much surprised if it should turn out that PRIM, SERRANO and Company were well assured beforehand of Dom FERDINAND's refusal, and if the whole affair, deputation and all was intended merely as a *ruse* to clear the course for a competitor who wants to win, and who, it may turn out, is meant to win—the Duke DE MONTPENSIER.

The Triumph in Connecticut.

In 1867, ENGLISH, the Democratic candidate for Governor, carried Connecticut by about nine hundred majority. In 1868 he was reëlected by a majority of 1,765 over MARSHALL JEWELL, his Republican opponent. The November contest gave GRANT a majority of 3,041; but the Democratic Press has steadily insisted that that result was "accidental," "abnormal," and, as the Boston *Post* said "impossible to be maintained." Events have taught a different lesson. The Mr. JEWELL whom Mr. ENGLISH defeated has now defeated Mr. ENGLISH by a majority of eight hundred; and the entire Republican State ticket shares the triumph. The Congressional results include the defeat of Mr. DIXON, whose defection from the Republican Party is thus most signally rebuked, and also of Mr. BABCOCK, whom the seductive influence of Mr. JOHNSON's Administration withdrew from his allegiance Both men meet their reward in the lukewarmness of their new-found friends, and in consignment to private life. The Legislature is Republican by a majority which insures the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Custer's Campaign.

The long and interesting report of General CUSTER is a narrative of events rather than a discussion of theories; but its closing assertion, that the release of the captive white women and the holding of the Cheyenne Chiefs, as hostages for the good behavior of the tribe, may be "considered as the termination of the Indian war," is, let us hope, well founded. At all events, it is the substantial end of operations on our part, unless fresh outrages shall provoke their renewal; and before Summer it is expected that some new system of Indian governance, and a new Indian policy will be put in force.

It is a long story of hardships, exposure, fatigues and privations that General CUSTER describes. It is cheering, however, to note his testimony to the uniform good conduct of his troops, and the peculiar terms in which he mentions the gallantry and patience of his Kansas volunteers will, doubtless, suggest grave reflections regarding the larger use of frontier volunteers hereafter in Indian warfare. It must be, also, with something of personal satisfaction, after the bloody affair on the Washita, that he is able to declare that he released his captives "without ransom, or the loss of a single man."

MINOR TOPICS.

Is it not about time that our bankers and brokers trusted to something else than patent safes for the keeping of their own and their customers' securities? They appear to think that a so-called burglar-proof safe with a combination lock is all that is required to keep thieves at bay, forgetting that safe robbers are quite as smart as safe makers, and that, as in the operations of war, the skill of the attackers almost always overcomes, eventually, the skill of the defenders. It has been proved, time and again, that no safe yet constructed can resist the attack of a gang of expert burglars provided with the proper tools, and afforded ample time in which to use them. Now it appears to us that there is a very simple remedy for all this. The Safety Fund Company, of Philadelphia, has lately lost over a million of dollars of their customers' money by trusting to their safe alone, without leaving any one to watch it. We hear of few of these robberies in London, yet the safes and vaults in that city must present quite as great temptations to burglars as those in this City. Why is this? Simply because all the banking-houses in London oblige two or three of their clerks, and also their porter, to sleep on the premises, and never to leave the building entirely unoccupied. The Bank of England, not satisfied with these precautions, employs a company of soldiers to keep guard over its treasures during the night. The burglars have thus no opportunity of working undisturbed, and the robbery of a bank vault in London is a thing almost unknown.

President GRANT has shown a great deal of generosity in appointing ASHLEY, of Ohio, Governor of the Territory of Montana. ASHLEY was not only the original impeacher of ANDREW JOHNSON, but three years ago he was engaged in concocting a scheme for the impeachment of General GRANT himself. He failed in his attempt to induce the Republican members of Congress to adopt his programme; but ASHLEY was bitter and determined, and got enough backers to constitute a short-lived Ashley faction. Probably he tries to forget all about the circumstance now.

Within the past few days we have heard of a number of cases in which ladies passing through the most frequented thoroughfares of this City after dark, have had their dresses completely ruined by kerosene, turpentine or acids, thrown upon them by unknown hands. Although the Press has made no allusion to the subject, yet the malicious practice must have become quite common, judging from the instances reported to us. One lady who found a portion of her velvet dress saturated with some kind of liquid acid, after returning from an evening walk, took it to a steam scourer, who told her that he could not remove the discoloration, and that a dozen other dresses had been brought to him recently which had been spoiled in the same way. Another lady a few evenings since, on Fourteenth-street, had a silk dress and cloak utterly destroyed by a mixture of turpentine and kerosene thrown upon them. On Saturday evening last a lady had a silk dress showered copiously with kerosene oil, probably while passing along Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. In each of these cases the act was performed so stealthily that the outrage was not discovered until after reaching home. The perpetrators of the rascality are apparently actuated by no other motive than pure malignity. It is to be hoped that the Police force will give their attention to this matter with a view to the detection and punishment of the offenders. In the mean time, ladies who are out after dark must beware of stealthy scoundrels behind them.

We can offer no more attractive and valuable matter to our commercial readers, and to all who are interested in the material prosperity of this City and State, as connected with the growth of the country at large, than the recently-delivered address of Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH, which will be found in another part of to-day's TIMES. He takes the largest views of the utility and scope of our canal system; and in discoursing of its bearings and future development he displays the most comprehensive knowledge of the commercial necessities of the continent. Some parts of his address are calculated to arouse the commercial community of this City, and to show them the dangers with which they will soon be environed unless they take steps to secure their own interests and maintain the commercial supremacy now enjoyed.

What has become of the Gas bill, incubated with so much effort. Does it sleep the sleep that knows no waking, or is it to be deferred to so late a period of the session that it will be impossible to consider it properly, and so be defeated. Such tactics have heretofore, in less important matters, been available. Why not now?

Mr. ULBACH, the Paris editor, has paid dearly for his bad pun. Following the fashion of "sixty years since," he declared that "NAPOLEON," being interpreted, meant "great destroyer" in Greek—that is, "great lion," and he was fined 300 francs. The Imperialists should have set the etymologists to grapple with that pun. To call a great king a great "lion," is not so very atrocious, since the old word meant "great chieftain" as well. When Queen ELIZABETH was affronted by a writer who said she had been a mother, she talked of racking his body. "Nay, Madam," said BACON, "but rack his style;" for the man's look was as clumsy as ULBACH's pun. The Emperor should have remembered this, and sent the maladroit punster out of court in the Horatian way.

Dom FERDINAND, of Portugal, to whom, it is now said, the Spanish Crown will shortly be offered, is the widower of the late Queen MARIA DA GLORIA, of Portugal, and father of the present King LOUIS I. By birth he is a Coburg, being a Prince of the House of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, and first cousin to the late Prince Consort of England, and also to the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. Shortly after his marriage with the Queen-Regent of Portugal in 1834, the honorary title of "King" was formally conferred upon him, and he is therefore more correctly described as "titular King" than as "Ex-King." He is said to possess a large share of the skill and prudence in constitutional King-craft for which his family is noted, and has had considerable experience in State affairs. His accession to the Spanish throne would undoubtedly be a great boon to Spain. If he accept the throne, Great Britain, North Germany and the Iberian peninsula will in course of time be ruled over by either Coburgs or the children of Coburgs, while the Salic law being still in force in Brazil, the heir presumptive to that vast Empire is the infant son of the Princess LEOPOLDINE, second daughter of the Emperor, who married a Prince of the Braganza branch of the family—the eldest daughter, who married a BOURBON, having no issue. Should monarchism endure in Europe, the late Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha will in a few generations be to the sovereigns of the day what HENRY the Fowler was to those of the Middle Ages. And in the *type* of monarchy which his descendants have done much to foster, lies its only chance of permanence.

After all, is it so worthy of a great and self-contained nation like this to yearn so much after more ground, and try to get it by hook or crook? Those safe-appropriators in our midst, hearing the voices of public opinion, say it is all right—that "they should take who have the power, and they may keep who can." We were always persuaded that the public morality of a nation was pretty nearly the private morality of society, in a great measure; and certainly, if we advocate a grabbing of property from our neighbor States, we give a tacit and terrible encouragement to those other grabbers who go in for greenbacks and bonds, and are capable of drilling holes through "chilled steel."

Concert to Professor E. Millet.

The pupils of Professor E. MILLET tendered him a complimentary concert last night at Trenor's Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue. The Professor and Miss N. MILLET opened by a duet upon the piano, after which Misses Andariese, C. E. Marshall, M. Jones, L. Bernard and L. Nelson, Mmes. S. Smith, Dagron and L. Barlow, and Messrs. A. Roux, M. M. H. Mariotte, Baily, J. Hooker Hamersley and Doherty, together with numerous pupils, sang a series of solos and duets, both sacred and secular. A feature of the evening was the first appearance of Mrs. DAGRON, who has a good mezzo soprano voice, especially in the upper notes. She was much applauded, and made a good impression.

Launch of the Yacht Meteor.

The new and handsome yacht *Meteor*, built for GEORGE LORILLARD, Esq., by Messrs. C. & R. POILLON, was launched from their yard, foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. The launch was a thorough success. The cost of the yacht, when finished, will be about $50,000. Its length over all is 130 feet; length at water-line, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; draught of water, 10 feet 6 inches; height of mainmast, 90 feet; height of foremast, 88 feet; length of bowsprit, 23 feet; length of jibboom, 24 feet; tonnage, 300 tons.

The Midnight Mission.

The second annual report of the Midnight Mission has just been issued, and contains the following statements:

Number of inmates at the beginning of the year		17
Received during the year		122
Total		139
Sent to kindred institutions	51	
Restored to their friends	24	
Placed in respectable situations	29	
Returned to a life of sin	41	
Remaining in the house	14	—139

The Treasurer's account shows a balance of cash on hand of $314 68.

John P. Gaw Association Ball.

The John P. Gaw Association, a pleasure organization consisting of young men of the Fifteenth Ward, gave their second ball this Winter last night at the Apollo Rooms. It proved very agreeable to all concerned. Mr. JOHN P. GAW is clerk to Justice MANSFIELD, of the Essex Market Police Court.

TELEGRAMS.

King Ferdinand, of Portugal, Declines the Spanish Crown.

Tory Proposition for the Disestablishment of the English Church.

More Fighting Reported Between Spanish Troops and Cuban Insurgents.

SPAIN.

Don Ferdinand Declines the Spanish Crown—Trouble Expected from the Carlists.

MADRID, Tuesday, April 6.

The Government has granted permission for the introduction into Spain of Protestant books, printed in a foreign language.

Fears are entertained that the Carlists will soon make another attempt at a general rising. The Government is taking every precaution to prevent it.

It is reported that King FERDINAND, of Portugal, positively declines the crown of Spain.

MADRID, Tuesday, April 6—Evening.

The refusal of King FERDINAND to accept the Spanish crown is confirmed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proposal to Disestablish the English Church.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. ARCHDALL, member from Fermanagh, a Conservative, proposed to extend Church disestablishment to England and Scotland.

The London Press on the Appointment of United States Minister.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.

The political news is generally unimportant.

The subject of the appointment of a successor to REVERDY JOHNSON is receiving considerable attention. The Press generally are favorable to the appointment of Mr. MOTLEY.

FRANCE.

Elections for Members of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 6.

The elections for members of the Corps Legislatif are to commence on the 30th day of May.

CUBA.

Arrival of a United States Steamship—Movement of Troops—Several Skirmishes Reported.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 6.

The United States steamship *Neipsic*, from Hayti, arrived at Cienfuegos day before yesterday. All well.

A battalion of artillery has returned from the Central Department.

The *Diario* to-day, in a leader, considers the rebellion in the Central Department as entirely suppressed.

The United States steamer *Contoocook* has gone to the mouth of the Mississippi to intercept the expedition reported to be coming to Cuba from New-Orleans.

The *Prensa* is very anxious that the New-York journals should mention the fact that in the recent engagements the Government troops captured two flags.

The Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of death pronounced by the lower Courts against LEON and MEDINA, who were convicted of firing upon the volunteers in the Figueras-street affair. CARBIAS, one of the parties arrested on the same accusation, has been discharged from jail.

A British man-of-war has sailed to overhaul the schooner which received the merchandise from the steamer *Comanditario* while the latter was in the hands of the rebels.

Several unimportant skirmishes are reported near Mayajigua.

The number of tickets in the Havana Lottery has been reduced to 20,000.

It is known here that the authorities at Washington are aware that two expeditions are preparing to leave the Mississippi for this island. Admiral HOFF has been ordered to prevent them from effecting a landing, and also to watch the movements of the so-called Peruvian monitors.

Telegrams from the City of Mexico to Wednesday last have been received. Colonel PALACIOS had escaped from prison, seduced the troops in Culiacan, and proclaimed PLACEDO VEGA Governor of Sinaloa. He captured the mint and released all the prisoners. Governor VEGA was moving to join PALACIOS.

The Mayor of Culiacan, who was thrown into prison, had been released through the influence of Minister ROSECRANS.

Generals ESCOBEDO, ALATORRE and CORONA were at the capital.

An earthquake shook Oaxaca on the 22d ult.

ESTINEZ, condemned to execution for rebellion, claims the protection of the Courts on the ground that the death penalty has been abolished.

Governor PALACIOS, of Durango, will take the place of ROMERO during his absence.

The Mexican Congress was to meet on Thursday. A stormy session was expected.

The executions in Yucatan have strengthened the opposition to the Juarez Government. An effort will probably be made to overthrow the concession to the English Company for building the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad, and to organize a new Company with American capital, to take charge of the road.

Congress will grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, if they experience no great reverses.

The troops stationed in Yucatan have been relieved.

HAVANA, Monday, April 5,
Via LAKE CITY, Thursday, April 6.

Five prisoners, taken on board the *Comanditario*, have been brought here. A naval court-martial is now trying them, and if convicted they will be hanged or shot immediately.

The volunteers went out to meet and welcome the artillerymen from Cienfuegos. A procession was formed, and they marched into the city, creating much enthusiasm among the Spaniards. During their march, the volunteers dragged the rebel flag in the street and trampled upon it.

MEXICO.

Application for the Removal of General Rosecrans.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 6.

The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived here, bringing later dates from the City of Mexico.

General CASTRO, it was thought, would be discharged from custody.

The dissatisfaction against LERDO was increasing.

The Government intended to send a commission to Washington to have General ROSECRANS recalled.

The Great Fire at Chatham, N. Y.

HUDSON, Tuesday, April 6.

The fire at Chatham was more extensive than supposed last night. The loss will reach at least $125,000, about one-half of which is covered by insurance. The heaviest losers are [illegible] & WHEELER, machinists; the Union Store of the Mercantile Association, and Messrs. [illegible] & VROOMAN.

Meeting of Merchants Interested in the Grain Trade of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, April 6.

A large meeting of merchants and business men generally, was held in this city last evening. The object of the meeting was to form a joint stock company with a capital of [illegible], with the privilege of increasing it to [illegible], for the purpose of buying the surplus grain which comes to this market and ship it to New-York or European ports. It is also the design of this Company to [illegible] ernor SEWARD presided. Speeches were made by the Chairman and others, showing that the route via New-York or New-Orleans was the best and cheapest avenue through which the grain of the Northwest and the products of the Mississippi Valley will reach the sea. Between [illegible] and [illegible] were subscribed on the spot; the remainder will no doubt be taken in a day or two.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Wendell Phillips on the Earnings of the Laboring Classes—Children of Rich and Poor to be Educated Together—The Laborers to Make their Power Felt at the Ballot-box.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 6.

WENDELL PHILLIPS to-day addressed the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the subject of the hours of labor. He estimated the earnings of the laboring class in this country at nearly two thousand millions of dollars annually, and thought that fact demanded the attention of legislation to their interest. He deprecated the tendency, especially evident since the war, of the legislation of the rich and the poor as independent classes. The rich growing richer and the poor poorer. The tendency is for the children of the rich to be separately educated, and the great mutual benefit of their contact with the children of the poor is lost, and with it also the interest of the rich in the public schools. When the time comes in this country that a permanent laboring class exists, the knell of republican institutions has been sounded. A great problem of American statesmanship is to make corporations consistent with American institutions. The great question of the future is coöperation, to which we must come sooner or later. The question of eight hours he considered as a stepping stone to a better condition than the laboring class now has.

Mr. PHILLIPS spoke of the "Trades Union," not defending them, but claiming that they were the only means of self-protection the laboring classes have. The whole system was indefensible, except upon that ground. He was in favor of a commission, but feared a satisfactory one could not be obtained. Girls who came before the Commission last year and gave their evidence lost their places of work when they returned on account of it. He did not expect the rights of the laboring people would be secured until the Republican Party took hold of it, which would be when the power of the working men is felt at the ballot-box. A feeling must be created that there is no right by which men shall be worked up to make cotton cheaper. Failing in having a proper commission he would have an officer appointed as an inspector or commissioner of labor, with a good salary, who would have the power to require exhibits from corporations that all laws in regard to labor have been observed, and with power to compel their observance. He wanted the same officer to collect information in regard to the annual average hours of actual labor each day, deducting absence from sickness, &c., rates of wages, rents, prices of provisions, some estimate of the social and comfortable condition of the laboring classes, and in short all matters relating to them. Such a step he also considered merely a temporary one. The great remedy is yet to come, when the ballot is placed in the hands of the laboring classes.

Opening of the Pacific Railroad—Grand Demonstration to be had in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 6.

The Common Council of this city has passed resolutions looking to a grand opening of the Pacific Railroad. A committee consisting of the Mayor and members of the Council has been appointed, which is authorized to invite, on such terms as the managers of the Central, Union Pacific and Northwestern Railroads shall appoint, the Governors and staffs of the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado, the members of the Legislatures of the several States and Territories above named, the Judges of Courts, the Mayors and Common Councils of the Cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, and such other cities as they may select in California; Portland, Oregon; Virginia City, Nevada; Denver, Colorado; the Mayors and Councils and leading citizens of such other cities in the States and Territories above named as said Committee of the Councils and the citizens deem best and most appropriate; also the President and Vice-President of the United States and the Cabinet, the members of both Houses of Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Generals and leading officers of the Army of the United States, the Governors of the different States, and such other distinguished gentlemen as it is deemed best. The hospitalities of the city will be extended to all.

The New-Orleans Races—Second Day.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, April 6.

The second day's races on the Metairie Course commenced to-day with a hurdle stake—distance 2 miles; 4 hurdles, 8 leaps; $25 entrance play or pay; three-year olds to carry 112 lbs.; four-year olds, 121 lbs.; five-year olds and upward, 128 lbs.; the Club to add $500. There were six entries. The following is the result:

D. Swigert's br. h. Edinboro, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Hymenia, by Yorkshire.......... 1
E. Warwick's ch. c. Transit, 4 years old, by Bleakwind, dam Prairie Flower, by Sovereign.......... 2
J. Nelligan's b. c. Chalmette, 3 years old, by Daniel Boone, dam by Brown Dick.......... 3
J. Conliak's ch. g. ———, 4 years old, by Endorser, dam by Glencoe.......... dis.
E. Warwick's b. h. Joe Johnson, 6 years old, and br. g. ———, 4 years old, by Captain Beard, dam by Sovereign.......... D. f.
Time—3:52¼.

SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes for three years' old, mile heats, $100 entrance, play or pay; second horse to receive $200; Club to add $500. The following is the score:

A. K. Richards' b. c. Locust Post, by Young Melbourne, dam by Vincent Nolte.......... 1 1
J. J. O'Fallon's b. f. The Banshee, by Lexington, dam Balloon, by Yorkshire.......... 2 2
J. W. Pennock's b. f. Nellie McDonald, and Richards & Kilgour's b. f. Betty Bay, paid forfeit.
Time—1:48, 1:48¾.

Republican Victory in Iowa—A Young Lady Burned to Death in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, April 6.

The Republicans carried Keokuk, Iowa, at the municipal election held yesterday.

Rev. DANIEL LORD, of Bridgeport, Conn., has accepted the call of the Calvary Presbyterian Church in this city. His salary will be $5,000 a year.

JAMES T. BALLANTYNE, the editor of the Chicago *Republican*, was taken with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs at Washington a few days since. He has been brought home and is now in a very critical condition.

Ex-Secretary BROWNING and fam'ly arrived in this city this evening *en route* for their former home at Quincy.

The house of RAYMOND HASELTON, near Barraboo, Wis., was burned on Monday morning, and a Miss BURNHAM, a visitor, perished in the flames.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, April 6.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, held in this city yesterday, the name of the Company was changed to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Board increased to eleven directors. The Board organized by reëlecting JOHN D. PERRY President.

The annual report of the Company shows a total income from all sources of over $2,100,000. The Company resolved to push forward the work of constructing the road to Denver.

Arrival of Two Pardoned Conspirators from Dry Tortugas.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 6.

SPANGLER and ARNOLD, two of the pardoned conspirators, lately serving out their sentence at the Dry Tortugas, arrived this morning by the steamship *Cuba*.

Twitchell and Eaton, the Pennsylvania Murderers, not to be Respited.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Tuesday, April 6.

The Governor has not yet indicated any determination to interfere with the execution of TWITCHELL or GERALD EATON. The belief here is that both will be hanged.

Six Freight Cars and Contents Destroyed on the Albany and Boston Railroad.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, April 6.

A serious accident occurred on the Albany and Boston Railroad, near Russell, this afternoon. A freight train was thrown from the track by the breaking of a wheel, and six freight cars loaded with merchandise were completely demolished and their contents nearly destroyed. A brakeman was seriously injured. The [illegible] A. M. train from Boston, which was due at [illegible] at 4 o'clock, was delayed nearly two hours by the accident.

Municipal Elections in Various Places.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, April 6.

The returns of the municipal elections to-day are meagre. They indicate the election of NATHAN COLE and the entire Republican ticket by a large majority. It is thought there will be a small Republican majority in the Council.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 6.

At the municipal election the Republicans elected the whole ticket, except the City Commissioner and three Councilmen.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, April 6.

W. HADLEY, Republican, was to-day elected Mayor. All the city Councilmen are Republican.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, April 6.

In the town elections in this State yesterday politics were generally ignored, and the vote was light. In this city the ticket was badly split, and few straight ballots were voted. The Democratic Mayor has 1,500 or 1,800 majority, while other Republican officers are elected by small majorities.

ROME, N. Y., Tuesday, April 6.

At the Charter election held here to-day, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of 490. E. L. STEVENS is the newly elected President. The Council will stand five Democrats to four Republicans, with a Democratic President and Clerk.

LEWISTON, Me., Tuesday, April 6.

The election in Auburn yesterday on the question whether that city would unite with Lewiston, resulted in the negative by sixteen majority.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 6.

At the municipal election to-day EDWARD O'NIEL, Democrat, was elected Mayor, and ALBERT SMITH, Democrat, County Judge.

Murderers Sentenced in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, April 6.

In the Rutland County Court to-day, HORACE R. PLUMLEY was sentenced to be hanged for murder. ZIBA PLUMLEY was sentenced to the State Prison for life and FREDERICK PLUMLEY to the State Prison for twenty years for manslaughter. These parties are father and two sons, who killed JOHN GILMAN, Jr., at Shrewsburg, Vt., Aug. 1, 1868.

A Thief Shot by a Spring Gun at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, April 6.

A man named CHARLES R. PASCO was shot on Monday in the town of Johnsburg, Warren County, in a corn crib of a man named SAMUEL BARBER. BARBER missed corn from his crib, and set a spring gun for the purpose of detecting the thief. PASCO entered the crib and had filled a sack with corn, and while leaving the gun went off, killing him instantly.

The Denver Pacific Railroad.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, April 6.

The contract authorized by the recent act of Congress for a transfer of the land grants and right of way between Denver and Cheyenne to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, was ratified to-day by the Board of Directors, and also by the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.

The International Bridge at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, April 6.

The Buffalo Common Council have adopted the resolution offered by the Finance Committee, to the effect that it is inexpedient for the city to take any further step at present in regard to the proposed guarantee for the International Bridge Company.

The International Billiard Match in Canada.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, April 6—Midnight.

The final billiard match between DION and FOSTER for $1,000 a side, 2,000 points up, for the championship of America, is progressing at Mechanics' Hall. The score at this hour stands DION 915, FOSTER 793.

Quarrel and Stabbing Affray in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, April 6.

A man named BULGER was stabbed in a saloon in Nobletown to-night by PETER RILEY.

PARAGUAY.

Proposals for Peace Between Brazil and Paraguay.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived.

PARANHAS, the Brazilian Commissioner to Paraguay, had arrived at Asuncion, and was endeavoring to bring the war to a close. He had made propositions of peace to the Paraguayans on the following conditions:

That the independence of Paraguay shall not be impaired; that the freedom of navigation of the Rio Paraguay and the Rio de la Plata be guaranteed, and that LOPEZ renounce his claims to a portion of the Chaco territory and the Province of Matto Grosso.

OBITUARY.

Baron Henri Jomini.

The death of Baron JOMINI, the eminent military writer and General officer, is announced as having occurred a few days since at Passy, France. General JOMINI was born at Payerne, Switzerland, on the 6th of March, 1779. While still very young, he joined a regiment of native volunteers serving in his own country, and was so well pleased with the life of a soldier that in 1804 he entered the French regular army, with the rank of a Major. He soon attracted the attention of his superiors, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and attached to the staff of Marshal NEY as aid-de-camp. In 1806–7, when that officer was serving in Germany, JOMINI accompanied him as Chief of Staff, and in the subsequent year occupied the same position under NEY in Spain. He had, during this period, acquired considerable fame by his writings on military subjects. His *Traité des grandes opérations militaires, ou histoire critique et militaire des guerres de Frédéric II. comparées à celles de la Révolution*, in five volumes, was published in 1805. It attracted much attention at the time, and was highly commended by NAPOLEON himself. JOMINI, on returning from Spain, had a misunderstanding with Marshal NEY, and in consequence was dismissed from his post. He thereupon tendered his services to ALEXANDER of Russia, but NAPOLEON would not consent that he should give up his allegiance. The French Minister of War therefore offered JOMINI his choice between imprisonment and the rank of Brigadier-General. After some hesitation he accepted the latter, and was appointed Governor of Wilna and subsequently of Smolensk. While in the latter position he rendered most efficient service to the French army during its retreat from Moscow. His difficulty with NEY having been adjusted, he was again selected by that officer as his Chief of Staff, and participated in the victory of Bautzen. NEY recommended him for promotion to the rank of General of Division, but BERTHIER, who was his enemy, not only refused the request but struck his name from the list of promotion, and caused his arrest upon some trifling charge of routine irregularity. JOMINI never forgave this treatment, and immediately after the armistice of Pläswitz he bade farewell to the French army and took service under ALEXANDER, who immediately appointed him an aid-de-camp. NAPOLEON caused charges of desertion to be filed against JOMINI, and a French Court-martial found him guilty and sentenced him to death—a sentence which could scarcely be carried into execution while the culprit was in the camp of ALEXANDER. JOMINI behaved in the most honorable manner at this time, not only refusing to divulge NAPOLEON'S plan of operations, with which he was thoroughly familiar, but declined to take part in the campaign against the French. Although his enemies accused him of having betrayed the French at this time, NAPOLEON emphatically denied the statement. In 1815, while visiting Paris with the Czar, LOUIS XVIII. conferred upon him the cross of the Order of St. Louis. He remained several years in Paris superintending the publication of some of his military works. In 1822 he returned to Russia, and was [illegible] Grand Duke NICHOLAS. When his pupil ascended the throne JOMINI was attached to his person as an aide-de-camp. He participated in 1828 in the Russian war against Turkey, at the conclusion of which he retired to Brussels. The breaking out of the Crimean war again called him from his retirement, but he bore no particularly prominent part in that struggle. Since that time he has been engaged upon various works of military history. JOMINI has ever been considered one of the most profound writers on the art of war, and his works are counted among the standard text-books. His chief publications are: *Principes de la stratégie* (3 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1818;) *Vie politique et militaire de Napoléon, raconteé par lui-même au tribunal de César, d'Alexandre et de Frédéric* (4 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1827;) *Tableau analytique des principales combinaisons de la guerre et de leurs rapports avec la politique des états* (4th ed., St. Petersburg, 1836;) *Précis de l'art de la guerre, ou nouveau tableau analytique des principales combinaisons de la stratégie, de la grande tactique et de la politique militaire* (5th ed., Paris, 1838;) *Précis politique et militaire de la campagne de 1815* (Paris, 1839;) *Appendice au précis de l'histoire de la guerre* (Paris, 1849.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is this evening to give her personation of *Medea* at the Academy. On Monday she appeared as *Thisbe* in VICTOR HUGO'S romantic play. The motive of HUGO'S drama is a very serious one, and his language throughout is excessively earnest, but one cannot help associating farcical ideas with his characters. The spirit of personal change pervades the majority of them; almost everybody seems to turn into somebody else before the curtain falls, and we are reminded irresistibly of the droll nonsense verse which is sung in the burlesque at Niblo's:

> "Supposing me was you—
> Supposing you was me—
> Suppose we both was somebody else,
> I wonder who we'd be!"

There's a connundrum! Monday evening's performance passed off tamely in the presence of a very slender audience; and the dead calm of the assembled few appeared even to influence Miss JANAUSCHEK, a fact strange enough to be recorded, since, if we mistake not, this actress abandons nothing to inspiration—that most intermittent and capricious of counselors; she seems always to have foreseen everything, to have arranged everything—in short, to know her part perfectly. The representation on Monday therefore lacked energy. There was too much more recitation about it, and too little abandonment to emotion, and this in a part like *Thisbe*, which is packed as tightly with active passion as a thistle-bush with nettles, exhibits either a mistaken study, or the depressing influence of a small audience. The performance of the other parts by the rest of the company was not more animating either. Miss JANAUSCHEK has not made a lucky selection of actors for her present troupe. The men are simply passable orators, easy in deportment, but without a spark of fire, and the ladies are merely lamb-like foils to her impressive figure and commanding declamation. We hear that Miss JANAUSCHEK intends to present the tragedy of "Macbeth" before she departs. We trust before doing so she may effect an alliance, if only for that night, with Mr. HAASE, who is now playing at the German Theatre in the Bowery, and who is much more capable of affording her just support in the leading part, than any of the small but happy actors now about her.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The "Forty Thieves" changed in form, but not in spirit, was acted here last evening to quite an overwhelming audience. The principal attraction consists in the introduction of a partly pantomimic scene at the end of the first act. An open square is represented, in which the now familiar "Sleepy Policeman" is seen to help ladies from side to side, and to make love to a neighbor's maid-servant; young ladies dressed to represent languid swells in fashionable suits made of silk, are seen to promenade. A young lady enters on a velocipede, and an old woman gets drunk. The former are innocent and amusing introductions, but the last-named is excessively offensive. It may be desirable to leave out some of the new things, since the performance was not over till long after 11 o'clock, and we suggest that the drunkenness be omitted. It is not pleasant to think that while intoxication is sensibly growing into disfavor in real life, it is rapidly growing in popularity on the stage. The actor who assumed the disguise of inebriation last night was simply vulgar. The original and familiar scenes of the piece were most favorably received—showing the popular judgment upon the reconstructed portions. Miss CLARA THOMPSON, a relative, we understand, of the elastic and untiring leader and letter-writer of the troupe—Miss LYDIA—made her *début* on a velocipede, and quite captured the susceptible youth of the audience by her manly confidence thereon. Miss WEBER, Miss MARKHAM, Mr. BECKETT and Mr. HILL retain their original parts in the piece, and present them without any material changes.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The existence of the Broadway Theatre is limited; its days are numbered, its end is at hand. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commenced on Monday evening the last engagement which will be played within its once honored walls. The theatre was built eighteen years ago, for Mr. BROUGHAM, and it is a coincidence to find the first theatre managed by that comedian on the point of destruction, at the moment when he is giving up the management of his last. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS revive, for the current week, Mr. BROUGHAM'S drama of "The Emerald Ring." Its performance last night was witnessed by one of those earnest audiences that most do congregate when BARNEY WILLIAMS acts; the theatre was quite full, too, and there is every indication that the closing nights of the house will be as glorious as thankful crowds may make it.

VARIOUS NOTES OF THE DRAMA.

The second and last week of Miss MARRIOTT is announced. The lady has disappointed public expectation. Her appearance was prefaced by the publication of voluminous opinions of the English Press, given probably when the actress was much younger; at all events, when she was much better,—and in no particular have her performances at Wood's Museum reached more than respectable mediocrity. In addition to *Hamlet*, which she repeated on Monday evening, Miss MARRIOTT will appear in the "Lady of Lyons," and "The Stranger," during the week. In these pieces we believe Miss MARRIOTT will not essay either of the male *rôles*, although—if *Hamlet* has no terrors for her, why has *Claude Melnotte*? Miss MARRIOTT'S engagement is to be followed by the production of an English pantomime and burlesque on the subject of "Robinson Crusoe," which is to be brought out under the direction of Mr. M. H. SIMPSON, a manager from Birmingham. The production of this spectacle, we are told, will cost $30,000. A great deal can be done for $30,000, in the way of paints and hard work! Apropos of this enterprise there seems to be quite a triangular duel going on, all about pantomime and who shall be first in the field with it! Mr. MOSS and Mr. HENDERSON had arranged for the importation of an English burlesque and pantomime troupe and the production of "Robinson Crusoe" in June at Wallack's Theatre, but since the publication of the plans for the production of the same piece at Wood's Museum six weeks earlier, a change of tactics has been decided on by the other party, and all the scenes and machinery of "Robinson Crusoe," intended for Wallack's Theatre, we hear have been transferred to Tammany, and the piece will be brought out there in a couple of weeks,—while a new play will be got in readiness for the Summer season at Wallack's. This policy, which some of our managers would appear to favor, of flooding the market with any one particular entertainment that may have become popular at a rival house, seems to us to be suicidal. There are enough popular amusements of a distinct kind to afford each theatre [illegible], and if every establishment would confine itself to a specialty, with the aim and resolution of confining itself to perfecting the [illegible] would be good to the managers and a [illegible]

On being called before the curtain on [illegible] night of his closing [illegible], Mr. BROUGHAM [illegible] to the [illegible] little speech [illegible]:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: [illegible] necessary for me to say a few words to you, and they will be very few, I assure you. I regret very much the necessity that compels me to say them at all at the present time. For myself, ladies and gentlemen, I say nothing, because I have nothing to say. The circumstances which led to my disappearance from this establishment are perfectly private and personal, and I would not be justified in making any public allusion to them. I confess I was a little stunned; but, true to my instincts, both national and professional, I do not mean to look at it in a lachrymose way at all. In fact, the position I am placed in puts me in mind of an epitaph on a ten-days'-old baby I read in England, which I consider, under the circumstances, very appropriate. It ran thus: "If I so very soon am done for, I wonder what I was begun for." I have really nothing more to say to you, ladies and gentlemen, except that I wish to refer to one report which has been very industriously circulated through the city here, namely: that I have received a very large sum for abandoning my ship and deserting my crew. Ah! they don't know me who credit such a report as that. They don't know my friends, who fancy they would believe it—any one of them. No, ladies and gentlemen, I have lost more time than I could afford; but rather than do such an act I could afford to lose a great deal more money than I could spare at any time. But there is one compensation, I find, by this brilliant demonstration to-night, that I have not lost your good opinion, and I am sure that I have not lost the confidence of my good friends, and I am perfectly satisfied that I have not sacrificed a single atom of my self-respect. Under these circumstances I pass into my new campaign with every hope of continuing the fight as I have hitherto done. And I wish you, individually and collectively, health, happiness and superabundant prosperity, so that the overflowings of your cup of joy may be gathered up and distributed among your less fortunate fellow-beings.

Mr. BROUGHAM made some other remarks complimentary of his company, his stage manager and himself, all of which were indorsed by approbatory applause. Next Monday Mr. BROUGHAM begins an engagement in Detroit.

The lively burlesque of "Ivanhoe" enters a second week at the Waverley Theatre. The recovery of Miss ELISE HOLT is announced, and her reappearance is promised for next Monday evening.

"Humpty Dumpty" will have its 438th performance to-night at the Olympic Theatre.

The "Seven Dwarfs" began the fifth week of their pranks at the Bowery Theatre last Monday evening.

The GREGORY boys are the swinging stars at Tammany. Not having broken their necks yet, they will try, try again. This evening a number of new performers from the English theatres are to *début* at Tammany. A lady who does LEOTARD'S flying leap is of the troupe.

Mlle. ROLLAND has been reëngaged at the New-York Circus, and will reappear in her act of "bare-back equitation." The bare-back meant is the horse's, not the lady's.

Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR has recovered from his accident, and will reappear with Bryant's Minstrels this evening.

BIRCH and BACKUS have been studying Shakespeare, and are to develop the result at the San Francisco Minstrels this week in a new sort of "Tempest."

The receipts for Niblo's Garden last week are stated as reaching $10,779 25.

Miss HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN, who made such a favorable impression at her *début* a few months since, will give her second concert at Steinway Hall this evening, assisted by Mme. LANARI and Messrs. WENZEL KOPTA, F. VON INTEN and Mr. WM. DRESSLER. The tickets are already in great demand.

Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, who will always be remembered as one of the best German artists that has ever visited America, will give her first annual *soirée musicale* on Saturday evening next, the 10th of April, at STEINWAY'S smaller hall. The artists who take part on the occasion are Miss PAULINE BIMELER, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Herr FERDINAND VON INTEN, Herr STEINS, Herr ALVES, and several of Mme. JOHANNSEN'S pupils. We hope to see a full attendance and a just recognition of Mme. JOHANNSEN'S claims.

Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON, who has established himself a favorite at Selwyn's Theatre, had his yearly benefit the other evening, upon which occasion he appeared as *Bertuccio*, in the "Fool's Revenge." At the end of the play he was called before the curtain, when Mr. BARRY presented him, on behalf of "many well-wishers," with a very kind letter of regard and a purse of $500.

Mr. NEIL BRYANT is to have a benefit at the Academy of Music on the 22d of April.

The WORRELL sisters have dissolved partnership as a "sisterhood," and JENNIE and IRENE have come to New-York, leaving SOPHIE to fulfill their engagements alone through the West.

LAURA KEENE plays "School" in Newark to-night.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON is to get $2,500 a week for acting *Rip Van Winkle* at Booth's Theatre. This is playing to some purpose.

Mr. L. R. BENEUX, the adapter of "Cindrellon," "Bird of Paradise," and a number of other pieces produced here by SALLIE HINCKLEY and others, died in Cardenas on Feb. 8, from the kick of a horse. He was a native of New-York and 27 years old.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

EASTMAN JOHNSON has spent a good many weeks this Winter and Spring studying snow and ice effects among the New-Hampshire hills.

The first number of the *Imperialist*, a weekly paper devoted to the establishment of a grand American Empire, appeared in this City yesterday. Doubtless a great many Americans would like to see an Empire established in this country; but then every one would insist on being Emperor, and all the unsuccessful ones would immediately set about organizing rebellions and revolutions.

General WEBB must look to his honors. The Boston *Traveller* reports that certain letters are "soon to be published which will show, conclusively, that Senator SUMNER is entitled to the most credit for persuading NAPOLEON to withdraw the French army of occupation from Mexico."

It seems, says the Springfield *Republican*, that our literary men, especially those reared in Massachusetts, are by no means averse to accepting foreign Missions. We have Mr. BANCROFT at Berlin and Mr. MARSH at Florence; and now, besides Mr. MOTLEY, who is one of the three men certain to get the English Mission, Professor LOWELL wants to go to Vienna, and Mr. CHARLES E. NORTON would take the Swiss mission.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Connecticut Republican papers were jubilant yesterday over the State redeemed, that is, Republican State officers, three Republican Congressmen, and a good working Republican majority in the Legislature.

The Hartford *Courant* claims that the Connecticut Senate stands 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats, and it learns of at least four members gained in the House. The Senate last year contained 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats; the House 131 Republicans and 108 Democrats.

The Congressmen elected in Connecticut are: First District, JULIUS L. STRONG, Republican; Second, STEPHEN W. KELLOGG, Republican; Third, HENRY H. STARKWEATHER, Republican; Fourth, WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Democrat. In the last Congress the Democrats had three of the members.

The Hartford *Courant* refers to the campaign in Connecticut, as follows:

"The fight has not been noisy, but it has been hotly contested nevertheless, and fairly too, without disguise, hesitation or equivocation. There has been less public speaking than usual, but probably more hard committee-work, and a more thorough canvass than we have had for many years. The Fifteenth Amendment was singled out by our opponents as the salient point for their attack. They have rung the changes upon the negro and the 'nigger,' and State sovereignty and [illegible] supremacy, *ad infinitum*. Their cant has [illegible] old [illegible] Connecticut [illegible] the Administration, and [illegible] the principles of the Republican Party."

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that ALFRED HOWE, who has been elected one of the [illegible]

[illegible]

social antagonisms and personal preferences." [illegible]

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A Sale of Valuable Brooklyn Property, now owned by Mr. Samuel Lord, formerly senior partner of the house of Lord & Taylor, is advertised to take place on THURSDAY, April 8, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Johnson & Miller, auctioneers. These lots are eligibly situated, high and dry, on good grade, and from their convenience to several railroads, and the small amount of cash required, cannot fail to meet the wants of those desiring to purchase for improvement or investment. Sale positive and without reserve. Title indisputable. Printed abstracts free. Map and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

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MARRIED.

MCCHESNEY—COONS.—On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. S. M. Wood, Mr. HIRAM MCCHESNEY, of Chicago, to HENRIETTA COONS, daughter of Joseph H. Coons, of Brunswick, N. Y.

OAKLEY—DUDLEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, April 6, 1869, by Rev. A. E. Kittredge, CLARENCE E. OAKLEY to ANNIE E., elder daughter of Mr. Joseph A. Dudley, all of this City.

THOMPSON—BOWERS.—On Monday, April 5, by Rev. Wm. H. Evans, JACOB J. THOMPSON to KATE F. BOWERS, all of this City.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Monday, April 5, 1869, WILLIAM G. ALLISON, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members and exempt members of B Company, 7th Regt., N. G., and members of St. Nicholas Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 88 King-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 7, 1869.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 5, GERARD LESTER, youngest son of Hugh and Aletta Boyd, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 26 Tompkins-place, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

BARTON.—Suddenly, at his residence, Montgomery-place, on the Hudson, on Monday, April 5, THOMAS P. BARTON, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's College Chapel, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Express morning train from New-York will stop at Barrytown.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Monday morning, April 5, after a long and severe illness, EDGAR M. BROWN, aged 68 years.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son, E. Bergh Brown, and his son-in-law, General Butterfield, are respectfully invited to attend.

COGGILL.—The funeral of GLORIANA MUIR, wife of Charles J. Coggill, will take place at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DILL.—At New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Monday, April 5, Mr. JAMES DILL, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

HEINS.—At Tioga, Penn., on Sunday, April 4, HERMANN, brother of William F. Heins, in the 44th year of his age.

KELLOGG.—On Monday, April 5, in Brooklyn, LUCIUS STORRS KELLOGG, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his uncle, M. A. Kellogg, and of his brother-in-law, Charles Dennis, are invited to attend his funeral from Dr. Cuyler's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KIMBALL.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, April 6, PHEBE A., daughter of Thomas and the late Nancy Kimball.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Hicks and Rapelyea sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Ithaca, N. Y., papers please copy.

MCCHAIN.—On Tuesday, April 6, LIZZIE B., eldest daughter of John McChain.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 226 East 13th-st.

SMITH.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Monday, April 5, MARY, widow of the late Samuel D. Smith, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Whitestone, this day, (Wednesday,) the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, April 6, 1869, ROB. H. SMITH, Jr., at the residence of his father.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Astoria M. E. Church, on Thursday, April 8, 1869, at 1 o'clock. Steamer leaves Peck Slip at 11½ A. M.

SCHANCK.—On Monday, April 5, ELENORA M. SCHANCK, daughter of the late John D. Schanck, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral this day at 10 A. M., at her sister's, Mrs. Garret S. Whitlock, Matawan, N. J.

WORCESTER.—At Goshen, Ind., on Saturday, April 3, Mrs. SARAH WORCESTER, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 9, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Edwin D. Worcester, No. 38 Lancaster-st., Albany, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB of the Twenty-first Assembly District, held at Stagg's Harlem Hall on the evening of the 5th inst., on motion of Otis T. Hall, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the election of General Grant to the Presidency, and in his administration thus far, the highest hopes of our organization are being realized, in the permanent restoration of the Union on the basis of political equality, in the retrenchment of the public expenditures and in the security guaranteed to our national finances.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the appointments by the President to positions of public trust thus far made, and especially approve of the gentlemen of marked ability and unblemished integrity selected to preside over the Custom-house and Internal Revenue Departments of our City, and particularly of the Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue in our (the Ninth) District.

Resolved, That owing to the present state of the Republican Party in this district we deem it necessary to [illegible] the President and to [illegible] who [illegible] and labored for his nomination and election, and who heartily sustain his Administration.

A meeting of said Grant Club will be held at Stagg's Harlem Hall, 3d-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock.

MORRIS E. [illegible], President.
[illegible], Secretary.
WM. H. MAY, Jr., Chairman Executive Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Salesroom was very well filled yesterday, much better than the previous day. There was not, though, as great an improvement in the sales as was expected. This doubtless is accounted for in a very great degree by the continued tightness of the money market. Until it is relieved, it is scarcely fair to believe there can be any very decided change for the better in real estate market. A number of familiar faces were missing and in every instance their absence was attributed to this cause. Several very fair sales were made; they were confined, though, almost exclusively to improved and business property. Unimproved lots, no matter how favorably situated, dragged, and several of the best were not sold. The old stone church and five lots of ground, corner of Grand and Crosby streets, for a long time owned by the Freemasons, who designed building upon it, but who, after considerable discussion, sold it and purchased the property corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, opposite Booth's Theatre, thinking it a more desirable location, was sold by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. for $190,000. On the 24th of March, 1868, when the Masons disposed of it, it brought only $163,000. The same firm sold the property No. 52 Broad-street, running through to No. 50 New-street, for $58,500. Several pieces of up-town property brought very respectable prices.

Considerable interest was manifested in the Brooklyn and Westchester County sales, and they were very well attended—better, in fact, than almost any other. The Mount Vernon lots sold by Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. went off quickly and at good rates. The sale of Brooklyn property by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, WYCKOFF & LITTLE, and others, was also quite spirited.

The demand for country lots of moderate value is steadily increasing. Whenever a sale of well-located and really desirable property of this class takes place, it is well attended and by a good class of bidders—men who are in earnest, who desire to buy, and are prepared to pay good fair prices. A number of plots of ground in the immediate vicinity of this City and of the kind most in demand will soon be offered. The arrangements for many of the sales are already being made. The "Napier Farm," consisting of 500 choice lots, at Woodhaven, adjoining Clarenceville, near the Atlantic-avenue Boulevard, Brooklyn, and in the vicinity of the South Side and East New-York Railroad Depots, to be sold to-day by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, will undoubtedly attract a large crowd, and from their convenient location and general desirableness will probably bring very good prices. The daily sales of Brooklyn property by this firm are becoming very popular.

The sales announced for to-day are quite extensive, and are as follows:

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell the three-story attic and basement brick house No. 1 Bond-street, just east of Broadway; the lot is 26 feet front and rear by 114.5 east side and 114.6 west side. The lease of the lot, with three-story and attic high-stoop brick house, No. 46 East Ninth-street; lot 25x93.11 feet; leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor; has six years to run from May 1, 1869. The first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house and lot, east side of Fifth-avenue, 112.8 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the house and lease of lot No. 3 Fifth-avenue. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor; four lots north side of Ninety-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Fourth-avenue, each 25x100.11; two lots south side of Ninety-eighth-street, 250 feet east of Fourth-avenue, each 25x100.11; these lots are about 105 feet west of the proposed new line of Lexington-avenue; the three-story brick store and dwelling and lot No. 17 Greenwich-avenue, and the three-story frame store and dwelling and lot No. 19 Greenwich-avenue, adjoining the above.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell the four two-story basement and cellar high-stoop brick houses and lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, commencing 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue. Also, the three-story basement and cellar brick house and lot, on south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 127.4 feet east of First-avenue.

Mr. JAS. M. MILLER has an extensive sale of Fordham property, consisting of 126 parcels of land situate on the Southern Boulevard, and on Union, Washington, Jackson, Grant and Johnson avenues. The property is on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and opposite the Fordham Depot. The Southern Boulevard runs through the centre of it.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE have a sale of valuable property on Columbia and Hicks streets, at Windsor-terrace, East Warren-street, and Henry and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a sale of five hundred lots at Woodhaven.

New-Jersey property is attracting considerable attention. The sales at auction have not as yet been very large, but a goodly number of private sales have been made, and several very desirable pieces of property thus disposed of. More of this kind will be offered in the market within a few weeks. The following sales by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., are among the most important which have recently taken place in that State: Roselle, N. J., farm of GOTTLIEB HEITMAN, of 17½ acres, $8,000. Roselle, N. J., farm of ENOS SAUR, 17½ acres, $12,000. Cranford, N. J., tract of 15 acres, belonging to JOHN T. PEARSON, $9,750. Roselle, N. J., tract of 3 acres, belonging to GILBERT PRINDLE, $3,000. Cranford, N. J., tract of 10 acres, belonging to J. L. RICHMOND, for $7,500; Roselle, tract of 3¾ acres, belonging to E. P. WILLIAMS, for $3,000; Cranford, N. J., farm of 56½ acres, belonging to JUSTES MORRIS, for $24,000; Cranford, N. J., farm of 73 acres, belonging to JAS. WILSON, for $25,000; Plainfield, dwelling of EVAN JONES, in Lafayette-avenue, for $8,500; Bloomfield, N. J., farm of WM. JARVIE, on Paterson road, 32½ acres, for $19,000.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot w. s. 1st-av., 52.3 ft. n. of 77th-st., 26.1x100 J. Marks	$4,600
1 lot adjoining, 26.1x60.5, J. Marks	3,400
4-story brick house and lot, w. s. 2d-av., near 78th-st., lot 25.7x100, J. O'Brien	20,000
2 lots n. s. 6th-st., 155 ft. w. of Lexington-av., each 25x½ block, J. O'Brien	13,000
2 lots n. s. 93d-st., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x 100.8, H. F. Lombard	10,800
1 lot adjoining, same size, H. F. Lombard	4,900
2-story frame house and lot n. s. of 73d-st., 220 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 25x102.2, John Getty	5,750
2-story frame house adjoining, e. s., lot 25x102, L. Kelly	5,800
3-story frame house and lot, s. s. of 74th-st., 348 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 25x102.2, G. Meyers	4,800

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brick house and lot No. 22 Eldridge-st., e. s., near Canal-st., lot 25x86.3, Daniel Noonan	$16,500
3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 131 East 38th-st., 89 ft. e. of Lexington-av., lot 19x98.9, C. Schu	22,100
4-story brick house and lot, No. 55 Greenwich-st., corner Barry-st., lot 21x45, F. & A. Speyer	14,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story brick house and lot, s. w. corner Lexington-av. and 33d-st., 25.5x90, Philip Smith	$21,000
4-story brick store and lot No. 50 New-st., through to No. 52 Broad-st.; Broad-st. lot 20.11 x112.6, New-st. lot 25.2x94.2, B. J. Hart	58,500
Stone church and 5 lots, n. e. corner Grand and Crosby-sts., each 25x100, R. Williamson, Jr.	190,000
3-story brick house and lot, No. 225 W. 38th-st., near 7th-av., 18.4x98.9, John S. Gilmore	11,800

By Joseph McGuire.

3-story brick house and lot n. s. 39th-st., 265.3 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 19.1x98.9, B. P. Fairchild	$14,600
2-story brick house and lot No. 4 King-st., [illegible] from Macdougal-st., lot 22x80, B. P. Fairchild	4,800
2-story frame house and lot n. s. 49th-st., 90 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 16.6x100.5, E. Misler	4,800
2-story house and lot adjoining, lot same size, E. Misler	[illegible]
3-story house and lot adjoining, lot same size, E. Misler	[illegible]
3-story house and lot adjoining, B. P. Fairchild	[illegible]
3-story house and lot adjoining, B. P. Fairchild	[illegible]
3-story house and lot adjoining, B. P. Fairchild	[illegible]
3-story house and lot adjoining, J. [illegible]	[illegible]
3-story house and lot adjoining, Thos. C. Higgins	[illegible]
2 houses and lots known as No. 31 Spring-st. and Nos. 37 and 39 Marion-st., lot [illegible], John Kavanagh	[illegible]
3-story brick house and lot No. 49 Macdougal-st., 58.2 ft. from King-st., John Cohen	12,[illegible]

By [illegible] Miller.

3-story house and lot and 2-story house in rear, No. 145 Washington-st., lot [illegible], Mr. [illegible]macher	[illegible]
3-story brown-stone house and lot, No. [illegible] East 49th-st., lot 16.9x100.5, Mr. [illegible]	16,[illegible]

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

9 lots w. side of Chestnut-st., near Myrtle-av., 20x171.9½x70, each	[illegible]
6 lots w. side Cedar-st., near of above, [illegible], each	[illegible]
1 lot n. s. of Chestnut-st., near Myrtle-av., 76x22	205
6 gores s. s. of Cedar-st., adjoining, 18.6x24.5½x 16.4x53.6, each	190
5 lots n. s. of Chestnut-st., adjoining [illegible], each	[illegible]
5 lots s. s. of Cedar-st., [illegible], each	[illegible]
4 lots s. s. of Cedar-st., [illegible], each	[illegible]
2 lots s. s. of Cedar-st., [illegible], each	[illegible]
2 lots s. s. of Cedar-st., 20x74.2½x75.5x73.8x77, each	225

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Mansion and plot of ground on New-York-av., between [illegible] and [illegible]-av., size of plot 200x100, B. Logan	$24,[illegible]

By Wyckoff & Little.

4 lots on n. w. corner of Washington and De Kalb avs., each [illegible]	$13,000
3-story brick house and lot No. [illegible] Livingston-st., near Bond-st., lot [illegible]	12,[illegible]
House, stable and plot of ground on Clinton-av., 44.10 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., size of plot [illegible], J. McCorrill	71,750
4 lots adjoining, each 22.5x128, J. McCorrill	23,[illegible]
House and plot of ground n. s. of Butler-st., near Brooklyn-av., size of plot [illegible], John Munson	22,500
4 lots on n. e. corner of New-York-av. and Pacific-st., each 20x100, D. G. Fish	8,000
House and 2 lots adjoining, each lot 20x100, D. G. Fish	10,900

By James M. Miller.

2 3-story houses and lots Nos. 110 and 112 Bond-st., lots 20x25, Mr. Mitchell	8,600
3-story brick house and lot n. s. of Nelson-st., 20 ft. e. of Clinton-st., lot 20x100, Mr. Monroe	8,225

By J. Cole.

2 lots on n. s. of Hart-st., and 2 lots in rear, on Willoughby-st., each 25x100	5,100
4 lots on n. s. of Marcy-av., 50 ft. s. of Hickory-st., each 20x100	3,300
1 lot on n. e. corner of Tompkins-av. and Hart-st., 24x100	2,050
1 lot on n. s. of Hart-st., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	1,050
5 lots on s. e. corner of Spencer-st. and Willoughby-av., each 20x90	6,850
5 lots on Willoughby-av., adjoining above, same size	6,750
5 lots on e. s. of Skillman-st., 232 ft. n. of Park-av., each 20x100	3,750
15 lots adjoining, same size	10,500
5 lots w. s. of Bedford-av., 228 ft. n. of Park-av., each 20x100	6,800
5 lots adjoining, same size	6,500
5 lots adjoining, same size	6,300
2 lots adjoining, same size	2,540
3 lots s. s. of 17th-st., and 3 lots in rear, on Middle-st., each 25x100	6,000
1 lot s. s. of Degraw-st., 200 ft. s. of Rogers-av., 28 x127	800
1 lot n. s. of Hancock-st., and 1 lot in rear, 225 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100	470
5 lots adjoining, and 5 gores in rear	1,400
10 lots adjoining, and 10 gores in rear	4,700

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 houses and 3 acres in Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co., Jas. Baldwin	7,400

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bayard-st., s. s., No. 83, 25x75	$106,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Essex-st., 25x 50.11½	19,400
Delancey-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Essex-st., 25.¼x 50.11½	19,950
Essex-st., e. s., 51 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 19.2x75	12,700
Jane and Horatio sts., lots known by Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51 and 52	74,000
Mott-st., e. s., 189.6 ft. n. of Canal-st., 25.6x93.11	23,500
Peck-slip, No. 19, irregular	25,000
Warren-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of College-place, 25x75	17,000
2d-st., n. s., 82 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26.6x77	nom.
12th-st., s. s., 295.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	14,750
12th-st., s. s., 270.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	14,750
16th-st., n. s., 257.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x92	24,000
17th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 7th-av., 19x52	11,000
26th-st., s. s., 600 ft. e. of 9th-av., 26.6x98.9	20,500
27th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	16,000
30th-st., s. s., 412.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 12.6x74	27,500
31st-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	7,700
37th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,500
42d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	15,000
43d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100	15,000
46th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	6,000
47th-st., n. s., 441.2 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.2x43.11, $500 and other considerations.	
51st-st., s. s., 37 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.5	8,000
52d-st., s. s., 125.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.6x100.5	19,800
53d-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	6,383
53d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	
53d-st., s. s., 218.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x100.5	17,000
53d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.4x100.5	17,000
56th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 125x65.8	16,000
56th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	7,500
56th-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	19,000
61st-st., n. e. corner of 1st-av., 95x114	25,000
72d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x70.1	23,000
75th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x102.2	12,500
76th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	7,200
79th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x102.2	9,200
79th-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x204.4	11,300
81st-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2	
80th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x102.2	6,400
80th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x204.4	9,900
80th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x204.4	6,700
81st-st., n. s., 152.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25.5x102.2½	7,500
82d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x102.2	13,200
84th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 250x1 block	90,000
85th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	2,900
90th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.8	10,500
97th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.3	5,000
104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 150x100.11	19,000
114th-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.11	11,500
127th-st., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	6,700
133d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x90	5,000
134th-st., s. w. corner of 7th-av., 100x99.11	23,250
142d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x99.11	4,000
146th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 450x99.11	28,880
3d-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 34th-st., 24.8x100	38,500
3d-av., w. s., 60.3 ft. s. of 60th-st., 40.2x80	42,000
9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., known by No. 299, 24.8x100	4,400
9th-av., n. w. corner of 123d-st., 75x100	8,000
10th-av., e. s., 25.2½ ft. s. of 125th-st., 75.8x100	7,500
10th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 82d-st., 37.11x100	5,175

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 207, 5 years, per annum	$800
Henry-st., No. 20, 3 years, per annum	1,200
Wooster-st., No. 199, 5 years, per annum	2,800
Avenue B, No 273, 3 years, per annum	1,000
3d-av., No. 110, 3 years, per annum	2,400
6th-av., Nos. 430, 432, and 434, 1 year, per annum	4,500
6th-av., Nos. 430, 432, and 434, 2 years, per annum	5,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Conselyea-st., n. s., 600 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	$1,000
Court-st., e. s., 83.5 ft. s. of Douglass-st., 55x22.7x 19.10x&c.	9,100
Cumberland-st., e. s., 419.11 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 20 x100	10,000
Cumberland-st., w. s., 135 ft. w. of Lafayette-av. 15x100	8,500
Douglass-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x80	4,250
E-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,300
Fort Green-place, w. s., 90.6 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 60x170	1,000
Hancock-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Howard-av., 20x100	350
Houston-st., w. s., 107 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 100x 113.4	10,350
Jefferson-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100	4,500
John-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Bay-av., 100x100	820
John-st. and Broadway, s. e. cor., 100x100	1,525
John-st. and Union-av., s. e. cor., 100x200	2,140
Lorimer and Withers sts., s. w. cor., 75x100	3,200
Madison-st., n. s., 253 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 22x 100	7,500
Milton-st., s. s., 765 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 22x92.6	2,200
Pacific-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 25x100	1,600
Pacific and Nevins sts., n. w. cor., 15x90	9,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Troy-av., 43.10x26.9x 34.2x25	800
President-st., n. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x95	3,300
President-st., n. s., 142.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x95	1,650
Prospect-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Jay-st., 25x70	5,400
River-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	560
Bush-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	6,500
Ryerson-st., e. s., 216.8 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 16.8x100	5,400
Sackett-st. and Buffalo-av., n. e. corner, 100x100	960
Skillman-st., w. s., 142 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 23x100	4,000
Smith-st., s. w. s., 38.7 ft. w. of Church-st., 20x75	3,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 60x 100	3,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins av., 200x80.4x200.1x84.8	5,790
Van Buren-st., s. s., 204.8 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20x200x14.8x200.1	
Washington-st. and Union-av., s. w. corner, 180x 100	820
South 1st-st., n. s., 150 ft. s. e. of 7th-st., 25x77	5,100
South 4th-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of 6th-st., 20x92	7,500
North 5th-st., s. s., 87 ft. n. w. of 3d-st., 25x100	2,525
North 8th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 3d-st., 25x100	1,400
14th-st., n. s., 272.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 12.6x100	2,500
14th-st., n. s., 285.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20.6x100	3,500
41st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x200.4	310
Classon-av., e. s. 375.7 s. of Flushing-av., 25x97.4	4,000
Flatbush-av., e. s., 70 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 20x84.10 x18x93.2	8,500
Flushing-av., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 50x 100	6,000
Flushing-av. and Throop-av., s. e. corner, 25x100	9,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 22.6 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 45x 87.7	5,425
Fulton-av., s. s., 320 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100	2,300
Gates-av., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 200x100	16,000
Gates-av., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 50x200	1,750
Grand-av., e. s., 157.1 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18x101.6	5,650
Green and Carlton avs., n. e. cor., 25x100	17,000
Green-av., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Classon-av., 93x120x 24.2x43x118	9,750
Hudson-av. and Pacific-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	1,900
Lafayette-av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	1,250
Lewis-av. and Witherspoon-st., s. w. cor., 200x100	8,000
Marcy-av. and Hooper-st., northerly cor., 25x100	1,825
Marcy-av., w. s., 22 ft. n. of Hooper-st., 44x100	2,300
Stewart-av., s. e. s., 259.9 ft. w. of Cowenhoven-lane, 50x198.4	480
Tompkins-av., e. s., 62.6 ft. s. of Van Buren-st., 18.9x100	2,000
Willoughby and Lewis avs., n. w. corner, indefinite plot, Sheriff's sale	5
5th-av., n. s., 50.2 ft. w. of 66th-st., 50x100	490
Canarsie, indefinite plot, adjoining J. T. Cooper's	290

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., No. 163, store, &c., 3 years, per year	$1,200
Fulton-av., No. 209, store and house, 3 years, per year	480
Fulton and Pineapple sts., n. corner, house, 7 years, per year	2,300
Pineapple-st., No. 109, 6 years, per year	850
Reed and Conover sts., n. e. corner, 3 years, per year	300
North 9th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-st., 3 houses and lots, 2½ years, per year	1,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

High-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Webster-av., 25x75	[illegible]

Flushing.

Ireland road, Spring Hill Farm, est. F. Smith, 75 acres	$15,000

Glen Cove.

Carpenter and Coles sts., s. e. corner, 100x100	[illegible]

Hempstead.

Prospect-st., s. s., adjoining Baldwin's, 69x147x 112.6x143	$6,500
Court-house to Village road, w. s., adjoining Willett's, 9 acres	450
Court-house to Village road, w. s., adjoining Willett's, 9 acres	1,000
Smith's store to Baldwin's, both sides, adjoining Hall & Cornelius', [illegible] acres	3,200

Jamaica.

Brenton-st., e. s., [illegible] s. of Fulton-st., 50x201	$450

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Road from Catholic Church to C. Van Tassel's, n. s., adjoining L. Carpenter's, 1½ acres	[illegible]

Greenburgh.

Church-st., s. s., adjoining Mrs. J. Lawrence's, [illegible]	[illegible]
Tarrytown to White Plains road, adjoining W. Fowler's, [illegible] acres	[illegible]
White Plains to Lower Cross roads, s. s., W. Fowler's, [illegible] acres	[illegible]

Lewisboro.

Cross road to [illegible] road, n. s., adjoining [illegible] Barnes', [illegible] acres	[illegible]

Morrisania.

Jerome-place, e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Charles-place, 100x125	[illegible]
Mary-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington-av., e. s., [illegible]	[illegible]
Washington-av., w. s., [illegible], lot No. 17, 27x100	[illegible]
133d-st., s. s., [illegible] of Willis-av., 100x100	[illegible]
[illegible], 17 lots, C. S. [illegible] property	12,775
[illegible], s. s., [illegible] of Willis-av., [illegible]	[illegible]

North Castle.

Armonck to E. P. Smith's road, n. s., adj. Mary W. Palmer's, 72x230	$1,400

New-Rochelle.

New-Rochelle to White Plains road, w. s., adj. J. Cooper's, [illegible] acres	[illegible]

Westchester.

Westchester to Snuff Mill road, L. Hunt's property, 40 acres	$23,000

West Farms.

Lafayette-av., s. s., lot No. 95, Mount Hope, 100 x116	$1,700
1st-st. and Avenue B, n. w. corner, 100x119	3,500

White Plains.

Broadway, e. s., S. Van Dusen's property, 4 acres	$8,600
Grove-st. and Railroad-av., s. w. corner, 50x150	8,000
Lexington-av. and New-York road, s. e. corner, 90x100	950
New-York and Harlem Railroad, w. s., adjoining J. W. Mills'	15,000
Railroad and Lexington avs., n. e. corner, 50x129	25,000

Yonkers.

Gwinnett-st., e. s., 400 ft. n. of St. Mary-st., 37x100	$5,400
Washington-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 25 x100	3,500
Lots Nos. 10 and 11, map Charles Darke's property, 50x90	500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Adams-st., e. s., 290 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x99	$3,000
Adams-st., e. s., 315 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 75x99	3,800
Baldwin-st., n. s., 384 ft. w. of West-st., 21x98	1,800
Bleecker and Summit sts., 100 ft. from n. e. corner of, 60x100	3,500
Broad-st., indefinite lot, 9x50	3,000
Bergen-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of West Banks-st., 75 x100	8,000
Boston-st., w. s., 450 ft. from South Orange-av., 30x91	2,800
Clinton-st., n. s., 24 ft. w. of Lawrence-st., 20x44	4,800
Catharine-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 20 ft. front	3,000
Chatham-st., e. s., 185 ft. n. of New-st., 15x97	1,500
Clinton-st., s. s., indefinite lot, 28x119	7,600
Fair-st., n. s., 64 ft. e. of Liberty-st., 32x60	5,000
High-st., w. s., 113 ft. n. of James-st., 27x100	650
Mulberry-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 25x110	17,000
McKenzie-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Sidney-st., 25x100	2,500
McKenzie-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Sidney-st., 25x100	
Miller-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Halstead-av., 75x100	1,700
Market-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Grove-st., 44x63	9,600
New-st., n. s., 231 ft. w. of Plane-st., 25x102	7,000
Newark-st., w. s., 105 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 25x97	900
North Broad-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 27x102	1,000
Pennsylvania-av., e. s., 85 ft. s. of Greenwich-st., 30x100	5,000
Pennington-st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 25x90	1,975
Sussex-av., s. s., indefinite lot, 23x100	650
Tichenor-st., n. s., between Orchard-st. and New-Jersey Railroad-av., 25x102	4,500
William-st., s. s., two indefinite lots, 30x150 and 14x30	8,300
Walnut-st., s. s., 16 ft. w. of Railroad-av., 24 ft. front	5,600
Warren-st., 124 ft. from indefinite corner, 32x56	3,500
Washington-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 83x160	15,000
Wickliffe-st., e. s., 302 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 26x95	5,000

Jersey City.

Jersey-av., 16.8 ft. n. of Railroad-av., 16.8x74.6	$6,200
Wayne-st., n. s., Third Ward, 16.8x110	9,000

Hoboken.

Garden, corner 2d-st., 25x100	$14,300
Jefferson, corner 11th-st., 25x100	4,000

Hudson City.

Lot No. 25, block No. 103, Madison-av., s. s., Mills & Davey's map, 25x94	$1,000

North Bergen.

Grove-st. and Patterson Plank road, s. w. corner, 77x153	$1,725
Lots Nos. 21, 22, block No. 4, De Mott's map, 50 x100	
Bergenwood road and newly opened street, n. w. corner, 100x358	5,697
Lots Nos. 22 to 27 and 46 to 51, inclusive block No. 5, map of West Bergen, each 25x100	4,800
Bostwick-av., s. s., lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, 75x100	1,375

Bergen.

Hudson-av., n. w. s., lot of Merseles' property, 50x240	$3,600
Westview-av., corner Boland-st., 75x90	3,000

IMPORTANT SALE OF 36 CHOICE LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

In plots to suit purchasers, at the junction of

The Grand Drive, The Avenue St. Nicholas

AND THE

Morningside-av.

AT

150TH-ST.

PART OF THE

VAN RENSSELAER ESTATE.

THE WHOLE IS A BEAUTIFUL PLATEAU, level on the grade of the Grand Drive and the Avenue St. Nicholas, both of which intersect in front of these lots, and make them precisely such a plot as Madison-square, opposite 5th-av. Hotel, with the Morningside-av., having the same relative position to the property offered above that Madison-av. does to Madison square.

THE OUTLOOK IS MAGNIFICENT.

Large portions of the island, Westchester County and the Harlem River, with their bridges, boulevards, groves and residences, are spread out in full view as upon a map below.

FROM ITS EASTERN EDGE

the land slopes rapidly down to the level of that portion of the island lying between Washington Heights and Harlem and East Rivers, thus securing FOR ALL TIME, unobstructed views of a most CHARMING LANDSCAPE, the grade being 120 feet above tide-water.

THE WIDENING OF AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS is to begin at once, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Central Park, as the report of the Commissioners of Award and Assessment is already completed.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS

being a diagonal, crossing all the parallel avenues north of the Park, is the shortest and most popular drive between the upper and lower portions of the City, by way of the Park.

The grade and character of the land are such that building can begin immediately.

CROTON WATER

is to be supplied to this vicinity at once, as the high service reservoir at High Bridge is nearly completed.

Distance to the 8th-av., one block; to the Hudson River Railroad Station at 152d-st., six minutes' walk.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house for sale, very reasonably, and with immediate possession, in 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. It is 16.8x45 feet, and in most perfect order throughout. Dumb waiter, butler's pantry, &c.

For further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON ONE OF the wide streets, and within one block of entrance to the Park, a full four-story, heavy-built brown-stone house, 18x57. Is one of the best built and most complete houses in the City; rear of Philadelphia brick; every improvement—silver burglar-proof safe, stationary ice-chest, furnace, &c., &c.; whole house beautifully decorated in oil, by Leuthner; price $30,500, much under its value; terms easy. Apply to the owner, on the premises, 79th-st., corner of Madison-av., between 10 and 12, or after 6 P. M., corner Lexington-av. and 43d-st.

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

350 CITY LOTS,

IN PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE PROPERTY RECENTLY SOLD FOR LEWIS G. MORRIS,

on and adjacent to

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

These lots lie on the grade, are a short distance from the railroads, and in the immediate vicinity of CHURCHES, SCHOOL-HOUSES, AND A WELL-SETTLED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Parties desiring to visit the property, can do so by carriage through Central-av. to the hotel adjoining, or by railroad to Tremont, thence to Central-avenue Hotel, where an agent will be in attendance from 1 to 5 P. M. The prices of these lots will be from

$500 to $1,000 per Lot,

60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, thus offering a rare opportunity to people of moderate means. Maps of the property and other particulars can be obtained by applying to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PARCEL OF PROPERTY, 100 x122, covered with buildings, fronting 100 feet on Cortlandt-st., near Broadway; leased for one year for a large figure; suitable for bank or institution; a large part can remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—CORNER, PRIVATE, ALL IMprovements; cheapest house in Twentieth Ward. Also, first-class and tenement property in all parts of this City and surroundings; first, second and third mortgages cashed. Apply at No. [illegible] 9th-av. J. E. HATCH & CO.

J. S. COOK & CO., REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. [illegible] Murray-st.—Personal attention given to buying and selling property, renting, collecting, and all business appertaining thereto. Good tenement property will receive personal attention and prompt returns made.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison-av., a very elegant extension house, with extra lot and stable fronting on street in rear; if not sold, will be rented with the furniture to a private family at $1,200 per month, for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL BUT very pretty [illegible] house [illegible], with or without stable, [illegible] chandeliers and [illegible]; terms easy. Apply to owner, corner Lexington-av. and 60th-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—[illegible] GAN, No. [illegible]

BULKHEAD, WATER RIGHTS AND 20 lots for sale, on southerly side of 28th-st., fronting East River. M. PORTER, No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE OLD BOWERS FARM,

CONTAINING

300 CITY LOTS,

ON

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

IN PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE MOST CENTRAL PROPERTY IN THE LOCALITY,

SITUATED ON THE BOULEVARD,

at the junction of

TENTH-AV.,

GRAND AND RIVER DRIVES

AT 187TH-ST.

PART OF THE

LORILLARD ESTATE.

This property is delightfully situated on a beautiful plateau on the Grand Boulevard, at the intersection of 10th-av. and the Grand and River Drives. It lies directly in the line of improvement, and will soon be absorbed in

THE UPWARD MARCH

of this great commercial emporium, and, from its elevated position, it must command high prices for aristocratic residences, as no art can obstruct the views of a most charming landscape, spreading below in every variety of valley, plain and river scenery.

THE PROSPECT IS MAGNIFICENT, as large portions of the island, Westchester County and the Harlem River are unfolded to the view, and present a picture of unrivaled beauty, with glistening serpentine waters, broad, winding boulevards, handsome bridges and elegant residences embowered in groves.

ITS ACCESSIBILITY

makes it an available and particularly desirable property for residences in a section of the City noted for its beauty of scenery and elegant surroundings, and may be readily reached by the Hudson River Railroad, and in the Summer months by steamboat from Harlem that lands at the dock near the foot of this property and connects with the Harlem Ferry to Peck-slip.

THE GRADE AND CHARACTER of the land are such that building can begin immediately.

CROTON WATER is to be supplied to this vicinity at once, as the high service reservoir at High Bridge is nearly completed.

The property is sold by a good title in fee simple, and will be conveyed by full covenant and warrantee deeds, free and clear of all incumbrance, and 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, thus offering a rare opportunity to people of moderate means. Maps of the property and other particulars can be obtained by applying to

JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 115 East 55th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., north side.

One four-story E. b. brown-stone front house, No. 326 East 55th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d avs.

One three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, south side of 52d-st., near 2d-av.

One four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in Beekman-place, between 49th and 50th sts.

All strictly first-class houses, and ready for occupation.

For terms apply to office of WILLIAM S. CARR & CO., No. 110 Centre-st., corner of Franklin-st., or WILLIAM J. CARR, No. 319 East 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FOR SALE,

BY G. LESPINASSE, NO. 35 JOHN-ST.

8 lots on Washington Heights	$20,000
8 lots in Carmansville	24,000
22 lots on 195th-st. and Naegle-av.	4,500

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 20.6x55x100.5; parlors, stairs and halls solid walnut; dumb waiter, butler's pantry, speaking tubes; sunken area; heavy stone railings. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 304 West 58th-st., first new house west of 8th-av., fronting Circle Boulevard and Central Park; hard wood doors and trimming; 21x56x100.5; will be sold low. LEROY CLARK, foot West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 44 West 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price $30,000; one-half can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment brown-stone front house and lot, No. 35 East 30th-st., near Madison-av., 20x98½; possession 1st May. Apply to WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, AN EXTRA-size corner lot, on Broadway, below Canal-st., subject to a short lease; suitable for a bank. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BRADHURST ESTATE.

The easterly half of the block bounded by 146th and 147th sts. and

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS,

containing about

33 LOTS.

They will be sold in plots of one or more lots, to suit buyers, and upon easy terms. For maps and other particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

$14,000 AND $11,000 EACH, $7,000 mortgage each—For three well-built three-story high-stoop houses, in splendid order, with possession. Apply at No. 71 East 52d-st., near Madison-av. Open all day.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE

16th and 18th Ward

BROOKLYN LOTS

ON EASY TERMS.

JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell, THURSDAY, April 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Samuel Lord, Esq., late senior partner of the house of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, eighty valuable Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ward Brooklyn lots.

Johnson-st. and Union-av., southeast corner, 2 lots.
Johnson-st., 100 feet east of Union-av., 4 full lots.
Kingsland-av. and Division-st., southeast cor., 4 lots.
Kingsland-av. and Bennett-st., southeast cor., 6 lots.
Parker-st., 150 feet west of Debevoise-av., 7 lots.
William-st., 100 feet north of Richardson-st., 4 lots.
William-st., w. s., 100 feet north of Herbert-st., 4 lots.
Kingsland-av., west side, 8 lots, entire front between Frost and Withers sts.
Kingsland-av. and Jackson-st., northwest cor., 2 lots.
Jackson-st., north side, 200 feet west of Kingsland-av., 6 lots.
Jackson-st., south side, opposite above, 1 large gore.
Richardson-st., south side, 300 feet west of Kingsland-av., 4 lots.
Frost-st., n. s., 200 feet west of Kingsland-av., 4 lots.
Meeker-av. and North Henry-st., southwest junction, 7 lots.
Meeker-av. and Russell-st., northwest corner, 6 lots.
Henry-st., west side, 114 feet s. of Herbert-st., 1 lot.
Richardson-st., north side, 50 feet west of North Henry-st., 2 lots.
Ainslie-st., south side, between Kingsland and Debevoise avs., 4 lots.
Bennett-st., north side, in rear of above, 4 lots.

Full warrantee deeds. Printed abstracts to all purchasers, free of charge.

Terms very easy. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage; ten per cent. on day of sale, and sixty days will be given for the payment of the remaining twenty per cent.

The lots are all high and dry, on good grades. Several railroads run in their immediate vicinity. Terms easy.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' offices, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW Anglo-Italian brown-stone house, on Schermerhorn-st., west of Hoyt; size of house, 21x48 feet; lot, 100 feet; three stories, basement, cellar, and attic, with French roof; all the modern improvements; black-walnut doors on parlor floor, and walnut stairs; about ten minutes' walk from the ferries. Apply to R. H. DAY, builder, No. 215 State-st., near Court.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 182 GATES-av., near Classon-av., a handsome three-story brick house, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar, [illegible] the use of the actual owner, who [illegible] to go abroad; all modern improvements; [illegible]. Apply there at any time.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, [illegible] No. 13 Columbia-st., with all modern improvements. Apply at No. [illegible], Brooklyn, or [illegible], New-York, to A. O. READ.

LOTS FOR SALE—212 LOTS, WITH LARGE front on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn. Also, 18 acres, south side Staten Island. Apply to WM. R. CLARK, No. 120 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., [illegible] brown-stone front [illegible] houses, [illegible] 21, 22 and 23 feet; lots 20 to 110 feet. The 23-feet house is a corner, with elegant bay windows, [illegible]. These houses have been built [illegible] thorough and [illegible] manner, under the supervision of the owner; all modern improvements complete; black-walnut doors and vestibule doors, stairs and stair-casings of the most elegant design; black-walnut sash and polished plate glass; dining-room and halls wainscotted in black-walnut; independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash basins, butler's pantry, &c.; about eighteen rooms, twelve pantries, and any amount of drawers for table linen, &c.; hot-air furnaces; 15 to 20 minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price $25,000, $20,000 and $22,000, about one-half cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, Owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT LONGMEADOW, Mass., four miles from Springfield, a fine country seat; six acres of choice land, with a handsome modern built brick house, slate roof, with 13 (mostly large) rooms, barn, with stable, carriage and shop rooms, arranged in good order; centrally located in the immediate vicinity of church, schools, post office, &c., on high ground, with fine view of Connecticut River and valley, and the Berkshire Hills; abundance of fruit of all varieties. A pair of fancy matched horses also for sale by the owner. Can be seen at the Massasoit Stables, Springfield, Mass.

This place is offered low. For particulars and directions about visiting the place, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' walk of New-Providence Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, a country place, with 6¼ acres of land. The house is frame, filled in with brick, has double floors, and was built by days' work in the best manner and of the best materials. It has 20 rooms excluding kitchen, laundry, cellars, store-rooms, waiter's pantry, &c. Water all through the house, bath-room, &c. The house is lighted by gas and has furnace and every other convenience. The stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings are large and convenient. The place and vicinity enjoy the advantages of beautiful scenery, pleasant drives, and a perfectly healthy air. For further particulars apply to EDWARD G. BLACK, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

AT $6,500—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, one hour from City, a neat cottage in complete order; nine rooms, handsomely papered and painted; water in the house; large barn, carriage-house, and store-house, fine large hennery, piggery, &c.; all in the best condition; six acres of choice land in lawn, garden and meadow, and a good apple orchard and other fruit trees; house and lawn surrounded with fine shade; beautiful stream of water running through the premises; situated on high ground; very healthy, desirable and cheap. For particulars apply to S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT RAHWAY—AN ELEgant country seat, within one mile of depot; 27 acres, handsomely laid out, in garden, lawns, fish-pond, fruit and ornamental trees; brick house, brown-stone finish, about 45 feet square, three stories and basement, double staircase, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, &c.; the house, outbuildings and improvements first-class; would cost fully $50,000; will be sold for $37,000; terms liberal. FLATT, GRAHAM & CO., Rahway, or D. STEWART, No. 140 Duane-st.

AT NEWARK—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE for sale; brick house, eight rooms, bath-room, closets, fine cellar, &c.; house very convenient and in good repair; lot 100x100; garden in fine condition, with choice fruit; the whole so arranged that, if desired, three building lots can be sold off and a full-sized house lot retained; price reasonable. Inquire between 3 and 4 o'clock at Cashier's desk, office of J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., or address H. R. M., Post Office Box No. 897.

FOR SALE—ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, or would let, a beautiful location in Monmouth County, N. J., for a private residence or as a boarding-house, situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch hotels, and convenient to the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad. House contains twenty rooms; plenty of shade. Address S. H. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, N. J.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE, NEARLY new, built with excellent taste, in the centre of Milford, Conn., with six acres of highly cultivated and ornamented land; church, school, Post Office and railroad accommodations within three minutes' walk; price $16,000; possession given May 15. Apply to
H. D. PINNEO, Milford, Conn.;
WM. W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.;
JAS. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A house, with 2½ acres of land, at Nyack, N. Y., on the Hudson River; well built, and in good order; two large parlors, dining-room, kitchen, and laundry, and eight sleeping-rooms; fine fruit and shade trees; well of good water, bored through rock; access to the City by Hudson River and North Jersey Railroads; also by steamboats. Apply to R. P. EELLS, broker, at Nyack, or to WM. MACKAY, No. 20 West 31st-st.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, a large house, (18 rooms,) with about six acres of land, commanding an elegant view of the Sound. The house is situated near the depot on elevated ground, contains closet, bath, furnace, range, and will be sold or let, with or without the furniture, which is very handsome; the location and scenery is unsurpassed by any other there. For terms apply to the undersigned on the premises. A. AMOUX.

RAHWAY.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 20 acres of land, for sale, 1¼ miles from station; dwelling is modern in appearance, 30x40, wing 25x30, extension 15x20; three stories, containing 15 rooms, with marble mantels, range, stationary tubs, &c.; barn and carriage-house; land in good condition, sloping to the south; fine shade and considerable fruit. $15,000. A. D. MELLICK Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF A SPLENDID property at Newburg, on the Hudson, at the Orange Hotel in Newburg, on SATURDAY, April 10.—Lot 166x160 feet; house is large; suitable for boarding-school or boarding-house; commanding a fine view of the Hudson to West Point; only ten minutes' from depot. For particulars apply to BALDWIN & IRVIN, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLOT IN EAST New-York, bounded by East New-York-av. and Broadway, Stone-av., Boulevard and Williamson-av. This is a portion of the "Williamson Farm," and is ½ mile nearer Atlantic and Fulton avs. than the lots lately sold at auction of "Williamson Farm." Apply to L. C. HILL, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn, office of E. H. Babcock.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STAtion, 24 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, country seats, houses, lots, farms and building sites, in vicinity of depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey; also, 2,500 acres of land at Fincastle, Va. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE of Bennington, Vt., near the railroad depot, a very large and spacious brick house, two or three stories high, 34x82, well adapted for a Summer boarding-house or institution; the grounds embrace 1½ acres, beautifully shaded with fruit and shade trees; the surroundings are among the finest in New-England. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL residence and twenty-eight acres, (eight acres in choice fruit and berries;) first-rate buildings; good roads; ten minutes from New-Jersey Railroad station; $7,000. Another of fifty acres (adjoining) for $3,500. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GREAT BARGAIN. —A splendid villa, worth $15,000, with 100 acres of valuable suburban property, worth $50,000, for sale at a great sacrifice for cash; credit price for the whole, $50,000; cash price, $30,000; to be laid out with adjacent properties in a villa park. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—Two parcels of land, one at Gifford's Railroad Station of 35 acres, one at Ettingville Railroad Station of 26 acres; fine building sites; one and a quarter hours' ride from New-York City, one half mile from Bay Shore. For particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—PRICE $3,250—A COTTAGE house containing nine rooms, besides cellar and garret; both well and cistern water; eight minutes' walk from Market-st. Depot in Newark; $1,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply or address C. H. LEONARD, (old No.) 316 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, one of the finest residences in Richmond, Va., with all modern improvements, fronting on three avenues. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A BEAUTIful place near the Pound, with abundance of fruit trees, good house, barn and other outbuildings. For particulars apply at JACOB MENDEL'S, New-Haven Depot, 27th-st.

$5,500, HALF CASH.—GOOD STONE house, ten rooms; large outbuildings; eight acres of land; plenty of fruit; situation Moncey, near depot, 33 miles from City; owner about leaving; great bargain. F. JAY BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ON MOUNTAIN, NEAR Llewellyn Park, fine residence and stables; fourteen acres in lawn and garden; finely wooded; views unsurpassed. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THE ATTENtion of buyers is invited to building lots of any desirable size and location, for sale, at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, in Westchester County, on high grounds, with fine views; only one hour from New-York, at $400, $600, $1,000, $1,400, $2,000, $2,500; some of which are very desirable, having all the modern improvements, extensive outbuildings, fine fruit and shade trees, handsome lawns, gardens, &c.; some of which are offered for sale or exchange for City property. Particulars with S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—AT BLOOMINGDALE, ON [illegible] house, stable, bath-house, &c., [illegible] fruit and shade trees; [illegible] by Rev. Dr. McVickar. Apply at No. [illegible] to S. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. [illegible]

TO LET—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, on Lee-av., near Ross-st., Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; rent low. Will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM HILL, No. 112 William-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—STORE NO. [illegible] WATER-ST.
Store and basement No. 28 Cedar-st.
Store and basement No. [illegible]-av., corner 20th-st.
Store and basement No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.
Hotel Nos. 8 and 10 Park-row.
House No. [illegible] Bond-st.
House No. [illegible] Bond-st.
House No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.
House No. 10 [illegible]-st.
House No. 23 Clinton-place.
House No. 14 St. Mark's-place.
House No. 12 Oak-st.
House, &c. No. 45 East 11th-st.
House No. 4 Charlton-st.
House No. 5 Varick-place.
House No. 131 East 13th-st.
House No. 212 East 50th-st.
Lot and buildings No. 213 East 27th-st.
Apply at No. 102 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock; or No. 149 East 27th-st.
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT GLEN Cove, L. I., within three minutes' walk of the railroad and on the direct route of omnibus from the landing; completely and handsomely furnished throughout; a fine garden of over an acre, well stocked with fruit, &c. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS—A FINE country seat, twenty-five acres, near Matteawan, one mile from Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad, with large orchard, garden, green-house, ice-house and stables; house in complete order, with furnace and hot and cold water throughout.
JOSEPH B. BLOSSOM, No. 164 Front-st.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, WITHIN twenty-five minutes of Wall-st. Ferry, (constant communication per Bay Ridge ferry-boat or Brooklyn cars,) a very handsome Anglo-Italian villa, delightfully situated amid one acre of pleasure grounds; good sea view, with stabling, coach-house, &c. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 62 Reade-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FINE house, handsomely located on the corner of Winyah-av. and White Plains road, (opposite the residence of George G. Sickles,) containing twelve rooms. Also one house, containing eight rooms, desirable for small family. Apply to J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR, a charming country residence, with every convenience and only fifty minutes' from the City; any party desiring to rid themselves of extortionate rents will here find every requirement. Address Box No. 1,225 Post Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON CENTRAL-AV., a large double house, with garden, lawn of two acres, carriage-house and stable, half a mile from Woodlawn depot, Harlem Railroad; shade and fruit; will be let by the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., FOR THE season, a year from May 1, a large furnished house, with carriage-house and 3½ acres of lawn and garden, or with gardener's cottage and 11 acres, to a small family; rent low. For terms, &c., apply to J. A. WEED, No. 537 Pearl-st., near Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 444 West 20th-st. Also three-story and basement, No. 229 East 84th-st., first house east of 1st-av. Also two-story and basement house, 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts. Apply to GEORGE W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, MIDway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, in view of the Bay, a very desirable first-class furnished house for six months. Apply at No. 91 Columbia-st. before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M., or at No. 258 Broadway, New-York, office of Home Life Insurance Company.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE SEAson, an attractive place in Westchester County, within one hour of New-York; house not modern, but commodious; 12 rooms; garden planted, fruit, &c.; cow and poultry if desired; rent $1,000. Inquire of J. H. WELSH, Esq., No. 896 Broadway.

AMITY-ST.—TO LET, THE THREE-STORY house No. 32, just painted, papered, and put in complete order throughout; possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, after 9½ A. M. this day.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, unfurnished, 20x45, No. 508 7th-av., near 42d-st.; good order; all improvements; $1,800; to be seen from 12 to 4. Apply to owner, No. 149 West 46th-st.

NO. 8 CHARLTON-ST.—TO LET TO A small family; rent low; has all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to SMITH E. LANE, No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 24.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, STABLE and 1½ acre ground; 30 minutes by Hudson River Railroad; all modern improvements. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. [illegible] 8th-av., or at No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 3, second floor, to E. H. MEAD.

ORANGE, N. J.—LARGE STONE MANSION with outbuildings, abundant fruit; extensive grounds; leased cheap to a desirable tenant; price $1,600. For particulars apply to SAM'L DIETZ, Esq., No. 132 William-st.

BRICK COTTAGE TO LET WITH STAble, garden of 12 lots, plenty of shade trees, fruit, &c., at Highbridgeville, near McComb's Dam Bridge. Apply at No. 116 Wall-st., or A. KEMP, No. 100 Murray-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, containing three rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; references required; rent $200. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., near 3d-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN WEST 31ST-ST., a four-story brown-stone house, in a quiet and respectable neighborhood; rent $2,100 per annum. Apply to JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a four-story brown-stone house in 35th-st., near Park-av.; private family.
VAN ZANDT BROS. & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET ON BLOOMingdale road, about half a mile south of Manhattanville; pleasant Summer and Winter residence; to let very low, to a private family only. Apply at No. 51 5th-av.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION —Two floors, two large rooms and one room on third floor of House No. 128 Orchard-st.; pleasant surroundings and only one family in the house.

A THREE-STORY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Rent will be boarded out by the owner; situated in the Eighteenth Ward. Address J. K., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES ON NORTH SIDE of 20th-st., about 100 feet east of Broadway; fine location for business. Apply to M. DIEFENDORF, No. 14 Wall-st.

A SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED house, with all modern improvements, to let, in East 31st-st.; rent $130 per month. Call on or address H. H. THOMPSON, No. 73 Duane-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 210 West 43d-st. Apply to JAMES SYMINGTON, No. 9 West 35th-st., or 37 Beaver-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment house in 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; modern improvements. WM. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

PLEASANT OFFICES,

(WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE DESIRABLE)

In the Building - - No. 254 Broadway.

OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL,

(Single or in suites,)

TO LET OR LEASE.

Possession 1st of May, or earlier if desired. Apply at office of

Home Life Insurance Co., 258 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

FOR RENT—THE UNION BUILDINGS, AT the intersection of E-st. and Pennsylvania-av., Washington; the buildings contain 40 finished rooms, and foundation walls in rear for 100 more; the lot is 70 feet front on E-st., and 159½ feet deep, and the location is the most desirable in Washington for a hotel kept on the European plan; the premises will be put on long lease. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. DURYEA, No. 48 Pine-st., at James B. Taylor's office, or of the owner at the Ebbett House, Washington.
O. B. MATTESON.

TO LEASE—HALF OF PIER NO. 52 EAST River and bulkhead, along with three storage stores and six lots adjoining, and opposite pier and fronting on water. Apply to HENRY BERGH, No. 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STEAM POWER, FROM 10 TO 40 horse, to let.—Four floors, 50x60 feet, splendid light. Possession May 1. Apply to C. KOEHLER, corner 11th-av. and 21st-st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, in the five-story stone front building, 50x100, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st. Apply to J. W. LYALL, No. 55 Hudson-st.

WELL-LIGHTED, LARGE AND small rooms to let, with or without steam power, on 9th and 10th sts., near Avenue D. Rent moderate. Apply to J. & W. F. YOUNGS, No. 737 East 9th-st.

UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY SIDE, near 16th-st., third floor, (31x80,) to let from May 1st. Inquire on premises, of BELL BROS., No. 35 Union-square.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—Stores and lofts, Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIREproof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 22.

TO DRY GOODS AND CARPET DEALERS.—To let, a first-class store on 6th-av. Apply to WILLIAM WEST, No. 142 West 19th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—NO. 63 BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED HOUSE wanted, between Central Park and Riverdale, or Central Park and Macomb's Dam; coach-house, stable and nice grounds; modern improvements; rent not to exceed $500 per month, for one or more years. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,298 Post Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED UP town, thoroughly furnished with bedding, bed and table linen, china, &c., for a family of four adults; will pay $300 per month for one or more years; no answer noticed unless full particulars are sent to Box No. 2,540 Post Office.

A TRUSTWORTHY MAN AND WIFE wish to take charge of a gentleman's house; no incumbrance; good reference. Call or address for one week at No. 57 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

A MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE TO take charge of a house during the absence of the family in the country or Europe; can be well recommended. Address F. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM FOR A SMALL PRIvate school; location between 2d and 4th avs., 24th and 33d sts. Address R. V., No. 28 Lexington-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ESTATE OF WM. WEYMAN, DECEASED.

FREDERICK H. MAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

159 WEST SIDE LOTS,

Between 91st and 94th sts., on the GRAND BOULEVARD, Bloomingdale Road and HUDSON RIVER, fronting RIVERSIDE PARK, as follows:

25 lots on the GRAND BOULEVARD, between 91st and 93d sts.

35 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., between 91st and 93d sts.

10 lots on the east side of the new avenue, fronting the NEW RIVERSIDE PARK.

24 lots in the NEW RIVERSIDE PARK, the purchaser to be entitled to the awards when made.

65 lots and gores on the north and south sides of 92d and 93d sts., between the Grand Boulevard and the new avenue, fronting Riverside Park.

9 valuable WATER FRONT lots on the Hudson River. All of the above lots are finely located in what must become the most beautiful portion of the City. The title to the property is indisputable. The assessments for the new boulevard are paid.

The sale being in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, will be PEREMPTORY AND WITHOUT RESERVE, and every lot will be SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

SIXTY PER CENT. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, MERCER, BEEKMAN, ANN AND PEARL STS., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Frederick H. Man, Esq., Referee:

BROADWAY AND MERCER-ST.—The valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Broadway, 127.4 north of Houston-st., running through to and fronting on Mercer-st., and known as No. 623 Broadway and No. 162 Mercer-st.

BEEKMAN AND ANN STS.—The five-story brick store and lot situate on the southerly side of Beekman-st., 71.1 west of Gold-st., running through to and fronting on Ann-st., known as No. 55 Beekman-st. and No. 83 Ann-st.

PEARL-ST.—The five-story marble front building and lot situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., 52.10 north of Wall-st., and known as No. 153 Pearl-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 97TH AND 98TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

97TH-ST.—Four lots situated on the north side of 97th-st., 200 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100.11.

98TH-ST.—Two lots situated on the south side of 98th-st., 250 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100.11.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORES AND LOTS NOS. 17 AND 19 GREENWICH-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-AV.—The two lots of land, with the three-story frame and brick stores and dwellings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-av., between Christopher and West 10th sts., and known as Nos. 17 and 19. No. 19 has water throughout; gas in store. No. 17 has water and gas throughout.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 50TH-ST., AND LEASE OF LOTS ON 48TH-ST.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

48TH-ST.—The lease of three lots situate on the south side of 48th-st., 598 feet west of 5th-av. The lease is from Columbia College, twenty-one years to run from 1866, with three renewals of twenty-one years each; annual ground-rent, $1,254; each 25x100 feet.

50TH-ST.—Four lots situate on the south side of 50th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.; each 25x100.5 feet. Seventy per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 65TH-ST., BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

65TH-ST.—Four lots situate on the southerly side of 65th-st., 200 feet east of the Grand Drive or Boulevard, and near Central Park, each 25 by one-half block. 65th-st. is opened, flagged, guttered and curbed.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF ROBERT SMITH, Esq.

NEWARK LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

NEWARK LOTS.

One hundred fine building lots on and near the NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR CAR RAILROAD, ON THE OLD ROAD TO BLOOMFIELD AND ON HILLSIDE, SMITH AND HARVEST STS., adjoining the City of Newark on the town line. Splendid property. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage for three years. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 129TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

5TH-AV.—The first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, east side 5th-av., 112.8 feet south of 130th-st. House is 18.6x42 feet, with party walls, in good order, and contains all the conveniences. Lot 18.6x110 feet.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 46 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

EAST 9TH-ST.—Lease of the lot, with the handsome first-class three-story and attic high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 46 East 9th-st., south side, between Broadway and University-place, house 25x50, with 20 feet extension, two stories high, party walls both sides; lot 25x93.11; leased from the Sailors' Snug Harbor; has six years to run from May 1, 1869, at ground rent of $200 per annum, taxes and assessments; possession May 1, 1869.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON 9TH-AV., NEW-YORK, AND HUDSON CITY, NEW-JERSEY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

9TH-AV.—The valuable lot with front and rear buildings, No. 402 9th-av., east side, near 35th-st.; front house three-story brick, 24.8x36.6; rear house two-story brick, 24.8x23; lot 24.8x100.

HUDSON-AV., HUDSON CITY.—Two lots west side, 50 feet south of Broad-st., each 25x100.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NORTHWEST CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 152D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

10TH-AV.—The four valuable lots northwest corner 10th-av. and 152d-st., each 25x100 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. M. C. MARSH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—ON SATURDAY, APRIL 10, at Westfield, N. J., a part of the estate of the late Dr. Osborn, in large lots, very convenient to depot, and beautifully located. For particulars apply at office, No. 40 Pine-st., basement.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—GAMALIEL G. SMITH and MARGARET H. TEN EYCK, his wife, Plaintiffs, against ELIZA L. LENTILHON, EDWARD L. SMITH and others, Defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action on the 9th day of March, 1869, I, John N. Whiting, the referee therein named for the purpose of carrying into effect said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, through Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit: All that certain messuage or dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Pearl-st., in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 178 on Pearl-st., bounded northerly in front by Pearl-st., easterly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to John Mason, southerly in the rear by a lot of ground belonging to the parties of the first part, and westerly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to Joshua Waddington, containing in breadth in front thirty-one feet seven inches, and in the rear twenty-seven feet ten inches, and in length on the easterly side one hundred and two feet, and on the westerly side one hundred feet nine inches, be the said contents more or less.

Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the present Fifteenth, late Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of thirty-seven lots of ground in said Fifteenth Ward of said City, made by W. B. Doughty, City surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York (on which said map is written the title of a suit in chancery wherein Henry [illegible] complainant, and Robert [illegible] and others were defendants) by the number 12, [illegible] a lot of ground [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] three and a half inches.—Dated New-York, March [illegible] 1869. JOHN N. WHITING, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

mh10-law7wW

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
MONDAY, APRIL 12,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
80 VALUABLE CITY LOTS
AND
WATER FRONTS
ON ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH-ST.,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
fronting on Tenth-av., Boulevard and Harlem River.

This property is situated within a few hundred feet of the junction of all the avenues and boulevards, and within six blocks of four churches, schools, &c., &c.

The location of the property is unrivaled, and no finer view of the surrounding country can be found on the island.

Title perfect. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

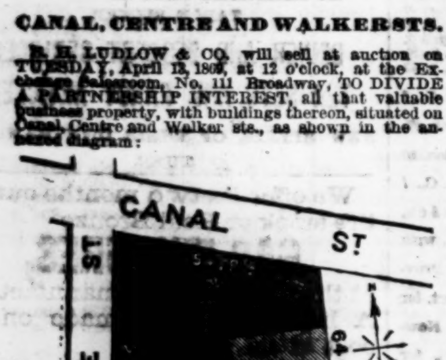
For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer,
NO. 28 PINE-ST.,
OR TO G. LESPINASSE, NO. 35 JOHN-ST.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

Valuable Business Property.

127 FEET FRONTAGE ON
CANAL, CENTRE AND WALKER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, TO DIVIDE A PARTNERSHIP INTEREST, all that valuable business property, with buildings thereon, situated on Canal, Centre and Walker sts., as shown in the annexed diagram:



The Title of this property comes from the Lorillard Estate. Possession immediate. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BUILDING LOTS ON 11TH-AV., 59TH AND 60TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

11th-av., southwest corner 59th-st.—One lot, 25.1x100; 11th-av. is sewered, and 59th-st. is curbed, guttered and flagged.

60th-st.—Two lots, north side, 40 feet east of 11th-av., each lot 20x100.5; party wall west side. 60th-st. is curbed, guttered, flagged and sewered.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

Bond-st.—The extra large lot of ground, with the three-story attic and basement brick house, No. 1 Bond-st., south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, and northeast corner of Cross-lane; lot 28 feet front and rear by 114.6 east side, and 114.6 west side. Possession May 1, 1869.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THREE VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D-AV., NEAR 78TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

3d-av.—Three desirable lots west side of 3d-av., 25.5 feet south of 78th-st., excavated and all ready for building. Lots 25.6x100 each.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

PATENTED FEB. 11, 1862.

PATENTED NOV. 20, 1866.

PATENTED MARCH 16, 1869.

The subscriber, having opened the large warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, in connection with his immense carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, having several manufactories of his own, and daily receiving consignments from the most prominent Velocipede manufacturers in the United States, is prepared to fill orders with dispatch.

PRICES FROM $80 TO $150.

A liberal discount to purchasers of six or more.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or using any Velocipedes, containing two wheels, so that the feet give motion to the front wheel, unless the same is properly stamped, Patented November 20, 1866, by authorized parties. Persons making, using, selling, buying, or importing from Paris or elsewhere, Velocipedes in violation of my rights under the aforesaid Letters Patent, render themselves liable to prosecution and the payment of damages. Manufacturers are

PARTICULARLY CAUTIONED

against procuring Licenses to make SUCH two-wheeled Velocipedes, from any parties who may claim to grant them, unless such claimants possess my authority. Information of infringements solicited.

CALVIN WITTY, Broadway, New-York.

HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS for sale; dark bays; 16 hands high; perfectly gentle single or double; carriage seats six; Rockaway style; curtains roll up; suitable for Winter or Summer; covered harness; also Victoria by Lawrence; pole and shafts; single harness by Lewden; all in perfect order for use. Private stable 140 East 32d-st.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBULANCES, harness, contractors' mule collars, harness, plowing, McClellan saddles, tents, canvas, water proof. W. A. CARTER, No. 82 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN PONY, WITH DOG-cart, harness, whip, saddle and bridle; a complete outfit for a young boy. Inquire at stable of WILLIAM E. WAKERLEY, No. 619 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TWO HORSES, truck and good work. Inquire of CHRISTENSEN, Carman, No. 181 Front-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
FORD & TUPPER,
SALESROOMS
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
CORNER 10TH-ST.

OLD PAPER.
OLD PAPER.
OLD PAPER.
OLD PAPER.
OLD PAPER.
OLD PAPER.
OLD PAPER.

We guarantee to pay more than any other House in the City FOR OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, MANUSCRIPTS, and ALL KINDS OF WASTE PAPER.
MANAHAN & MILLAR,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE, length [illegible] feet, beam [illegible] feet, depth of hold 9 feet, [illegible] cylinder [illegible] inches by [illegible] inches, two boilers, each [illegible] feet 4 inches by 12 feet; is fitted in the most superb manner for a day boat; coppered to floors; engine [illegible] speed about [illegible] [illegible] license to carry 1,[illegible] passengers; [illegible] having been used but one season; will be sold [illegible] value. Apply to C. [illegible] POILLON, No. [illegible] South-st.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, [illegible] of the bladder and kidneys, diseases [illegible] of the eye, nose, [illegible] HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMposition for printers' rollers, that does not harden, [illegible] Give a trial, and you will continue to use it. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, [illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGgage, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY [illegible] H. G. HARRIS, [illegible] West [illegible]-st., corner [illegible]

CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES [illegible]

STORAGE OF FURNITURE—FURNIture [illegible] CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

The undersigned respectfully give notice that from this date they will attend to no auction sales of real estate on which a limit is placed, unless the limit be publicly announced in the papers previous to the sale, or at the salesroom, before the property is put up, although by this course they may lose a large line of business; they deem it but just to the public and themselves to adopt it, and trust the business community will sustain them in their endeavors to establish fair dealing between buyers and sellers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, FOUR DOORS BELOW UNION-SQUARE.

SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS.

Messrs. MINER & BARKER respectfully announce that they will sell, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock, the superb collection of paintings, by the most esteemed modern artists, belonging to J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this City, chiefly painted to his order, and containing specimens by

E. Leutze,
W. S. Mount,
J. W. Casilear,
L. Mignot,
J. Thompson,
J. Robie,
A. Dillens,
Count de Bylandt,
Litschauer,
Otto Erdman,
B. Vautier,
C. Bewer,
Siegert,
Baugniet,
V. Chavet,
Guillemin,
H. Baron,
L. Dansart,
Fauvelet,
G. de Jonghe,
Seignac,
A. Lareche,
Devaux,
Bachelin,
Boichard,
L. Toussaint,
Verboeckhoven,
L. Robbe,
Ed. Tschaggeny,
Ch. Tschaggeny,
Mlle. Backhuyzen,
Maswiens,
M. Koekkoek,
F. Strobel,
H. Savry,
H. Ten Kate,
M. Kaliach,
P. Vertin,
Mme. Ronner,
&c., &c., &c.

Now open for public view, day and evening, including also the grand gallery picture of the late
E. LEUTZE,
representing the
STORMING OF THE TEOCALLI UNDER CORTEZ.
A magnificent flower piece, by
J. ROBIE.
SUSANNAH AT THE BATH,
by Professor C. BEWER, OF DUSSELDORF,
and many other works of the rarest and most costly description, forming together one of the most recherche and beautiful art collections that has ever been offered in this City. Sale peremptory.

Also, in April, at the residence of Mr. Beaumont, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, will be sold the household furniture and effects belonging to him. Particulars in future advertisement.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 85 CLINTON-PLACE, FIVE DOORS EAST OF 5TH-AV.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, on the above premises, all the elegant furniture made to order by City makers.

IN THE PARLORS—Will be found rosewood and ebony parlor suites, etageres, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, fine Brussels and three-ply carpets, brocatel curtains, music canterbury, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, fine paintings, bronzes, gas chandeliers.

IN THE LIBRARY—Carved black-walnut library tables, bookcases, suites in green reps, easy chairs, arm chairs, &c.

IN THE BEDROOMS—Rich carved black-walnut French bedsteads, Turkish chairs, lounges, dressing bureaus, washstands, rich painted toilet sets, fine curled hair mattresses, feather beds, French pillows and cases, wardrobes, Picara bedsteads, centre tables, work tables, card stands.

HALL—Satin-finished oil-cloth, elegant hat stands, chairs, regulator, mats, &c.

DINING ROOMS—Buffet extension table, arm chairs.

Lady's secretary and elegant rosewood 7-octave cottage piano, made by Stodart & Morris.

IN THE KITCHEN—Refrigerators, fine cooking utensils, &c. Catalogues now ready at our salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF PAPER, STORE FIXTURES, &c.

By direction of JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy of BOGERT & EVANS, paper dealers,
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 13 and 14, 1869, at 10 A. M.,

AT STORE NO. 71 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

The large stock of fine writing papers, envelopes, wrapping, tissue, Manilla, hardware and straw papers, of every variety, and of most of the well-known mills and paper companies in the country, belonging to the estate of Bogert & Evans, bankrupts.

This stock includes several hundred reams of imported papers of the manufacture of H. Reviens & Co., and Ahlers & Co. Also, colored, glazed and envelope and blotting papers, 150 M. envelopes, (S. Raynor & Co.,) &c., &c.

The office furniture, safe, store-fixtures, &c., in said store, will also be sold at the close of the sale of stock.

Samples of the stock may be seen and catalogues obtained at the store of Messrs. F. B. O'Connor's Sons, No. 47 Beekman-st.; and the stock may be examined at the store No. 71 William-st., on the 10th and 12th inst., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Terms of sale: Cash on delivery of goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 227 East 14th-st.: ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite in blue-figured satin brocatel, blue-figured satin brocatel window curtains, silk-lined lace do., rosewood mirror-back etagere, rosewood marble-top side tables, rosewood chess table, rosewood sofa table, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Buttikoffer, rosewood piano stool, decorative vases, rosewood suite in red satin brocatel, carved marble vases, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, commodes, black-walnut suite in crimson reps, marble clock, crimson reps, window curtains, black-walnut book-cases, mahogany work table, mahogany card table, mahogany and rosewood cribs, china crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 59 West 42d-st.: ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in blue silk reps, blue silk reps lambrekins, lace window curtains, rosewood marble-top centre tables, crimson reps lambrekins, black walnut library table, crimson cloth top, rosewood tete-a-tete and chairs in crimson cloth, black walnut and gilt frame engravings, rosewood quartette table, carved black walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, commodes, lounge in green reps, rockers in reps, and hair cloth mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; stair carpets, stair rods, oil-cloths, black walnut hall stand, oak extension dining table, oak marble-top buffet, oak cane-seat chairs, china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 51 East 9th-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in green reps, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, mahogany marble-top card-table, black walnut etagere, black walnut extension dining-table, oil-cloths, black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, rosewood suite in crimson reps, gilt-frame mirrors, cottage suites, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, oil-cloths, stair carpets, stair rods, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 240 East 12th-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY next, April 8, at No. 36 Bank-st., between Bleecker-st. and Greenwich-av., at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained on said premises, viz.: Elegant rosewood suite in hair-cloth; elegant gilt-frame mirror, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top centre tables, card tables, curtains, elegant Brussels carpets, rosewood bedstead, bureaus, wardrobe, washstands, commode, hair and spring mattresses, extension table, lounges, arm chairs, buffet, china vases, clocks, oil-cloth, glassware, cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIMEN FRENCH pear and apple trees, roses, ornamental and flowering shrubs, span-roof green-house, household furniture, &c., on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ A. M., at the residence of the late John B. Mantel, florist and nurseryman, Newtown-av., Astoria, Long Island; the entire establishment will positively be sold without reserve.

WM. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer, 9 John-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 7, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
2,287 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Adriana Agragas*, from Palermo.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE MATTER of JOHN GRAVES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that H. D. Miner & Barker, auctioneers, will sell, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, the effects of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of one black-walnut extension table, three black-walnut cane-seat chairs, one black-walnut cane-seat high chair, 26 yards of three-ply carpet, feather pillows, bolsters, &c. By order of ALBERT SMITH, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE MATTER of FREDERICK E. BIGG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN H. AUSTEN, auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the salerooms of Hadden & Co., No. 32 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, a lot of carpets, mattings, oil-cloths, &c., &c., the property of the above-named bankrupt. By order of WM. G. THOMPSON, Assignee.

AT AUCTION—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE; cylinder 6x18; also boiler and a McKenzie Blower; all in good order; to be sold on account of moving, SATURDAY, April 10, at 11 A. M., at A. AYRES & SON'S iron foundry, No. 250 West 40th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. A. S. HEE[illegible] marble works, No. [illegible] 1st-av., near [illegible]-st.; mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, SATURDAY, April [illegible]
PEREIRE, Duchesne, SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau, SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, SATURDAY, May 29

Price of passage in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

INDIA.......April 10 BRITANNIA.......May 1
UNITD KING'M.April 17 IOWA.......May 8
CALEDONIA.......April 24 COLUMBIA.......May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA.......WEDNESDAY.......April 7
SAMARIA.......WEDNESDAY.......April 14
JAVA.......WEDNESDAY.......April 21
RUSSIA.......WEDNESDAY.......April 28
SIBERIA.......WEDNESDAY.......May 5

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.......$130 | Second Cabin.......$80
Cabin to Paris.......$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.......April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.......April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.......April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons.......April 28, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.......May 5, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.......(Gold).......$80.
STEERAGE.......(Currency).......$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO.......April 15 TRIPOLI.......April 29
AUSTRALASIAN.April 22 PALMYRA.......May 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Will leave SATURDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.......May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, April 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,).......Tuesday, April 20, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 10—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 9. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......April 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. F. VAN SICE.......April 15
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)..April 22
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.......April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.......May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
W. B. EATON, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, April 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow April 15.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.......KEMBLE.......Saturday, April 10
GEO. CROMWELL.......VAIL.......Saturday, April 17
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.) and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; and also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON

RESUMED.
The steamers of the People's Line commence their trips THIS EVENING at 6 o'cl'k, which will be the regular hour of departure. The DREW leaves this evening, to be followed to-morrow by the ST. JOHN or DEAN RICHMOND.
Apply for freight at the office, on the dock, and for passage at same place or on board the boat.
APRIL 5, 1869.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.		RED BANK.	
Tuesday, April 6,	2:30 P.M.	Monday, April 5, 11	A.M.
Thursday, Apr. 8, 3	P.M.	Wed'sday, April 7, 2	P.M.
Friday, April 9, 3	P.M.	Friday, April 9, 6:30	A.M.
Saturday, Apr. 10, 3	P.M.	Saturday, April 10, 7	A.M.
Tuesday, Apr. 13, 6:30	A.M.	Monday, April 12, 7:30	A.M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1 50, and like reductions to all points West, North and East. The fast floating palaces, VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, leave alternately every evening, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
Freight taken to all points at reduced rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS

IN SWITZERLAND.
GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.
This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.
Rendezvous of the American families.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
London.
JAMES M. SANDERSON,
Formerly of New-York,
Manager.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, [illegible] and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address
C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

[illegible]
TEMPEST. [illegible]
[illegible]
E. L. DAVENPORT.......as.......PROSPERO
FRANK MAYO.......as.......FERDINAND
WM. DAVIDGE.......as.......CALIBAN
THE MORLACCHI GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
The best now in Europe or America.
C. S. GETZ'S MATCHLESS SCENERY.
Seats secured at the box office, at No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.
SECOND TEMPEST MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled
SCHOOL.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss E. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.
NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 10.
Doors open at 1¼; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

THE TAMMANY.—IMMENSE PROGRAMME. GREAT SUCCESS of the WONDERFUL AND UNEQUALED SOMERSAULT by the GREGORY BROTHERS. STARTLING and DASHING LEAP of Mlle. ROSE LUCELLE, THE QUEEN OF THE TRAPEZE. The marvelous SAUT SUPERIEURE of Mons. COUTELIER. The Popular Burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES. MAFFITT'S great Trick Pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLEWADDLE. Mlle. GERTRUDE'S Trained Dogs, Monkeys, and Ponies, and the great TAMMANY COMPANY. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra. MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

NOTICE.—MONDAY, April 12, FIRST APPEARANCE in America of MLLE. ZULELIA and MONS. VENTINI on the DOUBLE TRAPEZE and MLLE. TOURNAIRE, the QUEEN OF THE AIR. In active preparation, the great Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY, with all the original SCENERY, PROPERTIES, and EFFECTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Rentree of the world-renowned equestrienne,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF LADY RIDERS,
Whose astounding feats of
BAREBACK EQUITATION
Have never been paralleled in this country.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, AND ACROBATIC,
Comprised in the mammoth circus troupe in
DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 8TH-ST.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8,
GRAND CONCERT
for the joint benefit of
MR. G. W. MORGAN,
The Organist, and
THE SCHOOLS ATTACHED TO THE CHURCH.
On which occasion he will be assisted by
Miss JULIA DE BRAUX, Soprano.
Miss FANNIE JACOBS, Contralto.
Dr. BARROWS, Tenor.
M. GEORGIO M. KECK, Baritone.
Mr. A. TOULMIN, Harp.
Mr. POZNANSKI, Violin.
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER
will be given entire, with full chorus, under the direction of
HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Tickets of admission, $1. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores, at the general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, of the sexton of the church, and at the doors on the evening of the concert.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.

The new Organ, built for the First Baptist Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by J. H. & C. S. ODELL, containing their celebrated patent pneumatic compositions, reversible coupler and other improvements, will be exhibited on April 6, 7, 8, and 9, at their new manufactory, Nos. 407 and 409 West 42d-st.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN will perform on TUESDAY EVENING.
Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN on WEDNESDAY EVENING.
Mr. H. E. BROWN on THURSDAY EVENING.
Mr. ROBERT ELDER on FRIDAY EVENING.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

CONCERT AND EXHIBITION.

Industrial School No. 4, of the "Home for the Friendless," will hold a Concert and Exhibition at the Home, No. 29 East 29th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 7½ o'clock; several persons have volunteered to aid in instrumental and vocal music. Admission 25 cents.

APOLLO HALL,

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
TO LET—A large hall, 80x112; also, rooms for business purposes, lodge rooms, studios, &c.
Apply to
E. FERRERO, Apollo Hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SECOND FLOOR—PARLOR, DINING-room, large bedroom, large dressing-room, bath, &c., all on the street, and communicating with each and with the hall, with private table or without board. No. 100 East 22d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET suites of rooms or entire floors to gentlemen, with private table if desired, from May 1; unquestionable references required. Apply at No. 33 West 27th-st., near Coleman House.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom, heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERcy-park, handsomely furnished rooms en suite for families, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; no moving in May.

JUST VACATED—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON first floor; also one large room, with alcove, on second floor, newly furnished, with commodious pantries, at No. 18 West 25th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST., FROM 15TH April.—A handsome second floor, with first-class board, to let, en suite or separately. References exchanged.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS, TWO PARLORS AND extension on first, and three rooms on third floor; together or separate. No. 355 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

NO. 100 EAST 29TH-ST., CORNER OF 4th-av.—Two very nicely furnished rooms, together or separate, without board; no May moving.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; no moving in May.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., furnished apartments en suite to let, for season or year, without board or with private table.

ELEGANT ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD for gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 2 WEST 43D-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, with board; no moving in May; private family; references exchanged.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 27 WEST 26TH-ST—FURNISHED room to let, with or without board.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, 4 ROOMS, IN COTtage house 247 West 21st-st., to man and wife only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ORANGE JUNCtion, N. J., near depot; rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; Main-st., second house north of Cherry-st., Orange Junction.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TYPE FOR SALE.—1,200 POUNDS OF BRUCE'S Brevier, No. 13, new and copper-faced. Also, 47 pairs second-hand Cases, in good order. The entire lot will be sold together, cheap. Apply to the Foreman of *Times* Composing Room.

TO ENTERPRISING BREWERS.—Brewery for sale; capacity 65 barrels; trade A No. 1; terms very low. Apply to Box No. 919 Georgetown, D. C., or to CLAGETT & SWEENEY, No. 4 Market-space, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; A HANDSOMEly fitted up tea and dry grocery store, with four years' lease, on one of the best corners up town. Cheap for cash. Apply at No. 240 8th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of PARMELE BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HOWARD L. PARMELE and ALFRED PARMELE will settle the affairs of the late firm.
THEODORE W. PARMELE,
HOWARD L. PARMELE,
ALFRED PARMELE.
No. 32 PINE-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the coal business under the firm name of PARMELE BROTHERS.
HOWARD L. PARMELE,
ALFRED PARMELE.
No. 32 PINE-ST.—NEW-YORK, 5th April, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM M. VERMILYE and THOMAS E. VERMILYE, Jr., retire from our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same firm name by WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY and LATHAM A. FISH, who are the partners of the house from this date.
VERMILYE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between E. P. CLARK and F. H. WOODHOUSE, under the firm name of CLARK & CO., is this day wholly dissolved by mutual consent.
[illegible]
NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1869.

THE FIRM OF LIPPIATT & HOWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. J. HOWELL [illegible]
THOS. LIPPIATT,
NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1869. O. J. HOWELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—TO-MORROW.

LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
[illegible] J. GRAU
[illegible] Mr. Grau's French Opera Company before their departure for Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other Western cities.
LAST NIGHTS OF LA VIE PARISIENNE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LA VIE PARISIENNE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE IN PARIS.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE IN PARIS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
ACT I.—New Railroad Station. Arrival of Strangers.
ACT II.—A Rich Home in the Grand Hotel.
ACT III.—[illegible]
ACT IV.—First Tableau—[illegible] Restaurant. Second Tableau—[illegible] Grand Fete [illegible]
[illegible] Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Guerretti, [illegible], Victoria, Maurice, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, Genot, Deligne, Mussay, Juignet, and the entire strength of the company of 150 persons.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE—LA VIE PARISIENNE.
Seats for any of the last performances can now be secured.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

TO-MORROW, April 8—Benefit of Mr. JUIGNET.
Most interesting performance for that night only.
Opera Bouffe, Opera Italien, Parodie, Comedie, Offenbach, Herve.
I.—First act La Grande Duchesse—Travesty.
La Grande Duchesse, Mons. Carrier; Wanda, Mons. Deligne; General Fritz, Mme. Rose-Bell; General Bum, Mlle. Desclauzas; Prince Paul, Mlle. Victoria Maurice; Baron Puck, Mlle. Clemantine; Nepomuc, Mme. Guerretti.
II.—First Time—Cargouillada.
Opera Seria, Franco, Italiano, Musica del Maestro Herve.
III.—Comedi, Livre III, Chapitre 1er. (First time.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—LAST AND FAREWELL MATINEE.
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Admission to all parts, $1; seats secured without extra charge; seats in private boxes, $1 50; proscenium, $10.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
TENTH WEEK
AND
LAST NIGHTS
OF
EDWIN BOOTH
in Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
This beautiful production will shortly be withdrawn, to be followed by
OTHELLO,
which has BEEN POSTPONED, in obedience to the wish of many who have been prevented from witnessing Mr. BOOTH'S splendid revival of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
MATINEE OF
THE MARBLE HEART.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—ADMISSION 50 CTS.
TWO PERFORMANCES IN THEATRE DAILY.
Ninth night and last but three of the engagement of
MISS MARRIOTT.

MATINEE AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
The burlesque hit of	Last time but one of
ALADDIN.	HAMLET.
Farce of	HAMLET.
TO OBLIGE BENSON,	HAMLET.
AND OLIO,	Miss MARRIOTT in
by Com. FOOTE, Miss	the title role.
NESTELE and	Mr. J. F. CATHCART
Col. SMALL.	AS THE GHOST.

THURSDAY EVENING—THE STRANGER.
To be immediately produced, upon a scale of grandeur and completeness heretofore unattempted in this country, the burlesque and pantomime of
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
the scenery, costumes and properties of which have been three months in preparation, are all new, and devised expressly for this establishment.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
MISS HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN.
THE YOUNG AMERICAN PIANIST'S
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
on which occasion she will be assisted by
Mme. ELENOR LANARI, Prima Donna.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. WENZEL KOYSTA, Violin.
Mr. F. VON INTEN, Piano.
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER, Conductor.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Can be obtained at all the principal music stores.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
At Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, the General Ticket Office, 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL'S R. D. Church will hold a fair for the benefit of the Church, at No. 164 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 7 and 8, from 3 o'clock each day.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

LECTURES.

DR. BELLOWS

WILL GIVE THREE LECTURES
IN HIS CHURCH ON 4TH-AV.,
corner of 20th-st.,
for the benefit of the
FREE CHURCH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
April 7; subject—*Hiram Powers, the American Sculptor.*
April 14; subject—*Two-thirds Through the Nineteenth Century.*
April 21; subject—*The Footprints of Humanity.*
Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $2 for the course. To be had at James Miller's book store, No. 647 Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel; Brown Bro's., No. 293 Broadway.

HON. INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD will lecture on *Women's Faces* in church corner Lexington-av. and 35th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners of
J. W. BROWN, } Taxes and
C. M. DEPEW. } Assessments.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 Mott-st., March 23, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869, the following sanitary regulation was adopted:

"It is hereby declared to be the duty of every person herein authorized to enforce and execute this regulation, to kill promptly every dog or other quadruped found in this sanitary district, which any such person in good faith believes to have the hydrophobia, or to have been bitten or exposed to be bitten by any animal having said disease; and every such person is hereby authorized and directed to kill every dog appearing to such person to be sickly, emaciated or disabled, found in said district at large, and not in charge and appearing to be under the care and control of some owner or other proper custodian thereof; and every person so authorized is directed to promptly report to the Sanitary Superintendent, or to one of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, every case of killing any such dog, and when and where the same was killed, and also every case of any dog being in said district having, or which is believed liable to have, or has been exposed to the hydrophobia, and when and where said dog was last seen or is likely to be found, and a description thereof.

"And this Board assumes all responsibility for such killing pursuant to the 4th section of chapter 956 of the Laws of 1867, provided that such killing shall be done in good faith in the supposed discharge of his duty, by any person herein authorized to do such killing.

"And the Metropolitan Police Board, by and through its proper officers, agents and men, is hereby charged, pursuant to and by virtue of section seventeen of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, and other laws to such cases applicable, with the duty of enforcing and executing this regulation."

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NO. 301 MOTT-ST., March 23, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of the Board as follows: That no manure, garbage or other like offensive matter be loaded or unloaded upon or from any car or vehicle, barge or other water craft, at a point nearer than three hundred (300) feet of any passenger car, having any passengers therein, or about to depart and provided for passengers. And that no car or vehicle wholly or partially loaded with any such article be placed or allowed to stand, or be partly loaded or unloaded, within the distance of three hundred (300) feet of any such car, or of the place on the track where such car should arrive or depart, within half an hour of the actual or due arrival or departure of any such passenger car or train at or from such place. And that neither the loading or unloading or the exposure of any such manure, or garbage, or matter, be allowed to be so near as to be offensive to the senses of any person being, or about to be, a passenger, and being properly in or about any passenger car or station.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NO. 301 MOTT-ST., March 27, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROpolitan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no manure, garbage or other material that is liable to [illegible], shall, in or adjacent to the [illegible] persons of any City or village of the Metropolitan Sanitary District, be turned or stirred, except [illegible] in such way as to be liable, by [illegible]

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st. and 5th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.......Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.......Manager
THE FRENCH OPERA.
GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.
All the favorite artists.
TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC, DECRE, &c., &c.
THIS
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
BARBE-BLEUE.
Mlle. Irma as Boulotte | M. Aujac as Blue-Beard
Thursday, ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
Friday, LES BAVARDS and CHANSON DE FORTUNIO.
Saturday Matinee—LA PERICHOLE.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR—SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Saturday Evening—LA BELLE HELENE.
Admission.......$1 | Family Circle.......50 cents
Seats reserved at No. 701 Broadway, and the Theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

GERMAN DRAMA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, April 7, at 8,
Sixth Farewell Performance of
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
Only night of
MEDEA.
FRIDAY, April 9—Only night of
MARY STUART.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Private boxes, (according to location,) from $6 to $20.
SATURDAY NEXT—ONLY GRAND MATINEE.
TISBE, TISBE,
Or ANGELO, THE TYRANT OF PADUA.
Tickets to the matinee, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances can now be had at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½,
THIS EVENING AT 8.
428TH TO 443D TIME!
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GEO. L. FOX'S IRRESISTIBLE FUN.
GEO. L. FOX'S ORIGINAL GROTESQUES.
GEO. L. FOX'S QUAINT PARODIES.
GEO. L. FOX'S SINGULAR TRAVESTIES.
GEO. L. FOX'S INVITING JOKES.
GEO. L. FOX'S DROLL CARICATURES.
ASSISTED BY C. K. FOX, AS PANTALOON.
GRAND BALLETS.
GRAND BALLETS.
GRAND BALLETS.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND SIG. COSTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
THIRD NIGHT OF THE
THIRD NIGHT OF THE
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
THE FORTY THIEVES,
THE FORTY THIEVES,
THE FORTY THIEVES,
RECONSTRUCTED,
RECONSTRUCTED,
in which the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
will appear.
THE SCENERY, DRESSES, SONGS, DANCES, MARCHES, CAN-CAN, RHYMES, BREAKDOWNS, MUSIC, TABLEAUX, WITTICISMS, BANTOONE VELOCIPEDE, BALLOON ASCENSION, LIGHTNING TRAIN, &c.,
NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW,
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY
Opposite New-York Hotel.
WALL'S BURLESQUE TROUPE
in Byron's great extravaganza of
IVANHOE.
Miss MAGGIE DESMONDE, the charming English actress, will make her first appearance as WAMBA.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS.......as.......REBECCA
New Scenery, Dresses, Music, &c.
RIGL SISTERS AND BALLET.
IVANHOE has been some time in preparation, and will be presented to the public with every requisite to insure its success.
IVANHOE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cts.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
AND THE EMERALD RING,
THE ARTISTS AND PIECE RECEIVED WITH ALL THE ORIGINAL ENTHUSIASM AND FUROR BY ONE OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND CROWDED AUDIENCES OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE BROADWAY THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE EMERALD RING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE CROWDED SUCCESS OF THE AGE,
THE SEVEN DWARFS,
SEVEN DWARFS, SEVEN DWARFS,
EVERY NIGHT, WITH MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. First week of THE TEMPEST, OR LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

First week of DAN BRYANT'S Burlesque of
RED HOT, RED HOT, RED HOT.
First appearance of Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR.
Dan Bryant, Eugene, and Unsworth every night.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD.

TWO PRESERVED HUMAN BODIES,
Victims of the Spanish Inquisition in the year 1586, City of Mexico, are now on exhibition at the
MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLORS,
No. 765 BROADWAY, near 9th-st.,
with other objects of unequaled interest.
Open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the evening.
Admission 50 cents; children half price.

GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES are on free exhibition at the Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner of 14th-st. They will be sold at auction FRIDAY EVENING, April 9, at 7½ o'clock. OPEN EVENINGS.

MUSICAL.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 46 East 14th-st.,
Union-square.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
NEW PIANOS FOR SALE LOW.
NEW PIANOS BY INSTALLMENTS.
NEW PIANOS ON TERMS TO SUIT ALL CLASSES IN REGARD TO PRICE.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $200.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

BARGAINS FOR CASH—A NEW SEVEN-octave piano, first-class maker, for $275; one second-hand seven-octave piano, $150; one do., $75; one six and three-quarters octave do., $60; one six-octave, $60; new cabinet organs, $50, $65, $80 and $100, and others in proportion, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

AT BLUME'S—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD "Knabe" pianos with agraffe arrangement and all latest improvements; second-hand pianos, $100, $150, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP; call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-place, near Amity-st., treats all special and private diseases from whatever cause produced; immediate relief to the most anxious patient; sufferers from nervousness and physical incapacity, debility, syphilis, strictures, &c., may rely on quick cures and confidential treatment without the use of mercury.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 33 pages; sent free. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

Instead of BITTER, use } **SWEET**
Mothers! give the Children }
Ask your Doctor for } **QUININE!**
The druggists all sell }

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG, MIDDLE-aged, and even old, who are physically debilitated from the follies of the past: Suffer no more, but apply at once to Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st. Thirty years' private practice.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

ALBANY.

The Bill to Prevent Bribery—Passage of a Horse Railroad Bill—Criminals to be Allowed to Testify in Their Own Behalf.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 6, 1869.

DISCUSSION OF THE BRIBERY BILL.

The only feature of interest in Legislative proceedings to-day, is the discussion in the Senate on Mr. HALE's bill for the prevention of bribery, which came up in Committee of the Whole with the amendments adopted last week. Senators HALE, FOLGER, O'DONNELL, MORGAN, CHAPMAN, NICHOLS and PARKER spoke in favor of the bill, and Senators BEACH, MORRIS and WILLIAMS against it. Mr. MORRIS offered an amendment striking out the retrospective clause of the bill so that it would not apply to bribes "heretofore" offered or accepted, which was lost by a tie vote, most of the Democratic Senators present voting for, and the Republicans against it. An amendment offered by Mr. O'DONNELL that no conviction should be had under the law unless the testimony of a guilty party be corroborated "in its material parts" was adopted, and the bill as amended was ordered to a third reading. There is not much doubt of its final passage through the Senate, but it may stick in the Assembly.

PASSAGE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET RAILROAD BILL.

Senator GENET's bill, which had already passed the Senate, and was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly on Friday night, for a horse railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and other streets, passed the Assembly to-day by sixty-six votes, having secured just enough to carry it. This is the first horse-railroad charter for New-York that has passed both houses of the Legislature this session. The following is the route which the road is to run:

Commencing on the North or Hudson River at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River: also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track, to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track, to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes; said road to be completed within two years from the passage of this act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

TESTIMONY OF CRIMINALS.

The bill allowing persons charged with crime to testify in their own behalf passed the Assembly to-day.

EXTENSION OF TERMS OF JUDGES.

A bill passed the Senate this morning to extend the term of office of the Recorder, City Judge and Surrogate of New-York six years, the law not to apply to the present incumbents. S.

The Broadway Horse Railroad Scheme—Business of the Evening Session.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 6.

The Senate Railroad Committee listened to a long argument this afternoon from Judge PORTER in favor of the Broadway Horse Railroad bill. It was not so convincing as his argument of the other side two years ago. H. H. RICE and EDWARD FITCH will be heard to-morrow against the bill. The friends of the bill expect an adverse report from the majority of the Committee, but they boast that they are going to carry it through this year in spite of all opposition, and even, if necessary, over the veto of the Governor. JAY GOULD is reported to be enlisted in the scheme, and he, together with Tammany and wholesale bribery, is expected to be irresistible.

The General State Aid Railroad bill was killed in the Assembly this evening, on a motion to order it to its third reading, which was lost by a vote of 48 yeas to 56 nays. Special bills will now be in order, and all that have money to spend in the lobby, will pass.

The bill abolishing the contract system in the State Prisons was ordered to a third reading; also a bill dividing the Seventh Judicial District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of New-York, and providing for an additional civil and criminal Justice. The majority of the Assembly Committee on Education have decided to report favorably the bill to reorganize the New-York Board of Education. Its passage, however, is very doubtful. The Committee on Contested Elections will, to-morrow, report against DECKER, the sitting member from Richmond County, and in favor of his competitor HAWKINS, who is a Republican and just appointed Collector of Internal Revenue.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Authorizing the mortgaging of real estate of societies and corporations established for social and recreative purposes.

By Mr. MATTOON—For an iron bridge over the Erie Canal at Oneida.

BILLS PASSED.

Lengthening the term of office of the Recorder, City Judge and Surrogate of New-York. For the appointment of Commissioners to locate an asylum in the Eighth Judicial District. To amend the charter of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad. To incorporate the Oswego Pier and Dock Company. To authorize the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad to take increased fare. Donating to the American Museum of Natural History duplicate specimens belonging to the State. To amend the charter of the Rochester Water Works. To incorporate the Port Morris Warehouse Elevator Company. To amend the School law of Binghamton.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. TWEED—Of 330 physicians of New-York for modification of the Metropolitan Excise law, so that druggists may be licensed for $30 to sell liquors for medical purposes.

REPORTS.

To amend the act establishing Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in Brooklyn. Regulating the forfeiture of policies of life insurance. Reported for consideration—Increasing the powers of Commissioners of Excise. Ordered to a third reading—The Canal Deficiency bill.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for more efficient suppression of bribery and corruption.

Mr. HALE's bill for the suppression of bribery was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the law relative to boards of health in cities and villages outside of the Metropolitan District. Preventing nuisances near public schools.

BILLS PASSED.

Defining the act in relation to abandoned canals. Fixing the term of office of the Constables of the Counties of Kings and Chenango. Facilitating the construction of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad. For the relief of the Erie and Genesee Valley Railroad. To amend the charter of Brooklyn. Relative to the Wallabout Improvement, Brooklyn. Regulating the sale of leaf tobacco in New-York. For the relief of the Northport, Huntington and Oyster Bay Steamboat Company. To amend the charter of the Sing Sing Savings Bank. For the partition of lands between the St. Regis Protestant and Catholic Indians. Extending the boundaries of Peekskill. To amend the charter of the Young Men's Association of Buffalo. To incorporate the Auburn Citizens' Gas Company. Authorizing a railroad from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York, to Sixty-sixth-street. Compelling joint stock companies, incorporations and associations, to admit the service process in civil actions. Amending the charter of Rochester. Incorporating the Stuyvesant Savings Bank of New-York. Incorporating the Little Falls Savings Bank. To consolidate the Flushing North Side Railroad with the Woodville, New-York, and Flushing Railroad. Incorporating the East Side Savings Bank of Rochester. Authorizing the dredging of Black Rock Harbor. Incorporating the New-York Lumber Manufacturing and Improvement Company. Incorporating the Dansville Savings Bank. For appropriations for certain Dispensaries in the City of Brooklyn. To authorize the New-York Produce Exchange to increase its capital stock. To amend the law for the incorporation of religious societies. To facilitate the construction of the Cherry Valley and Mohawk Railroad. Allowing criminals to testify in their own defence—77 to 20.

REPORTS.

In relation to the new passenger depot of the New-York and Harlem Railroad at Forty-second-street. Reported for consideration.

A large number of local bills were reported by the Sub-Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. P. MITCHELL, the privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. F. A. CONKLING.

Mr. [illegible] of Cattaraugus, was appointed on the Railroad Committee, in place of Mr. DAVIS, resigned. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Governor, by his private Secretary, sent in two bills incorporating fire companies in incorporated villages, with a message giving his reasons for withholding his approval from the same. Tabled.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

An amendatory bill in relation to the Marine Hospital.

Several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and progressed.

Adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

A NEW-JERSEY MURDER.

Trial of the Negro "Sam" Sutton for Murder at a Colored Picnic.

The April sessions of the Bergen County Courts were commenced yesterday in the antiquated little town of Hackensack, before Judge BEDLE and three Associate Justices. The fact that a man was to be tried for murder attracted thither a number of people, among whom were some colored people, who watched the proceedings with the closest interest. After the disposal of some matters which occupied the Court during the morning, SAMUEL SUTTON, negro, was arraigned, about 3 P. M., on an indictment charging him with having, in the Summer of 1867, at a picnic at Saddle River, Bergen County, murdered another colored man named CÆSAR ZABRISKIE. SUTTON is a mulatto, about 25 years of age, probably over, middle-sized, has a not disagreeable cast of countenance, and there is nothing in his appearance to denote any murderous proclivities. Mr. ACKERSON, the newly-appointed District-Attorney, declared his unwillingness to prosecute the prisoner, inasmuch as he had been first retained by SUTTON, and he felt that in justice to himself and client he could not change sides. He had, therefore, determined on defending the prisoner, and requested that Mr. BANTA, the former prosecutor of the pleas, conduct the case on the part of the State. Attorney-General ROBESON and Mr. BANTA then appeared on the part of the State. Messrs. ACHERSON and KNAPP defended. Mr. BANTA opened, and gave the following history of the case:

The indictment for murder was found by the Grand Jury of the County of Bergen two years ago, for murder committed on the 5th of July, 1867. On that day the colored people of the county had a picnic, which had been commenced the day previous and continued two days. It was held in the woods near Saddle River, and the parties seemed to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly. On the evening of the 5th SUTTON went on the picnic grounds, and almost immediately after he got there he fell into the company and society of CÆSAR ZABRISKIE. CÆSAR and another were standing on a portion of the picnic grounds about 10 o'clock at night, both of them apparently sober, and singing at the time, when they were accosted by SUTTON, who asked ZABRISKIE, "Are you the same person that you were a year ago?" Without receiving an answer or without hearing that an answer had fallen from the lips of CÆSAR, he plunged a knife into ZABRISKIE'S chest, inflicting a wound which caused death two hours subsequently. About a year previous SUTTON and ZABRISKIE had met at a picnic in MOWERSON'S barn, where some difficulty occurred between them, and this explained the salutation just previous to the stabbing affray. Counsel further said he would be able to prove that defendant had been heard remark, "If I go to this picnic I will be the death of some of those Paterson boys." SUTTON had a difficulty with the Paterson darkies about two weeks previous to the 5th of July, 1867, and though advised to stay away from this picnic he refused, and said if he went there and caught any of those Paterson darkies he would be the death of them. In connection with the occurrence of the 5th of July, it appeared that immediately after the stabbing ZABRISKIE ran to a little shanty, kept by JOHN MORE, colored, the proprietor of the picnic, in which he lay down, saying, "I am stabbed—save me from those men." MORE brought him into his house, and prevented SUTTON from further pursuing his victim. SUTTON was then arrested, and from his hands a knife was taken, reeking with blood. The prisoner disappeared shortly afterward, and a sum of $200 was offered for his arrest. He eluded the Police until the 18th of December last year, when he was arrested within four and a half miles from Newburg, where he had been employed dressing rails.

The first witness examined was *John More*, who deposed that he kept a stand at the picnic at Saddle River on the 4th of July; the amusement continued for two days, and was enjoyed by about 200 persons; between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of the 5th, Zabriskie ran toward him, jumped right over the counter, and crouched under it; Sutton followed and attempted to jump over too, but was prevented from doing so; heard Zabriskie say, while running, "Oh! save me—there is a man after me," but witness thought they were merely playing. CÆSAR subsequently escaped, and was carried to the house of a Mr. CISCO, where he died shortly afterward. In his cross-examination, witness said parties were noisy, but he did not notice any particularly bad cases; everything went off quite agreeably, nothing having happened but the affair of the stabbing.

HARRY VAN CLEEF, a negro, was examined by the Attorney-General, but he seemed to know nothing of the affair further than, that after being stabbed, "CÆSAR rolled, shook himself a little, laid still, and hollowed 'O Lord! save me.'"

The Court then adjourned.

Remonstrances Against the Unrestricted Sale of Lager-Beer on Sundays.

The Third Presbytery of New-York, which consists of sixty ministers and some twenty churches, including some of the largest of our City churches, at its meeting on Monday, in the chapel of Mercer-street Church, unanimously adopted the following remonstrance:

> The Third Presbytery of New-York, in session in the City of New-York, April 5, 1869, having listened to statements respecting the proposed modification of the Metropolitan Excise law, which exempts lager-beer from the restrictions, imposed in this district and State, on the sale of intoxicating liquors, respectfully presents its remonstrance to the Senate of the State of New-York, against any such exceptions being taken; and in the interest of law, order and religion urges that no change be made in the law as it now stands.
>
> JOHN HENRY BRODT, Moderator.
>
> EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk.

The following is a remonstrance of the Fourth Presbytery of New-York against exempting lager-beer from the legal restrictions of the Excise law, which has also been sent to the Senate of the State:

> *To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:*
>
> At the regular stated meeting of the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, held in the chapel of the Church of the Covenant April 5, 1869, it was unanimously voted:
>
> That in the judgment of this Presbytery, the amendment to the Excise law now before the Legislature, which exempts lager-beer from any legal restrictions, is destructive of the vital principle of the law itself, and we therefore most respectfully and earnestly protest against its passage by your honorable body.
>
> In behalf of the Presbytery,
>
> GEO. L. PRENTISS, Moderator.
>
> JOHN SPAULDING, Stated Clerk.
>
> NEW-YORK CITY, April 5, 1869.

The Fourth Presbytery of New-York is one of the largest bodies of this denomination, and was very fully represented at the above meeting.

Temperance Festival—The Excise Law.

The members of the various temperance organizations in this City held a festival last evening at Steinway Hall with a view to compliment Mr. CARSWELL, of Canada. The hall was well filled and the entertainment proved a most satisfactory success. Speeches were delivered by the President, Mr. JOHN W. OLIVER, Mr. B. E. HALE, Mr. CARSWELL, Rev. Mr. CHASE and others.

Mr. HALE's speech was chiefly devoted to the proposed amendment to the Excise law, whereby he claimed that the Legislature was about to grant special privileges to the Germans to the exclusion of other citizens, and that this was done in order to secure the German vote of twenty-five thousand to the Republican party. He called upon the one hundred and fifty thousand members of the temperance body to repudiate that party, and stand forth for themselves if this retrograde and time-serving measure were consummated.

The address of Mr. CARSWELL was not of the kind to which an ordinary report could do justice. He must be heard to be fully appreciated. The entertainment was varied by music on the piano by Professor MERRIAM, singing and recitations, and concluded with the passage of a series of resolutions condemnatory of the attempt to amend the law, and take that backward step which would undo the toil and labor of the friends of temperance for years past.

Attempted Suicide on a Railroad Track.

The engineer of locomotive No. 70, on the Hudson River Railroad, met with quite an episode north of Fishkill going up, on Monday. His train, due at Poughkeepsie 2:20 P. M., was a little behind time, and was running faster than usual in consequence thereof. Suddenly he observed a strange-looking object on the track ahead in a crouching position. Eyeing it closely he observed it move and raise up, until it assumed the form of a woman. He blew his alarm-whistle, shut off steam and got his train under control, when three white boys and a colored lad suddenly appeared, and, hurrying to the woman, dragged her from the track. She tore herself from them, and, gazing at the approaching train, rushed to the track once more, and, lying down on her side, placed her neck on the rail. Again the lads pulled her away, and again she crawled to the track and laid her neck on the rail, also seizing hold of the rail with both hands. The engineer, seeing that the woman was determined to commit suicide, was in the act of bringing his train to a sudden stop, when the boys succeeded in breaking her hold on the rail and dragged her by force to a safe spot and held her down by main strength till the train had passed.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held their regular meeting last evening, Mr. CHARLES C. TALBOT, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Committee on By-Laws reported several changes, which were amended and adopted.

Messrs. SILAS B. DUTCHER, CHAS. W. CHESHIRE and HENRY S. BELLOWS were appointed a Committee to investigate the charge made against Mr. JOSEPH REEVE by Mr. PARDON W. KENYON, at the last meeting of the Committee, to the end that Mr. REEVE "came here reeking with corruption and vibrating between here and Albany for corrupt purposes," said Committee to report at the next regular meeting.

Mr. RUDD offered the following resolutions, which were adopted almost unanimously:

Resolved, That the amendment to the Metropolitan Excise law, passed in the Assembly on the 2d inst., meets with our approval, and especially that portion which excludes lager-beer from the class of liquors for which license is required in its sale.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution, together with the names of those who voted for and against it, signed by the officers of this Committee, be sent to each Republican member of the Senate.

The Committee then adjourned.

A Mystery Not Yet Cleared Up.

It was stated yesterday that a woman named ELIZABETH WILLOX, of Hoboken, whose daughter had been inveigled away and supposed to have met with foul play, demanded that the body of the woman found in the water at the sectional dock should be exhumed, believing from the description given that the unknown person was her daughter. A young German named JOHN SCHROEDER now comes before Coroner WHITE and makes an affidavit that Mrs. WILLOX's daughter is an inmate of a low house of prostitution in a basement under the District Court room, at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets, New-York. The identity and manner of death of the woman found at the sectional dock is as great a mystery as ever, and is likely to remain so.

Fair at St. Teresa's Church.

The ladies of St. Teresa's Catholic Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry streets have opened a Fair in the Sunday School hall of the building, and will continue it for several weeks. A heavy debt still hangs over the Church, incurred partly from its purchase six years ago from a Presbyterian congregation, and partly through the alterations made, and the school buildings added. The school numbers about one thousand children. The boys are taught by priests, and the girls by Sisters of Charity. The pastor of the church is Rev. JOSEPH BOYCE. Mrs. J. QUINLAN is President of the Fair, and, in every probability, the scene of its operations will be lively every evening with crowds of open-handed purchasers. It has been noted in the past experience of Fairs, that no class of people spend more money at them than Irish servant girls.

Probable Homicide by a Boy.

Mr. JOSEPH HELMEL, keeper of a grocery store at the foot of Washington-street, Jersey City, was dangerously assaulted on Sunday evening by GEORGE GREGORY, a boy aged 16. At the time of the assault a number of young rowdies were amusing themselves in front of his door, and in order to drive them away he went among them with a switch and caned young GREGORY, who retaliated by taking up a large paving-stone, with which he struck HELMEL on the neck, at the back of the ear. The injured man was immediately rendered insensible and taken home, where he was attended by Dr. J. CAREY, who pronounced the case a very dangerous one, and gave information to that effect at the Police station. The boy is held to await the result of the man's injuries.

Old Guard Ball.

The members of the late militia organizations, called the Light Guard and the City Guard, which were commanded by Captains VINCENT and MCARDLE respectively, have formed themselves into a battalion called the Old Guard, under command of Major MCLEAN, and will again ornament the military processions of this City, wearing a brilliant scarlet uniform. They last night gave a ball at the Academy of Music, when the white uniforms of the Light Guard mingled with those of red and blue, and aided the dresses of the ladies in creating a very brilliant effect upon the floor. The members of the Old Guard are interesting relics of the New-York youth of a quarter of a century ago. They continue lively and vigorous, but many are fat and all more or less gray. The ball was not uncomfortably crowded, and passed off with great pleasure to all participating.

Smuggling.

Yesterday morning a private watchman at the Hoboken Ferry seized a number of boxes of smuggled cigars, which a hand on one of the Bremen ships was attempting to convey to New-York. United States Commissioner HOFFMAN issued a warrant for the arrest of the man.

Captain DONAVEN also arrested a man named LOUY JACOBS, who was alleged to have a quantity of smuggled goods in his possession, which he was offering for sale at private residences. Recorder POPE fined him for peddling without a license.

The Printers' Strike.

The Printers' Union met last night at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, and ratified the terms made by their Committee with that of the employing printers. The strike may therefore be considered ended, after a duration of eleven weeks.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The lady officers of the "Junta Patriotica de Cubanas," of New-York, had a grand reception in the marble room of the Capitol at Washington on Monday. Besides Señor LEMOS, the Envoy Extraordinaire of the Cuban Government, there were a large number of United States Senators and members of Congress present. A long and interesting conference on the state of affairs in this "beautiful isle of the sea" was held, and the true condition of the down-trodden patriots was set forth in a clear manner. These ladies have established a branch "Junta" in Washington, and made arrangements for the coming grand concerts in aid of the sick and wounded of the Patriot Army of Cuba, to be given by the favorite *artiste* Mme. ISIDORA CLARK. In Baltimore and Philadelphia they will make similar arrangements.

CATHARINE JUMA, of No. 30 Mott-street, was so severely injured last evening at No. 86 Park-street, by JAMES CLARK, of No. 7 Elizabeth-street, who kicked her in the abdomen, that she was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Sixth Ward Police report that EMMA LESSELL, aged 19 months, died on Saturday from unknown causes at No. 2 Catharine-lane, and the body has not yet been buried nor an inquest held. The parents of the child are out of town and she was in the charge of a colored woman named LIZZIE BEACH.

An unknown scamp succeeded yesterday in robbing an errand boy of a box of ribbons by the old dodge of sending him on a fictitious errand, and then absconding in his absence.

An unknown man with light complexion and sandy whiskers, fell into the cellar-way on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street last evening, and was picked up in an insensible condition.

JOSEPH LANDE, aged 30, was found dead in his bed last evening at No. 100 Broome-street. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner ROLLINS.

ROBERT STEPHENS, of No. 115 Norfolk-street, aged 9 years, was run over by an Avenue B car in Essex-street, having a leg fractured and sustained other injuries of a dangerous character.

Coroner SCHIRMER concluded his investigation yesterday in the case of THOMAS JONES, the seaman who was scalded on board the steamship *City of New-York*. As the jury were satisfied from the evidence that the occurrence was an accidental one, they so rendered a verdict.

A gang of burglars gained an entrance on Sunday night into the store of MORTLAGE & Co., at No. 172 West-street, when they carried off $30 in pennies and a lot of promissory notes of no possible use to them.

JOHN HORTON, a negro, aged 36, and a native of Delaware, fell overboard from the ship *Gamecock* yesterday morning at Pier No. 36 North River, and was drowned before assistance arrived. The remains were taken to the Morgue for inquest by Coroner KEENAN.

MARY ROGERS, aged 60, and a native of Ireland, was found dead in her bed yesterday by her son, at their residence, No. 447 West Nineteenth-street. An inquest will be held by Coroner ROLLINS.

THOMAS M. CARY, of No. 425 West Thirty-second-street, fell overboard at the foot of West Houston-street, and was fortunately rescued.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning some unknown person set fire to the sheds used for sheltering the deer domiciled in the Central Park. The sheds were destroyed, but the deer fortunately escaped injury.

AUGUST FIELEN, a German, aged 46, died suddenly yesterday at No. 363 West Eleventh-street. Coroner ROLLINS was duly notified.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the apartments occupied by HERMAN TUSLER, on the third floor of No. 72 Clinton-street, caused by a [illegible] lamp exploding. Mr. TUSLER sustained a loss of $300, covered by insurance in the [illegible]. CHARLES STEWARTS owns the building, and his loss is also $[illegible]; fully insured.

A Committee of the Produce Exchange issued, yesterday afternoon, a number of thousand copies of an address to the people of the State, with Mr. HATCH's speech, and also sent petitions through the State urging the immediate enlargement of the Erie Canal and asking the Legislature to appoint a Board of Engineers to report a plan.

At 12:30 P. M., yesterday, a fire occurred on the roof No. 590 Third-avenue, resulting in a damage of $100; insured.

Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary, No. 186 Atlantic-street, treated during the month of March 1,040 patients, as follows: Diseases of the respiratory organs, 356; diseases of the digestive organs, 241; diseases of the skin, 121; diseases of the nervous system, 78; diseases of the uterin, 62; surgical cases, 96; dental cases, 78; vaccination, 20. Total, 1,040.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire took place in the frame house corner of Marcy-avenue and Hopkins-street, and resulted in the destruction of the house, and considerable damage to several other houses in the same row. The house where the fire originated belonged to Mr. WM. DASCH, whose loss on the building is $2,000; fully insured. Several of the other houses were more or less damaged with fire and water. The total damage is estimated at about $3,000.

The new Water and Sewerage Commission has been appointed as follows: THOMAS KINSELLA, editor of the *Eagle*; WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Clerk to the old Board; DANIEL L. NORTHUP, one of the members of the old Board, and ARCHIBALD M. BLISS, Ex-Alderman of Greenpoint.

At 12 o'clock on Monday night the two-story frame building No. 62 Union-avenue, E. D., owned and occupied as a carpenter-shop by JACOB DUBOY was damaged by fire. The loss on the building and stock is about $1,200, on which there is an insurance of $600.

Mr. THOMAS SULLIVAN has been elected President of the Brooklyn City Railroad, *vice* HENRY R. PIERSON, resigned.

A young man, five feet ten inches in height, with black hair and mustache, and stoutly built, engaged board at the house of Mr. WOODRUFF, No. 95 Bridge-street, last Saturday. On Monday he left, taking with him $45 belonging to one of the boarders.

The shoe store of JAMES CHAMBERS, in Fulton-street, had one of the windows broken early yesterday morning, and $30 worth of shoes stolen.

Rev. Dr. ROCHE, pastor of the First-place M. E. Church, was the recipient of a tea and coffee service of massive silver at the hands of the ladies of his charge, for Mrs. ROCHE, and a roll of greenbacks was given to him by the officers of the Church.

The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week was 158, an increase of four on the previous week.

JOHN PETERS died on the 2d of March at his residence in Bush-street, near Hamilton-avenue, at the age of 61 years. Some person, dissatisfied with the occurrence, caused the Coroner to have the body exhumed the other day, and a large amount of testimony taken at a private inquest merely reveals the fact that the deceased died from natural causes.

New-Jersey.

The Paterson Democratic City Convention was held on Monday night, when the following nominations were made: For Mayor, JOHN RYLE; City Clerk, NICHOLAS CAMPBELL; Overseer of Poor, DANIEL ZINDLE. The following Ward nominations were also made: Fifth Ward, Republican—For Alderman, FRANCIS C. VAN DYK. Democratic—For Alderman, CHRISTOPHER MCKIERNAN; Chosen Freeholder, PETER D. HIGGINS; Commissioner of Public Schools, CHARLES INGILS. Sixth Ward, Republican—For Alderman, DANIEL MILLER; Chosen Freeholder, P. H. SHIELDS; School Commissioner, ALEX. RAE.

Sixty of the workmen engaged in the Stevens' Battery, Hoboken, struck yesterday for an advance of fifty cents a day. They want $2 instead of $1 50.

Along the Hudson.

At 9 o'clock, Monday morning, a schooner, name not ascertained, was struck by a flaw of wind off Stony Point, in the Highlands, and sunk in deep water, only her topmasts being visible above the surface of the water.

Shad were caught as far up the Hudson as Croton, on Monday, and sold for $2 per pair.

Another locomotive, the third one, has been placed on the track of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

A colored woman has been arrested in Hudson, N. Y., charged with murdering her new-born babe. The child was found in a small creek near the city.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Eries, 24¼; Illinois Centrals, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 6—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12⅛d. on the spot, and 12d. afloat; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 2d inst., since the last report, according to REUTER's telegram, were 40,000 bales; but private dispatches say the shipments to the 3d inst. were 30,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6—11 A. M.

Sugar is quiet at 39s. 9d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Turpentine, 31s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are dull and unchanged. The Stock market is steady. American Securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 6—1 P. M.

The Cotton market is flat; Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d.@12½d.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 9½d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 10d. for Refined.

HAVRE, Tuesday, April 6.

The Cotton market opens quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 6—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is less favorable.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause dullness in the Cotton market here.

Breadstuffs are declining. Oats 3s. 5d. ⅌ bushel. Wheat 9s. 3d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 8s. 8d. @8s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 29s. ⅌ quarter for new mixed Western.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 83¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 96¾.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 6.

The Bourse is steady; Rentes, 70f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 6—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d.@12½d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 8d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 22s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.

Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ⅌ gallon.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, April 6.

Petroleum dull at 53f.@53½f. for Standard White.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, April 6.

The Bremen steamer *Weser*, which sailed from here to-day for New-York, took $18,000 in specie.

HAVRE, Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON—Market closed unchanged for stock on spot or afloat.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 6.

The SUGAR market is dull; offers were made to-day on the basis of 8¼@8½ reals ⅌ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE on London, 11@12 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' Sight, in gold, par@1 ⅌ cent. premium; Short Sight, 2¼@3¼ ⅌ cent. premium; 60 days' Sight, in currency, 25@24 ⅌ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 6.

TOBACCO in good demand at unchanged rates. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP dull; Choice Undressed, $1 15@$1 50. FLOUR firmer and in improved demand; Superfine, $4@$5; Extra, $4 75@$5 75; Double Extra, $5 25@$7; Treble Extra, $7@$8 50. WHEAT firm; strictly Prime to Choice Red, $1 60@$1 85; Choice White, $1 82@$1 90; Spring, none in market. CORN heavy; in bulk, 57c.@60c.; in sacks, 65c.@67½c. OATS firmer; sales at 60c.@62c. for Fancy White. BARLEY dull and declining; Good to Prime Spring, $1 55; Good to Choice Fall, $1 90@$2 25. RYE advancing; sales at $1 28@$1 30. WHISKY quiet at 88c. GROCERIES unchanged. Mess PORK heavy; jobbing trade only; sales at $31@$32. BULK MEATS nominal. BACON dull with small business doing; Shoulders, 13¾c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD—Small business doing; Choice, 18c. CATTLE—Small business at unchanged rates. LIVE HOGS dull; Good to Extra, $8@$10 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 4,200 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 4,500 bushels; 300 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 6.

EXCHANGE on New-York 1-10 premium, selling. FLOUR in good demand; Low to Medium Spring Extras $4 75@$5 50; other brands nominal. WHEAT quiet and declined ¼c.@1c.; No. 1, $1 14@$1 15; No. 2, $1 06¼@$1 06½. CORN unsettled and declined ¼c.@¾c.; sales regular New, 56½c.@60¼c. OATS dull and declined ½c.@¼c.; No. 2, 53c. RYE more active and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 15@$1 17. BARLEY quiet; sales at $1 50@$1 60. WHISKY dull and neglected; sellers ask 84c., with no buyers. PROVISIONS dull; Mess PORK, $30 50@$30 75. LARD, 17¾c.@17⅞c. Short Rib Middles, 15¼c. loose. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c.@16c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11½c.@12c.; Rough Sides, 14¾c.@15c. LIVE HOGS more active; Fair to Choice shipping, $9 50@$11. CATTLE quiet and easy; butchers' stock, $4 00@$5 50; Good to Choice shipping Beeves, $6 25@$7 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON dull and lower; Middlings, 27c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 200 hhds.; Trash to Lugs, $3 10@$9 80; Leaf, $11 20@$19 60. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull and declined to 87c.; market unsettled. Mess PORK dull at $31 50 for City, with no sales; Country sold at $31. BULK MEATS are held at 12¼c.@14½c., which rates are ¼c. above the views of buyers. BACON in fair demand; sales at 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17c. for Clear Sides; but little offering and there is no pressure to sell; the slight increase in demand makes holders firm. LARD dull at 18c.; sales small. GOLD, 131¼. EXCHANGE steady. Money stringent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON market easier; Middlings, 28c.@28¼c.; sales, 220 bales; receipts, 2,093 bales; exports, 6,474 bales. GOLD, 132¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 142; Commercial, 140¼@141¼; New-York Sight, ¼ ⅌ cent. premium. SUGAR dull; Common, 11c.; Prime, 13c. MOLASSES quiet; Prime, 75c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 75@$6 00; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN at 75c.@77c. for White; 78c. for Yellow. OATS firm at 70c. BRAN unchanged. HAY steady; Prime, $26 50@$27. PORK lower; sales at $[illegible]. BACON—Only a retail trade doing; Shoulders, [illegible]; Sides, [illegible]. LARD dull; [illegible]. WHISKY unchanged. COFFEE unchanged.

[illegible], Tuesday, April 6.

FLOUR [illegible]; sales 1,300 bbls. at $[illegible] for No. 1 Spring; $[illegible] for Amber Winter; $[illegible] for White; $[illegible] for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand, and prices unchanged; sales [illegible] bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 [illegible]; 720 bushels ordinary White Canada at $1 [illegible]; Choice [illegible] $1 [illegible]. CORN—None in the market. OATS [illegible] at 70c. for Western. BARLEY quiet; Canadian, $2. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $[illegible] ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $[illegible] ⅌ ton. FREIGHTS unchanged.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, April 6.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT unchanged from yesterday's figures. CORN quiet and lower; No. 1, on the spot, 68c.; buyer April, 67c.; seller last half of April, 68c. OATS quiet and firm at 60½c. for Michigan. RYE steady and nominally unchanged. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bushels Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 6.

FLOUR dull and some grades are lower; City Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 12½; Medium Country offered at $5 15@$5 25. WHEAT dull and nominal. OATS active; No. 2, 54c.@54½c. CORN in fair demand; new, 55c. RYE more active; No. 1, $1 13@$1 14. BARLEY in fair demand; Good, $1 50@$1 70. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 28¾c. Quercitron BARK—No. 1 sells at $52. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR strong; Refining Cuba and Muscovado, 11⅝c. @12⅛c. MOLASSES, 53c.@58c. FLOUR very dull and drooping; Superfine, $5@$5 75. WHEAT very dull; Red, $1 60@$1 65, and California $1 80. CORN firm; Yellow, 88c.@89c.; Mixed, 85c. OATS unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 97c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 6.

FLOUR steady with a moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50@$8 75 for White; and $9 50@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 40; 720 bushels Ordinary White Canada at $1 60. CORN—None in the market. OATS dull and nominal at 70c. BARLEY dull and nominal at $2.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 6.

TOBACCO—Sales, 300 hhds.; Clarksville Leaf, $28; Hart County Wrappers, $31 50. Mess PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16⅛c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. FLOUR, $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 55@$1 60. CORN, 65c. OATS, 63c.@65c. WHISKY, 90c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 28c.@30¼c. WHEAT dull; sales Good to Choice Red at $2 10@$2 25. CORN dull; Prime White, 83c.@85c.; Yellow, 84c.@86c. OATS dull; Prime, 60c.@65c. RYE dull at $1 40@$1 43. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 93c.@94c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 6.

The markets are generally dull and prices unchanged. The following are the only sales reported: WHEAT—1 car Canada White at $1 60, in store; 500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 30. CORN—10 cars New at 73c.@75c., on the track. PEAS—2 cars Canada at $1 20, free, on board the cars.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 300 bales; shipments, 1,100 bales. FLOUR quiet at $5 50@$6. CORN, 72c. OATS, 65c. Mess PORK, $32 50. LARD, 19¼c.@20½c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 17c. BULK MEATS unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, April 6.

Spirits TURPENTINE weak; sales at 46c.@46½c. RESIN steady at $1 90@$8. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $1 65@$2 80. TAR quiet at $2 60. COTTON quiet at 26c.@26½c. for mixed grades.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, April 6.

Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 207 head; sales of Extra at $13@$13 50; first quality, $12@$12 50; second quality, $11@$11 50; third quality, $9@$10. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 789 head; sales at 4c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; receipts light; Extra White Winter, $1 78; No. 1 White Winter, $1 60; No. 2, $1 38. OATS, free, 59c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON—Market lower, with a better demand; sales, 520 bales; receipts, 155 bales; Middlings, 26¾c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON—Market flat; Low Middlings, 26½c.@26¾c. Sales, 125 bales. Receipts, 1,030 bales. Exports, none.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON dull; sales 120 bales; Middlings, nominally 27¾c.; receipts, 323 bales; exports coastwise, 205 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 6.

FLOUR—Sales light; quoted at $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT at $1 45@$1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 77¾.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, April 6.

COTTON dull; sales 720 bales Middlings at 27½c. Receipts, 490 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,761 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 6.

Stocks firm and active; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59¾. Gold, 131¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 6—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S.	Hazy	41
Halifax	S. E.	Clear	42
Portland	S.	Cloudy	45
Boston	S. W.	Clear	50
New-York	S. W.	Clear	50
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	52
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	50
Washington	S. W.	Clear	50
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	58
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	52
Augusta, Ga.	S. W.	Hazy	55
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	52
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	60
Oswego	S. W.	Raining	42
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	37
Pittsburg	—	Snowing	34
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	40
Louisville	N.	Clear	52
Mobile	N.	Clear	68
New-Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy	60
Key West	—	Cloudy	69
Havana	—	Raining	80

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD INHERITANCE.—Effects of Transmission, Bodily Conditions and Mental Characteristics seen in offspring; The Quakers vs. Music; Push, or Energy; Music at Home; Nothing but a Baby. In April Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents; $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Office is removed to 7 Murray-st., two doors from Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Samaria	March 27	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Scotia	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	April 8	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	April 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Queen	April 10	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	April 10	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Morro Castle	April 8	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	April 10	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	April 10	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Scotia*, close to the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

Route	Closes
North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 6—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Qualey, Captain of Harpswell, (lost,) Mr. Lutz, Mr. Robert, Mr. Tillinghast, Mr. Neff and daughter, Gen. Grubb and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Fevez, Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees, Mr. and Miss Gardner, Miss Badgley, Mr. Baker, H. Sieber, S. Sieber, Mr. Scheidecker, Mr. Sedgwick and family, Mr. Reschimann, Mrs. Paltenjhi, Mr. Furcas and family, Mr. Seneze, Mr. Barouzet, Mr. Lang, Mr. Fremin, Mrs. Ferrari, Mr. Perrault and family, Mr. Solari, Mr. Rollin, Mr. Fairex and child, Mr. Pazzi, Mr. Torrelli, Mr. Vogeli, Mr. Bernard, Mrs. Williamson and family, Mr. Rivera, Mr. Machado, Mrs. Ford, Mr. Brock, Mr. Naigeon, Mr. Bouverin.

APRIL 6—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—B. Frazier, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, C. W. Jenkins, Chas. Both, H. C. McKiel, Leop Kraus, Willibald Grusser, Peter Werner, Marie Brandhorst, Julia Grabien, Ad. Bernhardt, Christe Brodersen, Hannehen Fera, Ad. Kaernbach, Theo. Streitz, Gustav Probt, Wm. Gall, Henry Von Spreckelsen, M. Lenk, Ed. Allemann, wife and 2 children, Mr. Warschauer, Mr. Hecht, Miss Elise Gentis, David Langridge, Miss Sophie Birk, Charles Jenkins, George Gartner, Mrs. M. Brower, George Putnam, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Grace Perkins, Miss Eliza Buen, William Hadden, John Bertram, John and August Barta, Mrs. Louise Krappich, Miss Mary Schen, Paul Gaujet, Geo. Fritz, David Gubler, Charles Shapman and lady, William Beckham, George Wilkin, S. C. Suydam, G. Mine, P. Bertelli.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans—J. H. Banker, wife and servant, Miss Banker, Miss Peck, Miss Van Orden, Geo. A. Soper, H. G. Taylor, E. C. Gallup, Geo. W. Adams, J. B. Francis, and 4 in steerage. From Havana—Lieutenant Hamersley, U. S. N., Antonio Slado.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Mrs. Parkhurst and child, E. L. Martin, Mrs. Prall, Miss C. Van Ostrand, Geo. Van Ostrand, Mrs. Guilder, John Wilson and lady, Fred. Meyers, Michael O'Brien, P. Ryan and lady, Samuel Woolsey, Ed. Finley.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 6.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 34 | Sun sets...... 6 31 | Moon rises. 3 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 45 | Gov. Island. 5 34 | Hell Gate.. 6 56

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Arrived.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre via Brest March 27, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 55 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. March 31, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer [illegible]; April 4, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], exchanged night signals with a National Line steamer running E.; 5th, 220 miles from Sandy Hook, passed steamship England, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool March 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 563 passengers to National Steamship Co. March 31, lat. 42 57, lon. 48 53, exchanged signals with ship R. Robinson, from Liverpool for New-York; same time, ship Chancellor, (Br.,) from do. for do.

Steamship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg March 24, and Havre 27th, at 10 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans March 25, via Havana April 1, at 12 M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. April 5, at 12 M., 85 miles N. of Hatteras, signalized steamship Thames, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Ship Galatea, (of Boston,) Cook, Manila Dec. 16, with hemp, sugar, &c., to Wm. F. Weld & Co. March 9, lat. 1 N., lon. 30 10 W., passed a new American ship showing 1st dist. pendant No. 250, bound S., and had also a large eagle on her stern. March 31, lat. 32, lon. 69 40, passed Swedish bark Maria Margaretta.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (N. G.,) Steenken, Rotterdam Nov. 19, via Plymouth Feb. 22, with mdse. to C. Luling & Co.

Bark Harvest Home, (of Stockton,) Dickey, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Had heavy weather; split sails, shifted cargo, &c.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Schjitman, Manila Dec. 11, with hemp and sugar to Funch, Mincke & Co.

Bark Eliza A. Cochran, (of Bucksport,) Swazey, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Bark Oskar & Georg, (Russ.,) Rundstrom, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to James Henry.

Brig Gem, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dixon, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 17 ds., with molasses to Henry & Parker.

Brig Clara Goodrich, (of Portland,) Look, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. John Lymburner, (of Brookville,) Orcutt, Barbados 16 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.—vessel to Bryan & Pease. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and W. winds. April 1, lat. 35 43, lon. 70 33, passed schr. Mary S., strg. S. S. E.

Schr. Ben, Rollins, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Jane N. Baker, Wilson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to R. O. Edwards.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Halleck, Sagua March 27, with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. H. Boice, Adams, Richmond 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Selah R. Strong, Murray, Beaufort, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. General Banks, Fitzgerald, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Wm. Watson, Reeves, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Cook, Burden & Co.

Schr. Eugene, Greenlaw, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Barker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Sharpshire, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Linsley, Hill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Gardiner, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Rainbow, Alexander, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Wale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Elliott, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Hall, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Norfolk, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. Fish, Turner, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Delphia, Allen, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Jas. Bliss, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Canova, Jellison, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. J. B. & T. L., Scott, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Alligator, Heath, Jacksonville.

Schr. Seaport, Vellser, Northport.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Francis French, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. S. Hotchkiss, Hogdon, Virginia.

Schr. Charles Moore, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Bremner, Virginia.

Schr. Only Daughter, Henley, Virginia.

Schr. Wenonah, Dill, Virginia.

Schr. Cadwalader, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Droker, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Saxonia, for Hamburg; City of Cork, Liverpool via Halifax; Virgo, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.; Charleston, for Charleston. Ships Game Cock, for Hong Kong; Bertha, for Melbourne.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 6—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; ship John Mann, from Liverpool; barks Meguntiecook, from Colonia; Mary C. Dyer, from Jamaica; brigs T. W. Chesley, from London; E. P. Swett, from Remedios; N. Stowers, from Matanzas; Era, from Pensacola; Crocus, from Elizabethport; schrs. C. F. Young, from Porto Rico; Marcellus, from New-York; Hesperus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, April 6—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York; schrs. P. M. Wheaton, from Rockport; Hannah Little, from Philadelphia; E. G. Irwins, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamship James Adger, for New-York; schrs. Annie Amsden, for Woods' Hole; L. A. Baylis, for Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6—Arr. ship Nightingale, from New-York.

Cld. ship Fleetwing, for Manilla.

Sld. ship Venus, for Callao.

SAVANNAH, April 6—Cld. ships British Queen, for Liverpool; Eldorado, New-York; bark Susan M. Dudman, Cork; brig Potomac, New-York; steamship Leo, do.

Arr. steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, from New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; bark Ellen H., Middleboro.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 6—Arr. steamships J. A. Gary, from Baltimore; Volunteer, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark from Newcastle, Eng., reported as the Wilhelm, arrived April 5, should have been Wilkommer.

The schooner Kenduskeag, at Holmes' Hole, reports that on the night of April 2, in lat. 39 40, lon. 73 20, was run into by a ship, carrying away jib-boom, fore-topmast and head gear, sprung bowsprit and broke windlass; carried away quarter and mainsail, stove bulwarks, and chafed planking badly. Could not ascertain the ship's name with certainty. Gave it, in answer to our hail, as the Arizona, from Liverpool for New-York; but one of our crew, who got on board the ship at the time of the collision and brought back by one of her boats, was told that she was the Starlington, of Yarmouth, N. S.

BOSTON, April 6.—Schooner George and Albert, (of Belfast, Me.,) from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, bound to Salem, was towed into Gloucester, Mass., to-day, having been fallen in with on the 5th inst., thirty miles from Highland Light, with loss of both masts and bowsprit. She was in collision with an unknown coal-laden schooner. The latter vessel sank immediately, but her crew were saved by another vessel near by.

The unknown schooner which was sunk off Cape Cod by a collision with the schooner George and Albert was the Eulita, of Gardiner, Me., Capt. Dunham, from Hoboken, for Lynn. The crew were saved by the schooner Caroline Young, from Philadelphia, which arrived here to-day.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, April 5—Arr. steamship City of Mexico, Deaken, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 6—The Inman steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, from New-York March 27, arrived at this port yesterday, en route to Liverpool.

No. 252 Broadway, N. Y.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
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Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

For moths. Use it early, and you save by killing swarms now in embryo. Sold by every Druggist. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
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We keep constantly on hand a large stock for the retail trade at manufacturers' prices. Persons wishing to purchase furniture would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. By so doing you will save one extra profit.
All goods warranted as represented.
ABEL & SCHWAAB.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
Cor. of Grand-st. & Broadway,
WILL REMOVE FROM THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS LOCATION ABOUT THE FIRST OF MAY, AND MEANWHILE, WILL OFFER FOR THREE WEEKS
A PART OF THEIR SURPLUS STOCK AT HALF PRICES, VIZ.:
Coats that cost $20 for $10,
Pantaloons that cost $8 for $4,
And Vests that cost $4 for $2,
And in that proportion throughout, besides some
Children's Suits as Low as $5,
And a great variety of OLD STOCK
AT A SACRIFICE,
EITHER IN JOB LOTS OR SINGLE GARMENTS.
They also have a large stock of NEW GOODS, at REDUCED PRICES.
NO INTERRUPTION TO THEIR USUAL BUSINESS.

STERLING SILVER
FORKS AND SPOONS AT CLOSE PRICES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOLID TABLE SILVER,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES,
TEA SETS AND FANCY ARTICLES;
NEW STYLES, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

We offer for two months our entire stock of Real Bronze
GAS FIXTURES,
at the actual cost of manufacture.
A liberal discount made on the cost of old patterns.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE
Gorham Mf'g Company
STERLING SILVER WARE
Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.
The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling, and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.
A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

GO TO THE
GREAT SALE OF
FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING, GENTS' AND BOYS',
TO-MORROW, AT
BROKAW BROS.,
NO. 34 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SPOONS
AND
FORKS.
Base of finest quality of nickel silver. Weight of pure silver deposited thereon indicated by figures plainly stamped upon the back, and FULLY GUARANTEED. Also,
COMPLETE TABLE OUTFITS
IN PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send for price list and copy of guarantee.

CAN YOU TELL,
WHEN BUSINESS IS COMPARATIVELY DULL IN OTHER STORES, WHY
BASSFORD'S
MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
Cooper Institute, corner Astor-Place,
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
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CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Call and see for yourselves.

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RADICAL CURE TRUSS.
Also, IMPERVIOUS TRUSSES of various forms for the permanent relief of Hernia.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES,
Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Hip Disease, and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York; MARSH, BOWLES & Co., No. 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House, and S. N. MARSH, CORLISS & Co., No. 3 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A competent female to wait upon ladies.
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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 233, April 6, 1869.
36, 15, 69, 47, 45, 27, 24, 8, 21, 6, 53, 38, 40.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 233, April 6, 1869.
46, 74, 16, 12, 78, 69, 47, 30, 25, 34, 57, 72, 29, 1[illegible]
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 232, April 6, 1869.
5, 25, 66, 46, 77, 43, 47, 27, 63, 30, 23, 15, 60.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 232, April 6, 1869.
49, 28, 73, 36, 71, 14, 73, 35, 17, 20, 10, 63, 39, 43.
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THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Fifteenth Amendment—How Can It be Enforced?—Power of the Courts Inadequate—Shall the Chinese be Admitted to Suffrage?—Consequences of That Act—Evils of the Country.

THE BEECHES, Monday, March 29, 1869.

In the TIMES of the 25th of March, you make some comments on my queries in regard to the Constitutional Amendment, and that question is of sufficient importance to excite much more discussion than it has. Are we to change the organic structures of the States, and, in fact, the Government, by mere force of party discipline? Here are party majorities in the Legislatures hurrying on to adopt an organic change in the Government, without any inquiry into its merits, and without asking the opinion of the people! Are we Republicans afraid to submit our questions to public opinion? If we are it is time the people taught us better, and unless I am much mistaken they will. I know with what reckless and thoughtless haste the majority of partisans ratify the decrees of a caucus; but, I know also, that there are thoughtful and intelligent men enough in this country to turn the scale. I wish the people could be brought to a direct vote on the question —not merely whether they would have negro suffrage, but whether they will have Chinese and Hindoo suffrage? Do you believe, Mr. TIMES, have you any idea, that the people of New-York would ratify that amendment? You have not, you are morally certain they would not. What kind of a transaction is it, in the morals of politics, (if politics have any morals,) which undertakes to give the assent of New-York, without the consent of the people? The hope of the politicians is, that the amendment may be ratified, and the people will not think of it again. But they are mistaken. This is a poisoned cup, which will be put to their own lips. But the politicians fail in the very object they had in view. They wish to profit, and perfect, and perpetuate the political power of the negroes in the South. It is for this reason that WENDELL PHILLIPS is so much delighted with the amendment, and with GRANT'S "word" for it, as he calls it. Mr. PHILLIPS is mistaken, and so are the politicians. If this amendment be enforced to the letter, it will not give the negroes power, because it does not give them power to hold "office," and that is the bone of contention. There is no political equality, where there is no right to hold office in one body of the voters. To make the negro free, then a citizen, then a voter, is certainly a vast work for one generation; but unless he can hold office he cannot be even a Constable, or Justice of the Peace. Unless you put Louisiana under martial law, how are you going to put a negro into office there? There is one way and only one, to give the negroes of the South what I hold to be their equal rights. This is education. Educate a negro man till he is superior to white laborers, (which can be easily done,) and he will take his proper place very quickly.

The proposed amendment having failed in its real object, undertakes to do what nobody thought of. It prohibits a State from discriminating on account of "race or color." California, then, cannot prohibit Chinese or Hindoos on account of race or color. But California can, and if they become inconvenient will prohibit them on account of their religion. I don't see what is to prevent a State from compelling its inhabitants to become Christians if it chooses. This has taken place in Europe, and for aught I see may take place everywhere.

I turn now to the constitutional points, which are momentous enough to excite some attention. I asked how that amendment can be enforced. You say, if I recollect, the same as in other cases of amendment. But do you recollect any case in which an amendment has been enforced? Have you enforced the Fourteenth Amendment? And if Georgia refuses to enforce it, what do you propose to do? You cannot march an army to enforce the Constitution, where it requires State action; for the resistance will be negative, not active. There will be no rebellion, no violation of the laws. Suffrage depends on the State Constitution, and requires State laws to enforce it. Suffrage requires time, place, residence, and various circumstances to be determined by State laws. To suppose that all these are to be determined by Congress would be so monstrous that I am not prepared to see any party attempt it, and am perfectly sure it would overturn any party. It would be as great a change in our Government as that when the Roman Consul became Imperator.

You ask me how the State is to resist? Simply by *vis inertia;* and that is simply enough. Let a State refuse to act on that amendment and it is then at an end. If you could get an excuse for treating the State as in rebellion, you could do, what all he Cæsars of the world have done, march an army in to overturn its institutions. But you will not have that. You will be reduced to the *mandamus* of the Supreme Court; and what is that worth against a State? I will tell you what it is worth exactly. Nearly forty years ago, in the case of Worcester *vs.* State of Georgia (perhaps the title is not right,) the case was decided in favor of the Indians and against Georgia. The Supreme Court issued its process and Georgia paid no attention to it, and the Court was utterly unable to enforce its decision; and nothing can enforce the decision of the Court against a State except by the army of the United States, which in this case you cannot employ. The *vis inertia* of a State is sufficient to set the Fifteenth Amendment at defiance. But I raised another question, and I beg you to consider it. Have amendments to the Constitution no limits? Can an amendment to the Constitution destroy that which made the Constitution? It must be plain as daylight that no amendment can be made which creates or destroys something which was without the bounds of the Constitution. It is contrary to the meaning of the word amendment. A thing cannot be amended into some other thing. The Constitution did not undertake, nor the States grant the power, to change their organic elements. Take, for example, the State of New-York. It was one of the thirteen original members of this Government. What was New-York? It was a civil community, composed of certain individual citizens recognized and defined by the civil law. Now that was the organic element of the government known as New-York, then an independent State. Now suppose all the other States make an amendment to the Constitution by which three hundred thousand Chinese are made members of the civil community of New-York, and which by the laws of New-York could not be members of that civil community,—have they any right to do that? Can an amendment to the Constitution destroy the organic elements of a State and reduce it to a mere creature of Congress?

But there is another question still, beyond this. Asia has, in proximity to the Pacific shores, 500,000,000 of people. If they can find a better condition in the United States they will migrate hither; and they have begun to do it. They will probably come in great numbers. We should then consider how far this is desirable. Hitherto we have gone on the principle that the whole world might come here, and by the simple act of coming acquire citizenship and political power. Is that to continue indefinitely? Is it to embrace Pagans and Mohammedans *ad libitum?* I pretend not to decide this question; but admitting this to be the case hereafter, I can tell you some of the consequences of that condition of affairs:

1. Notwithstanding the immense domain of the United States—the *good* lands (what Western men call *first-class* lands) are nearly exhausted. You can never make another set of States equal to the first tier of States on the Mississippi. Such States as those in the valley of the Ohio will never rise again. Those rich lands and new States have heretofore been the great outlets for our restless population and our ambitious spirits. That career is soon to be closed against them. It follows, from this fact, thrt there will soon be an active competition for the lands of the West, and there will be an equal competition for place and power.

2. You will find two races of people contending there with two antagonistic religions, an antagonism which has never existed here before, and which will, like that between slavery and freedom, soon become irrepressible.

3. You will then find there is an antagonism between the Pacific and the Central States, unless you can maintain the exclusive political power of the Americans.

But you will say this is far off. Not so. These events are pressing on with the velocity and weight of an avalanche, and if any one policy is to be adopted now is the time to do it. I look over my country and find the foreign elements and the Executive influence the great dangers to which it is exposed. Already we have immense numbers of men looking to Executive patronage as means of support or plunder. Already we have public meetings of foreign infidels declaring war on the Christian Sabbath. Already we see the City of New-York under the control of the Irish Church, and already we see a claim that a portion of the Public School fund shall be distributed to its Jesuit priests. I never was illiberal toward any human being of any opinion, or of any faith, but I am not ashamed to say I am an American, and that I desire to preserve American institutions from being overwhelmed by an avalanche of either Asiatic pagans or European infidels.

Now, if in addition to all the evils we have to contend with, we shall undertake to destroy the really constitutional rights of the States—whither shall we go? If we destroy the federative character of our Government, what have we left but Imperialism?

I defended the constitutional right of the National Government to maintain the unity by the exercise of the war power; and I defended the constitutional right of Congress to resist the usurpations of the Executive; but neither of these include or gives the least right to strike at the organic structure of the States; we are now at peace; and why should we not enjoy the fruits of peace by avoiding all disturbing questions, and seeking to strengthen the permanent foundations of the Government?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

Its Discovery—Means of Access—The Lower St. John's—Hummock Land—Hotels and Boarding-houses—The Upper St. John's—Dunn's Creek and Lake—The Ocklawaha—The Fountain of Eternal Youth—The Beautiful River—Climate.

In the twenty-eighth degree of latitude, fed from the mysterious, scarce explored everglades of Florida, there rises a sluggish river which flows due north for upward of 300 miles. Running parallel with the sea, from which it is separated by a narrow strip of land, from ten to twenty-five miles in width, the river turns suddenly to the right and empties into the Atlantic, amid sand-bar, shoal and breaker, which, with their rush and roar of water, rival the rapids of Niagara. Through these the channel winds, with sharp and narrow turns, requiring a steady hand and practiced eye to guide a vessel in safety.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE RIVER.

Through these same shoals and sandbars steered, in the year 1562, a French Huguenot named JEAN RIBAULT, the leader of a small band. He proposed to find a home in that new world discovered seventy years before, and whose wealth and wonders had now attracted the attention of all Europe. Sailing some thirty miles up the broad river, and seeing only sandy shores, swamps and impenetrable jungles, RIBAULT landed, erected a monument to his discovery, and sailed away from the coast. Steering northward among the sea islands, he landed and made a settlement at Port Royal. Two years later, Admiral COLIGNY fitted out another Huguenot expedition under LANDONIERE, which reached the St. John's on the first day of May, 1564, and formed a settlement they called Fort Carolin, about thirty miles from its mouth. About the same time, PEDRO MENENDEZ, with some five hundred soldiers and settlers, landed on the Atlantic coast. Taking possession, after the fashion of those days, of an indefinite extent of country, as Viceroy of the King of Spain, a settlement was made, called St. Augustine, in honor of the Saint on whose day the landing was made. As soon as a stockade fort could be completed, MENENDEZ turned his attention to the Huguenot settlement. With 300 men, and guided by the Indians, he commenced a march of twenty miles through a country which would appal the heart of the most enterprising of modern Generals. Fort Carolin was reached during the night, and at daybreak the fort was carried by assault. A few of the garrison escaped to the swamps, the rest were put to the sword, "not as Frenchmen, but as heretics," as MENENDEZ stated in an inscription he placed over the gates. This cruel massacre was unnoticed by the French Court, but it created so deep a feeling among the people, that one DE GOURGNES, with the supposed connivance of his Government, fitted out an expedition, recaptured the fort, and put to death the garrison left there by MENENDEZ; "not as Spaniards, but as murderers," as he added to the former inscription.

So ended the first European settlement on the St. John's. The history of Florida for the next three hundred years is but the history of St. Augustine, with its seiges and burnings, and its transfers from Spain to England, from England to Spain, and from Spain to the United States. Tired with its monotonous existence, Florida, in these modern times, decided on another change, and cast its fortunes with the Confederate States. The "Lincoln gunboats" soon brought it back again to the Union, and the Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment was left at St. Augustine to look after the moorings.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

The St. John's is reached from the north and west, by way of Savannah, by three routes: twenty hours by rail to Jacksonville, and by an inside and outside line of steamers, the two latter being the usual means of access. Four boats run regularly between Savannah and the "Florida ports," as they are called; the *Lizzy Baker* and *Nick. King* composing the inside line, and the *Dictator* and *City Point* the outside. The *Dictator* and *City Point* are large, staunch steamers, and familiar as Government transports between Washington and City Point during the siege of Petersburg, to thousands of those who wore the army blue. The inside line runs behind the Sea Islands on the coast of Georgia, the outside line puts out to sea. The inside boats, however, have a way of running into rough water, and the outside ones into smooth water, at the most unexpected moments. All boats put in at Fernandina to wait for a proper tide on the St. John's bar, which is reached by a fifteen mile run on the outside of Amelia Island.

THE LOWER ST. JOHN'S.

Crossing the bar, as wild and as dangerous now as in the days of JEAN RIBAULT, the river runs westerly a short distance between white sandy shores covered with palmetto and scrub oak, and then makes a short turn to the south. In making this turn a curious atmospheric phenomena is met with—a current of warm air is so suddenly met that the change is like going from a cold hall into a warm room. This change can be observed not only on a calm day, but when a high wind is blowing. It seems, as an officer of one of the steamers remarked, as if the bow of the boat must be in the warm air, while the stern is still in the cold. It is the gate of the tropics, the entrance to the sunny land where an eternal Summer reigns.

For fifteen miles the river opens into great lagoons; the shores are either of dazzling white sand covered with a growth of small trees and bushes, or of heavily-timbered swamp. Then Jacksonville is reached, the busiest town in Florida and the largest on the river. Jacksonville was partly burned in one of many expeditions fitted out from Port Royal during the war. The ruins have, however, disappeared, and the town presents as busy an appearance as any one of its size can show. It is the depot for the entire river trade, and also does a considerable business in yellow pine lumber. The town possesses three hotels and several boarding-houses, one of the hotels—the St. James—being just completed and is well spoken of. Jacksonville is but a dull place for pleasure-seekers; its streets, although often shaded with splendid water-oaks, are sandy and dreary.

From Jacksonville to Palatka, a distance of eighty miles, the river is broad and tolerably straight, dotted on its bluffs with small clearings or with hotels and lodging houses, for this is the great Winter resort for all the North. The shores are invariably low, few bluffs rise over fifteen feet from the water, and the bluffs themselves only appearing at intervals of from one to three miles. All between is wet land or irreclaimable swamp. But bluff, wet land and swamp are covered with a magnificent growth of timber, rising up like hills from the shores, the trees shrouded in long waving moss. Here are found the magnolia, with its big glistening leaves, the solemn-looking cypress with its strange knees starting from the ground, the palmetto, the cedar, the wild orange, the live and water oak, the Pride of India, in March sheeted with purple blossoms, and our own Northern maple, looking like a harlequin masked in drooping moss, its branches, perhaps, entwined with wild orange flowers. Beneath all this is a dense undergrowth of evergreen shrubs, among them the English holly, with its red berries, and over and among them grows the jellow jasmine and other vines. Towering high above all are the stately pines in the barrens which skirt the rich river lands.

HUMMOCK LAND.

The bluffs, or indeed any dry land, are known as "hummock land." It consists of the sand of which nearly all Florida is composed, mixed with decayed vegetable matter and decomposed shell. When cleared—a work of no little magnitude—it is so light as to be easily worked with a one-horse plough, and exceedingly fertile. Hummock land is not found at any distance from the water, seldom over a few hundred yards, consequently there are few clearings of over twenty or thirty acres. Back of this are the pine barrens, of loose white sand, covered with a thin coarse grass and palmetto bushes. The grass is said to be extremely nutritious; but the cattle, even when the ground is covered with young shoots, are miserable looking. The clearings in the pine barrens are also said to yield prolific crops of sweet potatoes. Hummock land will produce almost anything—sugar, Sea Island cotton, oranges, peaches, melons, and garden vegetables flourish luxuriantly. Strawberries, as far north as Palatka, will ripen in February, and vegetables, with a little care, can be had throughout the Winter.

HOTELS AND WATERING-PLACES.

As already stated, the St. John's is the great Winter resort for the sick, the weary, and for the sportsmen and the pleasure-seekers of the North. A few days' journey will bring the traveler from ice and snow and bleak skies to where the winds are balmy, the air often heavy with the fragrance of the orange and the jasmine, and where the trees are clothed in all the luxuriance of midsummer. Before the war few came to Florida, save for their health; the state of society did not then encourage pleasure travel. Now, however, the invalid element forms but a small portion of the travel; pleasure-seekers, sportsmen and land speculators form the bulk. To accommodate these classes, many hotels and boarding-houses are scattered along the river; but all of them, with the exception of Enterprise, between Jacksonville and Palatka. The principal points are Hibernia, Magnolia, Green Cove Springs and Palatka. Some of these are clean and liberally supplied, but the majority are just the contrary. All are small, none when crowded accommodating over seventy persons. Half-way between Jacksonville and Palatka is Picolata, a settlement consisting of one log house and a decayed pier. It is an important point as the landing place and principal means of access to St. Augustine. The distance to be traversed is fifteen miles, and the road can best be described by stating that the time required to make the distance is five hours. The ancient city, however, with its associations, its orange groves, its mouldering gates and its Old World look, must always be an attractive place to travelers.

There are constant rumors in the river towns of enterprising men who propose building mammoth hotels, to be kept in first-class style. Neither the hotels or the Northern style of keeping are wanted. What is wanted and would pay is an investment of some thirty or forty thousand dollars in a number of detached cottages, similar to the Sulphur Springs in Virginia. Both labor and material are dearer in Florida than in New York, but so little protection is required against the weather that four-roomed cottages could be run up at very small cost. As to living, plain and simple fare properly cooked, would best satisfy the visitors. Although fresh vegetables grow with little trouble, they are rarely seen at any hotel.

THE UPPER ST. JOHN'S.

From its mouth to Palatka the river is from two to three miles wide. Then it makes a sudden bend to the eastward, around the largest and finest orange grove on the river, and becomes narrow, crooked and exceedingly picturesque. Its sudden turns leave long points jutting into the river, covered with enormous trees and dense foliage, which are reproduced in the clear, dark-colored water as in a mirror. In this way, varied with a succession of small, lake-like openings, the river extends for forty miles, when it expands into what seems like an inland sea, where the eye sees on every side the water meeting the sky. Just where the river meets Lake George, as this sheet of water is called, is Drayton Island, the residence of Mr. REMBERT, whose dwelling, rising above an orange grove, is the only house on the river which looks like the residence of a wealthy man. The river between Palatka and Lake George has many points of rich hummock land, a number of which have been cleared and planted with orange trees by Northern men.

DUNN'S CREEK, DUNN'S LAKE, THE OCKLAWAHA.

Seven miles above Palatka, a narrow creek, known as Dunn's Creek, of eight miles in length, connects, through a vast, heavily-timbered swamp, Dunn's Lake with the St. John's. On a bright sunny day the foliage and long moss hanging over the narrow stream produce a beautiful effect. Here is a favorite home of the alligators. They lie like a log on the water, until a rifle-ball from an approaching steamer whistles over them, when they slowly sink, lifting their big intelligent eyes above the water again, to show they are unhurt. They are of every size, from the newly-born, the size of a lizard, to a twenty-year old, sixteen feet in length. One solitary clearing breaks the dense forest which borders the creek. A half-acre lot of sugar-cane is the enterprising proprietor's present subsistence and a couple of hundred orange stumps his hope of future wealth. Dunn's Lake is some fifteen miles long and from three to four broad. Its shores, although high, are exceedingly unhealthy. It is settled by a number of Georgian families, who are planting orange groves.

Seventeen miles south of Palatka, the Ocklawaha River empties into the St. John's. This river is of the same width as Dunn's Creek, but opens up with its tributaries nearly 400 miles of navigable water. The steamers which ply upon it are constructed with two-inch oaken plank to force their way through the branches which hang across the river, the smoke stack being but a few inches above the roof of the cabin. The headwaters of the Ocklawaha are a number of small lakes. A short canal is also in process of construction which will connect the river with the Winlockoochee River, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico. Connected with the Ocklawaha by a small stream is Silver Spring, a pool of perfectly transparent water, which rises from the ground of sufficient width and depth to float a steamboat. This is reputed the fabled spring sought for by PONCE DE LEON, as the fountain of Eternal Youth. Florida does not owe its discovery to a thirst for gold or a love of territory. The grim old companion of COLUMBUS saw the mad scramble for wealth and for lands. He knew there was enough for all. What he wanted was an eternity of years to enjoy the blessings he had helped to give to his generation. He cared little for the sneers and laughter of the world; he had withstood both before, when the great discoverer propounded his wild theories of the existence of a new world. The fountain of youth was never found, but the same soft bracing winds, the same perfume-laden air still woos those who seek to prolong their years with the breath of life.

THE BEAUTIFUL RIVER.

From Lake George to Lake Monroe, the head of navigation excepting in an unusual state of the river, is forty miles more. The country is of a wilder character, the bluffs disappear, save at two or three points, the swamps being alternated with open savannahs; meadow lands covered with a rank growth of nutritious grass and weeds. The river becomes narrow, the boats being obliged to work their way with poles through the tortuous windings. Few traces of the hand of man are visible. There are but two small settlements in the whole distance—Voluria and Blue Springs. Nature, however, seems to run riot. The foliage rises up in masses which supply the place of hills. The long moss is no longer allowed to usurp the branches of the trees, but is in its turn enveloped in vines and creepers. In many places the vines, falling from the branches of the trees, form bowers and green alleys over the water. Even the water is called upon to support the vegetation, for, besides fields of lilies and aquatic plants, little bunches of "water lettuce," as it is called—a few salad-like leaves, with long roots attached—float on the surface of the river, or, driven together by the wind, form floating islands, to be again dissipated by another current of air or a passing steamer. Flocks of wild fowl are constantly seen and wild turkey are often visible among the bushes.

Crossing Lake Monroe, Enterprise is reached, and here is found a spacious hotel, with a fine piazza overlooking the lake. The hotel and one store constitute the settlement, and are the property of the steamboat proprietor, who built them at the terminus of the pleasure travel on the river.

CLIMATE.

The chief point of attraction of the St. John's is not its beauty, nor its rich hummock land, but its Winter climate. For consumptives it is somewhat damp, the pine barrens of Georgia and South Carolina being considered preferable; but these pine barrens are sad, dreary regions, affording none of the cheering effects to be found in the animal and vegetable life of Florida. For nervous disorders or debility Florida offers the very breath of life. If the thermometer rises to any unusual height on the St. John's, the sea-breeze soon comes sweeping over the narrow strip of land between the river and the ocean. If, again, the north wind brings cold or frost, the cold is soon tempered by the warm wind from the Gulf. Although the river is swampy, dry land being the exception, the swamp extends but a short distance from its banks, and all beyond for endless square miles extend the pine barrens absorbing any impurities that may arise from the river. The air, even when cold, seldom has any rawness or chill in it. The thermometer averages in the Winter months between 60° and 70°, although frequently falls to 32° and rises to 80°, according to the duration of a north or south wind. This year the orange crop on the river was ruined by the frost on Christmas Day, and in the latter part of February the blossoms were injured by a severe frost.

Mention has been made of the settlers on the river. They are mostly of a class who can afford to spend four months of the year at the North, when the poisonous miasma rises from every swamp and stream. Among the natives a healthy person is a subject of remark. Nearly all wear a livid appearance, brought on by fever and ague and bilious fever. Those who have lived all their lives on the river owe much to the out-door life natural to the South. The fresh wind passes freely through the loosely-jointed houses. Their food is corn meal and game, venison and wild fowl being always attainable. Even the pig becomes a wild animal, roaming in the woods instead of passing his life in a filthy sty. New-England fare of rich, unwholesome pie, fat pork and hot saleratus cakes would probably terminate the entire native population in one generation. Settlers have been attracted to the river by the success of the orange trees the last few years. There is, however, but little land on the river, and that is held at from $50 to $200 per acre, consequently settlers are seeking locations on the lakes and tributaries of the river further south.

UTAH.

Progress of the Co-operative Movement—Stagnation in Trade—Theatrical Notes—"Oliver Twist" Repudiated by the Mormons—The Railroad Blockade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, March 22, 1869.

The coöperative movement goes on steadily. It is working a complete revolution in commercial affairs in this City and Territory. How far the movement will yet extend, is a matter of speculation, but there is reason to apprehend that its ramifications will be very comprehensive. At present, the most marked result is a general dullness in trade of all kinds. This could not well be avoided, because of the change itself from individual to coöperative enterprise, the inexperience of all concerned in the new methods, the characteristic awkardness of new and untested machinery, and the uncertainty in regard to the future. Besides, cash is not quite so plentiful as it was. Most of the railroad work is done and the "end of the track" is increasing its distance from this city toward the setting sun, and consequently there is less money stirring from that source.

Traveling agents of commercial houses in the East find things here now much duller than in the Fall and in midwinter. Many of the merchants in the Fall had not very extensive stocks on hand, and they ordered largely through the Winter, but now they appear to be well-stocked generally, and goods go off with slackened briskness. Provisions are at high prices. The railroad blockade has detained much freight *en route* —considerable grain and flour. The price of flour a fortnight ago went down to $7 50 per hundred, but it has recently risen again to $10. No butter arriving from the East, per rail, that commodity has run up to $1 25 per pound, and nothing extra at that; and all of it very scarce. The amount of thoroughly good butter made here is very small, partly in consequence of much being made by persons of limited experience and skill. In all probability, butter will long continue to be an article of import in Utah, as grass here is very limited, and population increases, and the use of hog meat is considerably discouraged.

To return to coöperation. Much appears to be embraced under the coöperative movement—such as reducing the number of clerks and counter-walters, employing women instead of men in those labors, as far as possible, distributing retail stores through the city instead of congregating them in one limited district, reducing the number of middle-men and increasing the number of producers, distributing profits among many instead of among few, and, not least, concentrating the means and the commercial influence of the community. Such and similar ones appear to be the objects aimed at. Some persons there are who attribute the strongest personal motives of self aggrandizement to the chief promoters of this coöperative movement. If this were so it would only be in accordance with human nature the world over. But reflecting persons will consider that the ruling spirits of Mormondom have pursued their course through all sorts of poverty and opposition, and in the face of prospects anything but promising, and therefore there is reason to think that this movement for mercantile coöperation is not instigated solely nor chiefly by personal selfishness. It is exceedingly probable that it has other incentives than that resting on profound convictions. This, however, with outsiders especially, is a matter of belief and speculation.

Theatricals flourish. LUCILLE WESTERN and J. A. HERNE are the great lights at the Theatre at present, Miss LOCKHART acting as a supporting lesser light, although with many she is considered quite as generally useful and satisfactory, if not as sensationally attractive, as Miss WESTERN. The last-named lady and Mr. HERNE have had large audiences during their engagement. On Saturday "Oliver Twist" was the play, and the murder scene was of so terribly a realistic character that most of the audience was disgusted, and to-day the managers came out in an apologetic card, withdrawing the play from further representation, and substituting for it to-night "The Heart of the Stage," and for tomorrow "Flowers of the Forest."

The better to understand the nature of this episode, it should be recollected that the chief men of the Mormon community have much repugnance to heavy tragedies, and especially to scenes of blood. BRIGHAM YOUNG himself has more than once declared that, so far as he is concerned, he would be glad to banish tragedy from the stage. On Sunday night, in many of the twenty-one ward meetings in the city, the people were advised to stay away from the theatre if "Oliver Twist" were reënacted, as the bloody scenes of the play were considered revolting, not possibly conducive to any good, and entirely unfit to be witnessed, particularly by women and young persons.

Snow and rain and mud have been the visible and tangible evidences of the wretched weather of late; but a clear, fine, promising time appears to have again come, and gardeners and farmers and other out-door workers are correspondingly joyous.

It is rumored about town that after the coming April Conference, BRIGHAM and a party of other Mormon dignitaries will make a tour southward to the Colorado River, or near it.

The "railroad blockade" has operated prejudicially in regard to the progress of track-laying on the Union Pacific, as also has the very bad weather of late, or the "end of the track" would have been on the other side of Bear River North ere this. The excitement concerning *the* town in this valley still continues. Some yet rely on Ogden, others on the new town of Bonneville, a few miles north of Ogden, but most appear to think highly of Corinne, at the crossing of Bear River, still further north, as that is expected to be the focus of the Idaho and Montana trade, at least until the branch road through those Territories be under way. There is much reason to suppose that Corinne will be permantly "quite a place." Wasatch and Echo are now "nowhere."

THE INDIANS.

General Custer's Recent Campaign—His Official Report of His Operations in Full—Long and Fatiguing Marches—The Release of the White Captives—End of the War.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS OPERATING SOUTH
OF THE ARKANSAS, IN THE FIELD,
HEAD WATERS OF WASHITA RIVER, TEXAS,
March 21, 1869.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Department of the Missouri:

On the morning of the 2d inst. my command, composed of eleven troops of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and ten troops of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, left its camp on Medicine Bluff Creek, about thirty miles due south from Fort Cobb. My course was *via* Camp Radziminski, mouth of Elk Creek, to a point on the North Fork of Red River, a few miles above the mouth of Salt Creek. Here I divided my command into two columns. Selecting about eight hundred of the most effective men from both regiments, I directed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel MYERS, Seventh Cavalry, to proceed in command of the remainder and surplus train up the North Fork, and across to a point on the Washita, near the late battle-ground, and there await further orders.

PURSUIT OF THE INDIANS.

With that portion of the command selected for the purpose, I left our camp on the North Fork on the morning of the 6th inst., and marched due west, striking the Salt Fork after a few hours' march. About noon we struck a fresh trail of a single lodge and fourteen animals heading up the Salt Fork. Taking up the pursuit, we followed the trail three days and one night, and on the afternoon of the third day surprised the party we were pursuing, while seeking shelter from an approaching storm, capturing their lodge, cooking utensils, provisions, and eleven of their ponies, the party, which consisted of nine Cheyennes, barely making its escape into one of the many ravines near by. This was one of the small parties which the Cheyennes had sent to the vicinity of our camps on Medicine Bluff Creek to observe and report our movements, and was then on its way to the main village to report that we were again on the move. The point at which the capture was made was in Texas, on a small fresh-water tributary of Salt Fork. On the morning of the 9th we moved in a westerly direction; marched all day, but were unable to find water, and were forced to make a dry camp on the prairie. Before daylight next morning we resumed the march, changing our course to the south, and by noon reached camp on Middle Fork, a stream which, on some maps, is designated as Gypsum Creek. On the following morning we moved toward the southwest, crossing Mulberry Creek. Our march was continued until we came in sight of the banks of the main Red River. Here we discovered the trail of one lodge leading northwest. The trail was nearly one month old, but with the hope that it would lead to others, we took it up, and before pursuing it many miles had the satisfaction of seeing the trail increased by that of eleven lodges, all about the same time. That night we encamped on the head waters of Mulberry Creek, occupying the ground selected for same purpose by the Indians. From this point the trail led northward. Notwithstanding the trail was very old, I felt confident that with due precautions, and knowing the lazy manner in which Indians move when not pursued, we could overhaul them, or at least get very near them, before our proximity was discovered. Thanks to their superior geographical knowledge, I was not troubled by routes, water nor camping-grounds. The trail led us by easy marches to good water, plenty of timber, and the best camping grounds that could be selected. On the morning of the 12th the pursuit was resumed. Early in the day the trail was found to be enlarged by the addition of forty-two lodges, and before night as many more joined, making the trail one of over a hundred lodges, and so plain that we could follow it at a gallop could our horses have kept up the gait. That night we encamped on Middle Fork. The morning of the 13th we observed fresher signs of Indians than we had yet seen, indicating that they had left the Middle Fork not more than a week previous. This will be understood when it is known that in the ordinary manner of moving the village remains from three days to a week in each camp, and then moves but about ten miles before making another camp. We moved without delay, and one of our marches equaled two or three made by the Indians. As the trail grew warmer it became necessary to adopt additional precautions to insure success. No bugle calls or discharges of firearms were permitted. Fires were lighted after dark and covered with earth before daylight. Tents were burned, and all blankets in excess of one per man, and all clothing shared the same fate.

THE INDIANS OVERTAKEN.

Daily the pursuit was continued until the morning of the 5th, when we reached a campground on the North Fork which had been abandoned only two days before. Encouraged by the prospect, we pressed forward, and by noon the advance had made twenty miles. Hard Robe, the war-chief of the Osages, and who at this moment was running the trail, discovered about one mile in advance a herd of forty or fifty ponies, grazing and herded by two Indians. The latter discovered us at the same time, and drove the herd rapidly in the direction of a timbered stream, which could be seen some two or three miles beyond. I at once sent orders back to the column, which was still a considerable distance in the rear, to close up at a rapid gait. The deep sand and the exhausted condition of horses and men prevented this being done promptly. I was uncertain as to whether the village was in our front, or whether the herd seen driven off was merely on the move. If the latter, desiring to effect its capture, I advanced with the few men then in front in the direction taken by the herd. After proceeding about two miles, Indians could be seen in front, partially concealed behind the sand hills, and watching our movements. Taking my orderly with me, I advanced to learn their character and intentions. After considerable signaling and parleying, eight Indians came forward to meet me. From them I learned that the entire Cheyenne tribe, numbering two hundred and sixty lodges, was encamped at different points within ten or fifteen miles from where we then were. A few moments afterward thirty or forty Indians rode up to us, including Medicine Arrow, the head Chief of the Cheyennes, and several other noted chiefs of the same tribe. From the latter I learned that over two hundred lodges were encamped on the stream directly in our front, the remainder, under Little Robe, being some ten or fifteen miles lower down. Included in the two hundred lodges were nearly all the lodges belonging to the Dog Soldiers, the most mischievous, blood-thirsty and barbarous band of Indians that infest the plains.

THE CAPTIVE WHITE WOMEN.

Here, then, was the opportunity we had been seeking, to administer a well-merited punishment to the worst of all Indians, My intentions were formed accordingly, and as I rode with Medicine Arrow in the direction of the village, I made my plans for surrounding the village and attacking as soon as the troops came up. I did not pursue this course, however, and for the following reasons: On my way to the village I learned that the two white women captured in Kansas last Autumn—one Mrs. MORGAN, on the Solomon; the other, Miss WHITE, on the Republican—were then held captive in the Cheyenne village. It was then out of the question to assume a hostile attitude, at least until the captives were in our possession, or until every peaceable means for their recovery had been exhausted. The opening of our attack would have been the signal for their murder by their captors, as we very well knew. I therefore determined to encamp my command, as soon as it arrived, near the village. In the meantime I accompanied Medicine Arrow to his lodge in the centre of his village, where all the principal chiefs and the medicine men of the tribe soon assembled. Before entering the village I observed the greatest excitement prevailed; the entire herd was collected; the squaws had everything except their lodges packed, and their ponies were saddled ready for a precipitate flight. So that, had my intention to attack been carried out, it is doubtful whether, with the timely warning they had received, and considering the jaded condition of my animals, we could at that time have inflicted any very serious injury beyond the capture of their lodges. The recovery of the captive white women was now my first object. The squaws and children remained seated upon their ponies, until the troops approached the village, when their fears, coupled with the remembrance of the crimes of the tribe and their deserved punishment, got the better of them, and like a herd of frightened sheep, old and young squaws, papooses, ponies and mules, started in the direction of Little Robe's village, abandoning to us their lodges and poles, and immense numbers of camp kettles, robes, shields and ponies. I ordered my men not to fire upon the fugitives, but caused four of their principal men, two of them noted chiefs of the Dog Soldiers—Big Head and Dull Knife—to be seized and held under guard, intending through them to compel the release of the two white women. At the same time, to prevent the Cheyennes from breaking up into small parties and renewing hostilities, I sent word to them to return and take their lodges with them, adding that if they would all agree to encamp near Little Robe and his band, I would not permit their abandoned village to be disturbed until the lodges had been removed. This proposition was generally accepted. I then sent a runner to Little Robe, who was well known to me, and whose influence with his tribe was great, to come and see me, promising him safe passport back to his village. He accepted my invitation, came to my camp, and after a long talk promised to use his influence for the best. No promise to deliver up the captives into our hands without the payment of a large ransom could be obtained. I was determined to secure their release, and that unconditionally, and thereby discourage the custom of ransoming captives from Indians, which is really nothing more nor less than offering the latter a premium upon every captive.

PARLEYS WITH THE CHIEFS.

To obtain a better camp, and at the same time accomplish my purpose, I told Little Robe I would change my camp the following day, moving in the direction of his village, but that I had no desire to approach its immediate vicinity, and that, after my arrival in camp, if he and the other Chiefs would visit me I would talk with them. On the evening of the second day a Chief who had accompanied Little Robe the first day came to my camp to learn what I had to say, and to procure, if possible, the release of the Chiefs and warriors held by me. No satisfactory statement could be gotten from him regarding the return of the white women or the intentions of the Chiefs. I therefore determined not to be put off any longer, and told him we had then waited three days for them to give us the white women, and had obtained no satisfactory response; that I should wait one day longer, but if by sunset the following day the white women were not delivered up, I would hang to a tree which was there designated three of the men held captive by me, (the fourth one having been sent as a runner to Little Robe,) and that the following day I would follow and attack the village. With this message the Chief departed.

THE WOMEN GIVEN UP.

The next day was one of no little anxiety to all, and to none more than to the three captive Cheyennes, whom I certainly intended to hang if their people failed to accede to our demands. The ropes were ready, and the limb selected, when about 3 o'clock P. M. a small party of Indian warriors were seen approaching camp. They halted on a knoll about one mile distant, while one of their number came forward with the welcome intelligence that the women were with them and would be given up; but this was coupled with the proposition that I should exchange the three men, or two of them, for the women. This was refused and the return of the women demanded at once, and unconditionally. A reluctant assent to this was given. The Indians, however, feared to come inside of our lines. Lieutenant-Colonel MOORE and Majors JONES and JENKINS, were, therefore, detailed to go out and receive them. Officers and men assembled near the outposts to welcome two of their own people to freedom from a bondage more horrible than death. More than one voice faltered with emotion, and many eyes dimmed with tears, as all crowded around the released captives and tendered heartfelt congratulations upon their release. Both the latter belong to highly respectable families; both are young, Miss WHITE being about 18 and Mrs. MORGAN about 24. The story of their captivity and of their treatment by their captors, is a recital of such barbarous cruelties and enormous indignities that it is surprising that civilized beings could endure them and still survive. After conversing with the released captives, I was confirmed in my opinion regarding the propriety of not attacking the village. The Indians had expressed the determination to kill them, had the attack been made.

WHAT THE CAPTIVES SAID.

Many interesting facts were elicited from Mrs. MORGAN and Miss WHITE. It seems that prior to the battle of the Washita, where we captured so many of their women and children, the Indians subjected their two captives to the most cruel treatment, frequently beating them in the most savage manner. Since that battle they have never given them a blow. In passing through their deserted camps we, on several occasions, discovered the remains of carcasses of ponies and mules cut in such a manner as to indicate that they had been eaten by the Indians. This belief was strengthened by the fact that no buffalo or recent signs of buffalo were observed anywhere along the route pursued by the Indians, our operations during the Winter having forced them beyond the buffalo range. Such we know to be the fact. Both the released captives state the entire tribe is in a state of actual starvation, and for weeks have subsisted entirely on the flesh of their mules and ponies which have died from exhaustion; that often the allowance to each person for one week was not sufficient for one meal—the supply of meat provided for their Winter wants having been exhausted long ago, and they having eaten all their dogs. Their ponies are more than ordinarily poor, as, fearing a surprise or attack by us, they have kept them tied close to their lodges instead of grazing them as usual. These are some of the results of our Winter campaign.

THE INDIANS SICK OF WAR.

After obtaining the release of the two white women, I moved my command up the stream twelve miles to the vicinity of the deserted Indian village, the lodge poles furnishing us fuel for our night encampment. My command in this way burned up the poles of upward of two hundred lodges; besides these the Indians lost much of their camp furniture and many buffalo robes and ponies. We captured a considerable number of ponies, bows, arrows, shields and firearms. LITTLE ROBE and the other chiefs with whom I have conversed, express themselves heartily sick of war, and declare their intention of making their way to the point which has been designated, and there submit themselves to the decision of the Government authorities. Aside from procuring the release of the two women held captive by the Cheyennes—being the only captives now held by hostile tribes in this department, a result of itself more than compensating this command for all it has been called upon to endure—we have penetrated every haunt frequented by the five tribes which were lately hostile. We now know their accustomed routes and hiding-places. We have taught the Indians that they are safe from us in no place and at no season; and also, what some of our people may doubt—that the white man can endure the inclemencies of Winter better than can the Indian. Much of the country over which we have marched, has been little or incorrectly known. This uncertainty no longer exists. There are many officers in this command who, without guides, can conduct an expedition from Red River to the Platte, and encamp on a fresh water stream each night. The point at which we found the Cheyenne village, was in Texas, on the Sweetwater, about ten miles west of the State line.

GOOD CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS.

Before closing my report, I desire to call the attention of the Major-General commanding, to the unwavering good conduct of this command since it undertook this march. We started with all the rations and forage that could be obtained, the whole of which were not sufficient for the time we have already been out. First, it became necessary to reduce the amount to half rations; afterward a still greater reduction was necessary, and to-night most of my men made their suppers from the flesh of mules that had died to-day from starvation on the march. When called upon to move in light marching order, they abandoned tents and blankets without a murmur, although much of the march has been made during the prevalence of the severest Winter weather I have ever experienced in this latitude. The horses and mules of this command have subsisted, day after day, upon nothing but cotton-wood bark. Amid all these privations, the officers and men maintained a most cheerful spirit, and I know not which to admire most, their gallantry in battle, or the patient and unwavering perseverance and energy with which they have withstood the many disagreeable phases of their campaign. As the term of the service of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry is approaching its termination, and I may not again have the satisfaction of commanding them during active operations, I desire to commend them, officers and men, to the favorable notice of the Commanding General. Serving on foot, they have marched in a manner and at a rate that would put some of the regular regiments of Infantry to the blush. Instead of crying out for empty wagons to transport them, each morning every man marched with his troops, and—what might be taken as an example by some of the line officers of the regular infantry—company officers marched regularly on foot at the head of their respective companies. And now when approaching the termination of a march of over 300 miles on greatly deficient rations, I have yet to see the first straggler.

END OF THE WAR.

In obtaining the release of the captive white women, and that, too, without ransom or the loss of a single man, the men of my command, and particularly those of the Nineteenth Kansas, who were called into service owing to the murders and depredations of which the capture of these women formed a part, feel more fully repaid for the hardships they have endured, than if they had survived an overwhelming victory over the Indians. Had my supplies not been exhausted, I would have moved against the Cheyennes after recovering the two women, but prudential reasons forbade it. As it is, I now hold the captive Cheyenne chiefs as hostage for the good behavior of the tribe, and for the fulfilment of the promise of the latter to come in and conform to the demands of the Government. This I consider as the termination of the Indian war.

Respectfully submitted,
G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A. Commanding.

Death of a Lineal Descendant of Lord Fairfax in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 5.

CHARLES SNOWDEN FAIRFAX, a descendant of the last Lord FAIRFAX, and himself entitled to the title as the tenth Lord, died at Barnum's City Hotel, in this city, yesterday morning, aged 40 years. The deceased was born at Vaucluse, Fairfax County, Va., on the 8th of March, 1829, but for some years has resided in California, having served as Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State in 1854, and subsequently for five years was Clerk of the Supreme Court of the same State. He was chairman of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention which assembled in New-York last July, and is the second member of that delegation who has died, Colonel THOMAS HAYS having expired on the steamer on his way to New-York. The deceased Mr. FAIRFAX was thoroughly identified with the State of his adoption, and was well known and respected on the Pacific coast. He stood high in the Masonic fraternity, the members of which in this city have already arranged to send a large delegation with the body to the place of interment, which is Rock Church Cemetery, on the road beyond the Soldiers' Home, and about four miles from Washington. The remains will be taken from the hotel at 9:30 A. M. on Tuesday, to the Camden-street depot, for removal to Washington, and thence to the cemetery referred to for burial. The deceased was collaterally related to THOMAS, the sixth Baron FAIRFAX, who, having relinquished his English estates to his brother ROBERT, came over to America and settled on a plantation of more than a million of acres in Virginia, which he inherited from his mother, CATHARINE COLEPEPER. THOMAS FAIRFAX was the first person who employed GEORGE WASHINGTON as a surveyor. ROBERT FAIRFAX died in 1793, when the immense estate descended to Rev. BRYAN FAIRFAX, a second cousin, who became the eighth Baron. CHARLES SNOWDEN FAIRFAX, the subject of the above notice, was the great-grandson of Rev. BRYAN FAIRFAX, and succeeded to the title of Lord FAIRFAX in 1846—a title, however, which he never claimed, preferring to die as he had lived, an American citizen.

SENATOR BROWNLOW.

A Chatty Letter to a Personal Friend—Appointments—The Tenure-of-Office Question, &c.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1869.

DEAR SIR: My health is about as good as when you left here, and equally as good as when I left home. My boarding-house, as you are aware, is about one hundred yards from the Senate Chamber, and the walk to and from affords me healthful exercise. I have missed but one day since I was sworn in, and that was a certain stormy and most inclement Saturday after the inauguration. I am present every morning at the opening of the Senate, and I am present every day at the close, sitting from five to seven hours per day. I am not able to speak, but do my full share of voting. I vote in the direction in which I have been talking and acting ever since the rebellion was inaugurated.

Senators are very kind to me and so are the officers of the Senate. Our body stands divided—fifty-seven Republicans to ten Democrats. I am regularly besieged by office-seekers, as many of the applicants from other States as there are from Tennessee. Immediately after the inauguration the Tennessee delegation met in caucus and agreed that the local patronage should be controlled mainly by the Representatives of the Congressional Districts, and that the Senator should be heard in regard to appointments for the State at large, or a division of the State. This arrangement greatly relieves me, but still I am pressed and crowded too much for the state of my health. The President and heads of departments, so far, have only filled vacancies, and will not regularly go to work removing until the Tenure-of-Office bill is modified or repealed. The new bill adopted by the Senate in lieu of the House bill answers every necessary purpose, and meets with the approval of President GRANT, notwithstanding the House has rejected the bill. I presume and hope that a Committee of Conference will to-day settle the matter satisfactorily. Be this, however, as it may, there will be no rupture between GRANT and the Senate.

Congress, I think, will adjourn about the 20th of April or 1st of May. Some think earlier. I do not. I will return home when Congress adjourns, and when certain appointments are made which are promised by heads of departments. Thus far only two appointments have been made in the Knoxville district. One is the appointment of General COOPER as Collector, and the other is ANDY KNOTT to be Marshal of the United States Court for East Tennessee.

This much I have desired to say through you to my neighbors and constituents. I will add before I close that the engineer will be sent to Knoxville at once to arrange for the building of a Post Office and court-room, for which $90,000 have been secured, and as much more will hereafter be appropriated as is found necessary to complete the right sort of building. For this appropriation our people are indebted to Mr. MAYNARD.

I state this fact because I desire to "do honor to whom honor is due." Very respectfully,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

Dr. T. H. PEARNE, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Cases of Trichiniasis in Montreal.

From the Montreal Gazette, April 2.

Our columns have contained notices of several cases of trichiniasis in one house in College-street, in this city, which have not unnaturally caused some excitement among the citizens. We have taken pains to make some particular inquiries respecting them, of the medical gentlemen who have attended the cases and made an examination of the ham, the eating of which, it is stated, caused the sickness. The facts appear to be that there were eleven persons in one house, who sat down to a dinner of cold beef, but one of the boarders not liking cold beef, the landlady sent out to buy some ham, which was hastily cooked for him. The ham coming on the table, eight others also partook of a little of it, and the landlady regretted that she did not get some more. Of the eight who partook of the ham all became sick to a greater or less degree. But those who ate of the cold beef only did not suffer. The symptoms manifested were sickness at the stomach and purging, stiffness in the arms, high fever, and great thirst; in short, a violent shock to the system. The medical attendant (Dr. BESSEY) pronounced the disease to have arisen from the presence of trichinæ. Some of the patients are yet very ill, and it is not known if some of them will not prove fatal.

As doubts were raised as to the facts of the actual presence of trichinæ in these cases, pieces of the ham were handed to Dr. BAKER EDWARDS to examine, and also to Dr. HOWARD. Their investigations (and particularly Dr. EDWARDS') were very painstaking, and both found unmistakable evidence of the presence of trichinæ in the ham submitted to them. We have seen photographs of the specimens found by Dr. EDWARDS, magnified about two hundred diameters. In the pieces of ham examined the specimens were not numerous; and it took both Dr. EDWARDS and Dr. HOWARD a long time to find them.

Exiled Southerners Aided to Return Home.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 2.

A number of Southern citizens, dreading the apprehended oppressions to which they might be subjected after the war, exiled themselves from their native land and sought homes in some of the Southern American States. Many of them went to Brazil, where they are now in great poverty and anxious to return. The United States Government has, with a promptness and liberality worthy of all praise, directed Admiral DAVIS to furnish free transportation on a Government vessel to any of such citizens who may desire to "come home." This is a signal instance of clemency and kindness, and is decidedly in the line of "peace."

We deeply feel for our self-exiled fellow-citizens. We always opposed their views, and urged them to remain here. It is vastly better to live through the period of prostration and trial at home than to incur the sufferings and sorrows of a vain effort to live and thrive among strangers. The intermediate period between war and peace will soon end, when we can all get along. Even that period is not so bad as are the trials of our poor friends now so far away.

General Webb's First Act in Virginia.

From the Richmond State Journal, April 2.

General WEBB'S first act upon assuming command of this Military District was to promulgate the following order reinstating Governor H. H. WELLS:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATA OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., April 2, 1869.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 66.—3. The duties and powers of the Provisional Governor of Virginia are hereby redevolved upon H. H. WELLS, the present Provisional Governor.

By command of Brevet Major-General WEBB.
S. F. CHAFLIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Health of Ex-Secretary Stanton.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, April 5.

We are pained to learn that the health of the great War Secretary is so precarious as to justify the deepest solicitude of his friends. His situation does not improve as has been hoped, but is regarded with an increased anxiety. Hopes of his final recovery are still entertained, while in any event another issue is not to be immediately feared. We learn also that he has recently been baptized by the clergyman with whose church he is united.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, BROTHERS & CO., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending March 18, 1869; New-York—Mrs. G. Hamilton and family, Mrs. Cuddeby, Gen. Darling, Mrs. C. W. Darling, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, C. W. Field, C. F. MacKim, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Purdy, Miss M. J. Johnson, Rev. S. H. Hilliard. Boston—J. Robinson, E. J. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bacon, A. L. Hauscom, Mrs. A. L. Hauscom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hardy, Miss L. C. Rice, E. Tyler. Springfield (Mass.)—C. S. Leet. Cincinnati—T. H. Weasner and wife, J. Resor and son, Frank Resor. Chicago—F. P. Updike. Constantinople—J. H. Goodenow. Kinderhook—J. E. Bain. Morristown, N. J.—C. Vail. Portland, Me.—Rev. W. H. Fenn, Mrs. W. H. Fenn. Manchester, N. H.—Miss A. E. Stanton. Philadelphia—Dr. C. H. Burnett, Miss R. K. Lovett, R. Clay. Amsterdam—G. J. Shouten. Rush—J. Gibbard. Brooklyn—F. H. Daniels. Paris—W. J. D. Hewitt. New Bedford—Wm. Rock. Rowen—J. Sharrock.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, April 5, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Conner, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—12.

The minutes of meeting held March twenty-nine were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Frank Reiffert, interpreter and translator in the office of the Mayor, for an increase of salary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fiftieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-third-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-seventh-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street-lamps lighted in Fifty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp post erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Forty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street-lamps lighted in Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Irish Tribune newspaper be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and the advertisements, &c., of its Committees, until the further order of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That on east side of Avenue A, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, the sidewalk be flagged and reflagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Twenty-eighth-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth-avenue, be paved with wooden pavement, known as the "Brocklebank and Trainer's Patent," under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from Broadway to the Eighth-avenue, be paved with wooden pavement, known as the "Brocklebank and Trainer's Patent," under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Eighty-third-street, between the Eighth-avenue and the Public Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Connor moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for building a pier at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioner's line.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Connor moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the "Friendship Boat Club" to use the north side of pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, the use hereby given not to apply to a length of more than sixty feet of said pier, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Connor moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the rebuilding of the pier at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Connor moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the owners of the sunken lots and water lots on the Hudson River, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, be and are hereby required to construct a bulkhead on the exterior line of solid filling, and fill in behind the same, according to the terms of their grant and the ordinances of the Corporation, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

Alderman Cuddy moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the time for the completion of the contract for the work of regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third-avenue, be and is hereby extended to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Connor moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the rooms in the City Hall formerly occupied by the County Clerk, be and the same are hereby set apart for the use of the Clerk of the Assistant Aldermen, and that the resolution heretofore passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor —— —, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, granting the use of said rooms to the New-York Law Institute Library be and the same is hereby revoked, annulled and repealed.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Olwell, Treasurer of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New-York, for an amount sufficient to redeem the premises of said asylum, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues, from sales for assessments, and to pay all other assessments now on said premises.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, transmitting their Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, transmitting a list of Commissioners of Deeds whose terms of office have expired.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of [illegible] P. Broderick for the sum of two thousand and [illegible] dollars, being the amount deducted from him by the Croton Aqueduct Department for an excess of Inspectors' fees for building sewers in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the pay of the laborers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby increased to three dollars per day, the increase to date from the approval of this resolution by the Mayor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Moore moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Monday, the twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Clarkson-street, between Varick and Hudson streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Ninety-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; and also, one Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the proper and necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend William P. Morrogh, D. D., President, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in aid of the fund of the "School attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception," situated in East Fourteenth-street, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Father Donnelly, pastor of St. Michael's Church, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation to be applied in aid of the school connected with the said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Sixty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, from First-avenue to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Somerville, Treasurer of the Eighty-fourth-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of five hundred and forty dollars, and accrued interest, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the lamp and fixtures now in front of the house No. 393 Greenwich-street be removed and placed at a point fifteen feet southerly therefrom, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Bleecker-street, from Bowery to Hudson-street, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend James Boyce, Pastor of Saint Teresa Church, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation to the school attached to said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on north side of Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be given to Bernard O'Neil to place a watering trough in front of his premises, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue—the same to be done at his own expense and remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Fourth-avenue at its intersection with One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Francis Reilly to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, northwest corner of Ninety-second-street and Third-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense, and remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend John Larkin, pastor of the "Church of the Holy Innocents," situated in Thirty-seventh-street, for the sum of five hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, as a donation to the said church, to be applied for the reimbursement of taxes on said church property.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the crosswalk on south side of East Eighteenth-street, from number four hundred and eighteen to number four hundred and thirty-eight, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Stephen's Orphan Home, situated in Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, for the sum of three thousand dollars, as a donation.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Andrew's Church, situated at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, for the sum of six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-six cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. Tuttle Smith, Rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars and accrued interest, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

Preamble and resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen, relative to death of Ex-Assistant Alderman John Pettigrew.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, NEW-YORK.

THE SUMMER SESSION

of this first-class Seminary, for the education of young ladies, will commence April 14.

REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD,
President.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,

A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

Inspection solicited.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, }
C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

DR. A. SEELIGSOHN'S INSTITUTE,

No. 213 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., a Boarding and Day School for boys and girls. The increasing number of pupils has induced the principal to remove to the above location. This institution offers superior advantages in all branches of useful instruction, an agreeable home, with parental care, in a location unsurpassed in this City. For circulars apply as above to Dr. A. SEELIGSOHN.

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.

Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.

Special facilities for acquiring modern languages.

For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.,
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.,
A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 609 Broadway, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, Danbury, Conn.—Spring term opens April 1. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—A FIRST-class family school, Morris, Conn. For circulars address SAM'L M. ENSIGN, Principal.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 789, for 80 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 3, 1863, in the name of Alfred De Graff, of Fonda, N. Y. Transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Meigs & Son, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.

THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one-half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

SIX PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

Coupons payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in the City of New-York. The principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. Length of road, 72½ miles, from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, making a through line, with the connection now completed from Omaha to St. Louis, and, on completion of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, with San Francisco. The total amount of bonds, all that can be issued, is $1,000,000—less than $14,000 per mile, which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. A portion of the road is now in successful operation; the balance is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed during the Summer.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are the trustees for the bonds, who receive the money and pay it over to the Company on the completion of each section of the road.

The road is being built entirely with cash, economically and in a substantial manner. The Directors and officers are all men of the highest standing and responsibility. The counties through which it runs are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State, making the security first-class—one that we recommend to our friends as a desirable investment, equal, in our estimation, to any we have ever sold. The California-Pacific 7 per cent. Bonds were closed out by us in January last, and are now selling at an advance of from 5 to 6 per cent., and are in good demand at the price. We confidently look for a corresponding, if not greater, advance in the St. Louis and St. Joseph 6 per cent. Bonds.

The Company, through the undersigned, offer a limited amount at 87½, and accrued interest in currency, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. Governments and other marketable securities received at market rates. For pamphlets and further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK.................. } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of coupons of the Pennsylvania and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds of the ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due on 1st April, 1869, can receive the cash for same upon presentation at the office of the Erie Railway in the City of New-York.

Holders of the over-due coupons of First and Second Mortgage Bonds can exchange the same for First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, carrying seven per cent. interest guaranteed by the Erie Railway Company in sums of $1,000 each, and scrip certificates for sums of lesser amount.

JAY GOULD,
President Erie Railway Company.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1869.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, April 1, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT in pursuance of section seven of an act authorizing a War Loan, approved May 10, 1861, the War Loan Bonds designated by the following numbers have been drawn for redemption, pursuant to said law, and will be paid at the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK in the City of New-York, and the Second National Bank, in Detroit, on the 1st day of July, 1869. If not presented for payment, interest will then cease.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

BONDS OF $1,000.

NUMBERS.

1	102	208	305	375	543	628	715	831	929
3	103	221	311	376	545	630	726	833	937
11	111	231	313	378	549	632	727	834	939
18	125	233	316	384	554	633	747	839	945
21	126	237	317	387	558	636	751	840	946
22	127	238	318	388	561	638	754	841	948
25	130	242	319	389	563	639	760	842	949
31	132	245	320	390	565	642	761	844	956
33	134	247	324	471	570	644	765	846	969
34	136	250	333	481	571	646	766	852	977
35	138	251	334	482	572	647	768	853	994
43	142	256	338	491	579	650	780	854	995
45	146	258	340	493	584	653	785	858	996
49	153	263	342	502	586	662	787	863	1,001
54	154	265	344	503	591	668	788	873	1,002
58	159	266	345	504	592	669	789	877	1,003
60	160	267	346	506	595	675	791	878	1,005
63	162	268	348	508	601	676	794	883	1,007
66	176	272	355	512	604	679	795	884	1,008
67	178	274	357	516	610	680	799	892	1,011
77	180	275	360	518	612	685	800	898	1,012
78	182	276	361	519	613	688	812	899	1,014
83	184	281	365	520	618	690	815	903	1,015
87	187	283	366	522	619	693	816	907	1,018
90	189	292	367	524	621	703	822	909	1,019
91	192	297	370	527	622	706	824	910	1,027
97	198	299	371	533	623	709	829	918	1,030
99	206	302	373	538	625	711	830	921	1,036

BONDS OF $500.

NUMBERS.

5	37	82	134	147	183	227	243	275	295
10	42	91	135	167	193	230	261	282	299
13	48	125	140	168	211	237	267	286	300
21	68	131	141	175	224	239	268	291	305

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received up to THURSDAY, 8th April, at noon, for the purchase of $500,000—or any part thereof—equipment coupon bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated March 1, 1869, and due in five years with interest at the rate of eight per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable semi-annually at the office of the agency in this City on the 1st of March and September.

No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be considered.

Payment will be required on notification of the acceptance of the bid. The balance of the $1,000,000 authorized will not probably be issued this year.

Proposals to be addressed to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st., and indorsed "Bid for Equipment Bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company."

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK HOUSE MINING COMPANY, }
OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, }
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 12th inst. Polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Treasurer.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 176 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 13, next.

The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. [illegible] No. 25 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY,

CAPITAL PAID IN,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.

To act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and other Corporations.

To act as receiver in cases of litigation.

To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.

As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.

To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.

To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.

To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	115½	116	5-20 Coupon, 67.	113¼	113⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	115½	115⅞	5-20 Coupon,'68.	113¼	113½
5-20 Regis., 1862..	109½	110	10-40 Regist'd..	104⅝	105
5-20 Coupon, '62..	118⅜	118⅝	10-40 Coupon...	105	105⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64..	114⅜	114½	Gold...........	131¾	131⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65,	116⅜	116½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	103⅜	103⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	113⅜	113⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections in any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS!

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA! PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD!!

The undersigned offer for sale a limited quantity of ALABAMA and CHATTANOOGA FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, and call attention to the following facts:

1. The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile, issued only upon road built and equipped.

2. The road develops a section unsurpassingly rich in iron, coal, manufacturing facilities, and cotton, besides shortening the distance between New-York and New-Orleans 216 miles, and forming the shortest route possible between the two cities.

3. Fifty miles are already completed, the whole under contract to be finished within eighteen months.

4. These bonds are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose entire debt is less than $5,000,000, whose interest has always been promptly met, and whose Eight per cent. Currency Bonds are now selling at par.

5. Both Principal and Interest are payable in Gold.

6. The present price is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price.

7. Ten thousand 5-20s will purchase 12,000 of these bonds; the annual interest upon the 10,000 5-20s will be $600, gold; the annual interest upon 12,000 of these bonds will be $960, gold. We confidently recommend these securities as the BEST AND CHEAPEST investment now in the market.

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.

Coupons for interest due May 1, 1869, will now be received for examination, and the same will be cashed, if desired, on a rebate of the interest from the day of payment to May 1, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in coin. Where twenty or more coupons are presented, they must be accompanied by a schedule, showing number and amount of each coupon.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,085 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERtificates Nos. 3,894 and 3,917, for ten and twenty shares, respectively, of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce, of the City of New-York, dated May 4 and May 30, 1846, in name of Jane Welles, and Certificates Nos. 3,895 and 3,916, for twenty and ten shares, respectively, of same stock, dated May 4 and May 30, 1846, in name of Susan J. Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost.

MARCH 17, 1869. mh17-1aw6wW

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERtificates Nos. 1 and 2, for twenty shares each, in the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, in names of Susan J. and Jane Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost. mh17-1aw6wW

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Dean McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 9,279, DATED Feb. 1, 1869, for 100 shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co. stock, in favor of Puliston, Raymond & Co. The public are cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped. HOWES & MACY.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1869.

$20,000 WANTED TO DEVELOP a new enterprise, for which ample security in real estate will be given, together with an interest in the business. MANUFACTURER, Box No. 321 Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1869, 1868, 1867 and 1866; also Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.

Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH,, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th sts. Six per Cent. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. A large fire-proof jewelers' safe for sale. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC }
RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant.

F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, }
March 31, 1869. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after April 2, 1869. JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—The Directors of this Company have declared a QUARTERLY Dividend of TWO per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on the 13th April.

The Transfer Books will close on the 1st proximo and remain closed until the 14th proximo.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PIERRE ARNAULT, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE ARNAULT, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1869.

TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated March 16, 1869. TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
mh17-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—EDWARD L. HEDDEN, DUNCAN CRYDER and WILLIAM F. MILTON, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR BENN and EDWARD BENN, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 43 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 15, 1869.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action has this day been filed in the Clerk's office above-mentioned.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1869.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
mh24-1aw6wW*

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER WISHES AN ENgagement with a private family for the ensuing Summer to instruct young ladies in singing and Italian; would superintend their other studies; unexceptionable references. Address Mlle. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH, wishes a position as daily governess, in or near Harlem, to teach English branches, French, and rudiments of Latin, after 1 o'clock. Address GOVERNESS, Station L.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing English, French, Latin and music, desires an engagement as resident teacher; best of references. Address TUITION, Box 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

A LITERARY LADY WOULD READ the poets, and give weekly criticisms of compositions before young ladies of first-class Seminaries. "READER," Box 79 Station D.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM O'DONNELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William O'Donnell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of April, 1869, at 12 M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, Bankrupt's Attorney.
ap7-1aw3wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHANIEL R. STOUT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE KARNER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE E. KING, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketcham, Register, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 6, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. COOPER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel H. Cooper, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of April, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. ADAMS, bankrupt.—No. 2,088.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel G. Adams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE E. BOROTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore E. Borott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BARNES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William J. Barnes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of April, 1869, at 11 A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1869.
mh31-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE F. NORTHROP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore F. Northrop, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1869.
mh31-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN MURDOCH MACKAY and JOHN NEILSON, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of John Murdoch Mackay and John Neilson, lately carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, under the firm name of J. M. Mackay & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—New-York, March 30, 1869.

GEORGE C. COLLINS, }
No. 39 Front-st., N. Y., }
HARVEY FARRINGTON, } Assignees.
No. 39 Broadway, N. Y., }
mh31-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR REINSTEIN and SIMON MAMLOK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Oscar Reinstein and Simon Mamlok, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of C. F. A. Dambman, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869. C. F. A. DAMBMAN, Assignee.
mh31-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. DANNAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Dannal, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburg, N. Y., the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868.

CHAS. T. TITUS,
mh24-1aw3wW of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MITCHELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Mitchell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHANIEL SHIVERICK, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nathaniel Shiverick, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.

LEVERETT T. RICE, Assignee,
No. 119 Broadway, New-York City.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. GREELEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles A. Greeley, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.

CHAS. T. TITUS,
mh23-1aw3wW of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERDINAND HARTOG and EDWARD WOLFSOHN, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of Ferdinand Hartog and Edward Wolfsohn, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mh31-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM W. THOMPSON, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh31-1aw3wW* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter SENECA M. BELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seneca M. Bell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
m24-1aw3wW* No. 64 Wall-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND DRUCKER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sigmund Drucker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

J. L. GOSLING, Bankrupt's Attorney,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL SHIVERICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nathaniel Shiverick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney for Petitioner.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Michael Goldschmidt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. MANSON, bankrupt.—No. 2,137.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles F. Manson in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—In the matter of CHARLES F. EMERSON, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles F. Emerson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

DAVID THORNTON, Attorney for Petitioner.
m31-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL KANTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1869.
mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS M. KELLEY, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis M. Kelley, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES WADSWORTH, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Wadsworth, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mh31-1aw-3wW*

NO. 2,112.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HANLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Hanlon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abraham Goldschmidt, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 17, 1869.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr., Assignee,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York City.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. BELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George M. Bell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wW* No. 64 Wall-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. NUNGEZER, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George H. Nungezer, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.

FRANKLIN WIGHT, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wW* No. 282 South-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,255.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES ATWOOD, Junior, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Atwood, Junior, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D., 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh30-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. SHORB and EUGENE H. SHORB, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of George F. Shorb and Eugene H. Shorb, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 30, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mh31-1aw3wW*

NO. 2,281.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILES G. MOIES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Miles G. Moies, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869.

HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
mh31-1aw3wW* No. 200 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander Davis, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,280.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH BRIGGS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah Briggs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,344.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE BERTRAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Eugene Bertrand, of the City of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of April, 1869.

ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wW* No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.